Sociologist Reports on Survey

Shift Is Noted in Charlottesville Toward Desegregation's Acceptance

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 28 (Special)—A Norwegian sociologist has found a more favorable attitude developing toward desegregation in the wake of this community's conflict over the future of its schools.

The finding was based on a 2-year study of local attitudes toward desegregation by Johan Galtung, of Oslo, a Columbia University exchange professor.

Galtung said his survey also showed the community is now less preoccupied with Negro "inferiority" and delinquency rates and more concerned with educational methods and problems.

"The amateur anthropologist in 1958 is the amateur educator in 1959," the social scientist said.

Speaking of private, segregated schools which have cropped up in Charlottesville and other Southern communities, Galtung described them as "extremely important safety valves" which are helping to ease the transition to desegregated public schools.

These conclusions by Galtung and his survey team of 15 students will be published in a book dealing with Charlottesville as a community in conflict.

The swing away from hard-core segregationist thinking toward moderation and acceptance of desegregation, Galtung told reporters, was reflected in two samplings of Charlottesville public opinion. His poll took in 1 per cent of the city's 31,000 population.

Last spring Galtung's poll indicated that 70 per cent of city residents were "complete segregationists" as against 30 per cent "moderates" and "complete integrationists." The ratio now stands at 50-50, the sociologist reported.

For purposes of his survey Galtnug defined integrationists as those who favor elimination of racial barriers in public schools regardless of laws; moderates as those willing to accept desegregation because of the law; segregationists as those opposing admission of on education in general, he added, because they create competition between the two school systems.

Other factors which have contributed to the shift in attitudes, said Galtung, were collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" program in early 1959 and delay in carrying out the Supreme Court's decrees.

"If suddenly in 1958 the schools had been integrated without time for people to adNegroes to public schools regardless of the law.

Private schools, said Galtung, have made it possible for a segment of the community to accept the idea of desegregation and at the same time "avoid the intolerable psychological torment of total defeat."

The segregated institutions also have had a salutary effect just, without private schools and without school closings, there would have been a high neurosis factor which might have caused some serious problems," said Galtung.

Moderates, he observed further, have been placed in a particularly difficult role.

"The moderates," said Galtung, "was faced with the problem of making himself heard without speaking."

His only means of communication was the small meeting and his quiet messages of support to school and city officials.

"He (the moderate) could not speak publicly without being branded an integrationist. But he did make himself heard and this helped," Galtung noted.

The Norwegian social scientist believes his study throws some new light on the question of whether community attitudes can be legislated.

"It seems that you can," he observed. "When you create a legal situation, attitudes are influenced. When people are faced with what they consider the inevitable, they resolve the dissonance of the situation by adapting their attitudes."

Negroes Apply For Integration in Roanoke Schools

ROANOKE, Va., May 27 (AP).—Negroes have made their first move to integrate Roanoke public schools.

School authorities in the western Virginia city said they have received applications from 30 Negroe children who seek admission to white schools in September. All schools are near Negro residential areas.

Fifteen of the applications are for the junior high school. The others are for the two elementary schools.

School Supt. E. W. Rushton said he will put the applications before the school board and forward them to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond, as required by law.

Union Defends Aid to School In Front Royal

International Official to Decide On Use of Funds for Academy

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

FRONT ROYAL, Va., May 19—A quiet hearing was held here today on a bitter union dispute which may have repercussions throughout the South.

At issue is the use of union funds to support a segregated school.

For almost four hours, 15 members of Local 371 of the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union argued that the local has the right to help finance a segregated high school here.

An international officer of the union maintained that the use of $8000 in union funds to buy bonds being sold by the John S. Mosby Academy was prohibited by the Textile Workers' constitution.

Victor Canzano, general vice president of the union who heard the arguments, will make his recommendations to a meeting of the executive council of Textile Workers next week in Chicago.

Local to Appeal

If, as expected, Canzano upholds the argument that the local is prohibited by the union's constitution from buying the bonds the local will appeal the decision to the Textile Workers' convention which begins on May 30 in Chicago. At least 30 per cent of the international union's membership is in the South.

Local 371 which represents 1800 employes at the American Viscose Corp. synthetic yarns plant here, is an outspoken opponent of school desegregation.

Twice within the last two months, the local voted unanimously to purchase $8000 in bonds to help finance the construction of a 22-room building for the Mosby Academy.

The Academy was set up 18 months ago after a Federal court ordered Warren County to desegregate its high school. Last year members of the local contributed $48,000 t the Academy's operating fund. About 435 students are attending the Academy. Another 420 are going to the public high school.

When the local refused to rescind its decision to buy the bonds the international union relieved the local officers and put the local, which has assets valued at nearly $150,000, under a trusteeship. Will Davis, a union official from Washington, took over the local on Wednesday as the administrator for the International.

Today's hearing was held in Local 371's hall, which served as the home basketball court for the Mosby Academy last winter.

The hall was partially decorated with red and white crepe paper being put up for an Academy dance to be held Friday night.

Makeshift Facilities

The Academy has been holding classes in makeshift quarters in the rear of the Virginia Gentlemen Restaurant and Club on the outskirts of town.

Wesley Cook of Washington argued the International's case at the hearing. Cook is a regional director of the union. The local's principal witness was Charles E. Leadman, a former business agent for the union and a voluble opponent of desegregation in the schools.

About 40 union members attended the meeting which was closed to the press. Both sides reviewed the proceedings for the press when the meeting ended.

County in Virginia Backs Segregation Via Tuition Grants

By the Associated Press

Farmville, Va.

Tuition grants financed by the highest real-estate tax rate in its history are the newest hope of Prince Edward County for maintaining its traditional segregated schools.

The board of supervisors, which closed the public schools last year rather than integrate them, has set up a plan aimed at providing $100 county grants for each of the estimated 3,000 white and Negro children in the county.

The board earmarked $270,000 of a proposed $589,268 fiscal program for educational purposes next year.

To finance this, the board set a tax levy for 1960-61 of $4 per $100 on real estate, personal property, machinery, and tools.

The board proposed for adoption an ordinance permitting it to make the $100 grants to any county child for enrollment in a private nonsectarian school in the county or a public school elsewhere.

Most of the 1,500 white children in the county have been attending a system of private, segregated schools sponsored by the Prince Edward School Foundation. There has been no provision made for approximately 1,700 Negro children.

Desegregation Fire Aimed At Placement Laws

Effect is challenged in 3 states

RICHMOND

In the latest action on the school front in Virginia, 30 children — including a five-year-old — have asked to be admitted to three Roanoke schools in September.

Their application for admission to Melrose and West Elementary and Monroe Junior High Schools were made Friday.

They are being represented by Reuben E. Lawson, NAACP attorney who has handled other desegregation cases in the state.

Some 29 colored pupils are already attending classes in the city on an integrated basis.

Also in Virginia, the State Pupil Placement Board has complied with Federal District Judge Roy C. Thompson's order to assign 14 former Christianburg Institute pupils to Pulaski (Va.) High School.

Meanwhile, in Farmville, Va., a disclosure was made which might cause die - hard segregationists to pressure Prince Edward County to open its schools on a desegregated basis in the fall.

The Prince Edward School Foundation, which operated eight schools for 1,700 white children during the 1959-60 session, will charge a tuition next year.

* * *

IN ORDER to finance its budget of $348,500 foundation president B. Blanton Hanbury told a PTA group Thursday that tuition charges for high school students will be $265 and $240 for elementary school pupils.

The NAACP won another school fight in Maryland last week when Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen upset a lower court ruling and ordered 14-year-old Alvin D. Pettit of Aberdeen to Aberdeen High School.

In Kentucky, following an investigation into the firing of two Kentucky State College instructors, the Civil Liberties Union charges that the dismissals were illegal.

President Rufus B. Atwood fired Arthur Norman, 31, assistant professor of education and psychology, and Robert E. Boyd, 32, instructor in biology and chemistry, on May 1.

Little Rock's school board which has been in hot water on more occasions than members care to remember, are again being blasted by the NAACP.

The board last week assigned 13 colored pupils to Central and Hall High Schools, including five already enrolled at the two schools.

Following the announcement, NAACP officials protested that the number was too small.

Five of the eight Dunbar Junior High School graduates will be assigned to Central and the remaining three to Hall.

The Dallas (Texas) School Board's plan to integrate one class a year for 12 years just won't do, U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson declared last week.

Julge Davidson, 82, criticized the plan as one which would amalgamate the race. He ordered the board to revise the plan within 20 days.

Seven Seek Reassignment To Caswell White Schools

YANCEYVILLE — (UPI) — Seven colored students have filed for reassignment to white Caswell county schools, it was learned last week in the latest move to carry out a four-year old desegregation attempt.

The action came as a result of an agreement reached last fall by attorneys for both sides in the case still pending in Greensboro. The seven were part of a group of 44 students for whom the suit was originally filed.

CASWELL County Schools Superintendent Tom Whitley said the applications were received Thursday last week.

Attorneys for both sides stipulated last October that the number of students still seeking reassignment to white schools should be determined. They were given until March 1 to list the number still seeking transfer.

NINETEEN students were listed, but four were removed because they were not in the original group, Whitley said. Of the 15 eligible to pursue the integration effort, 10 asked for application blanks. Seven returned the papers last week.

All Have Right To Appeal

Charlottesville Adds 4, But Segregates 2 Pupils

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.— The School Board here assigned four colored pupils to integrated schools on Friday, but sent two others to all-colored Burley High after they completed the seventh grade at one of the white schools.

Two each of the newcomers admitted to integrated schools was to Venable Elementary and Lane High. The two who ended their work at Lane were sent to Burley because they live nearer to the school than to Lane, the board reported.

APPEALS ON ALL requests for changes in assignment may be made until June 23, according to Fendall R. Elis, superintendent of schools. Mr. Ellis said that he had received complaints on placement by five parents. He stated that those who wanted to appeal would have to follow integration procedure approved by the U. S. District Court.

Charlottesville has had six other Venable colored pupils during the past term. They will continue there in September. Once the school had nine colored pupils, but one withdrew and has been receiving instruction at home, with no assignment to a school.

11 Seek to Enter Seating Law Suit

Eleven members of the biracial Community Council For Social Progress yesterday asked to enter a suit against the Arlington School Board as individuals so they could protest the validity of Virginia's segregated seating law.

On Monday, Arlington Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy threw out the Council's suit because, he said, the organization does not have the right to attack the statute for its members. He indicated that individuals should raise the question.

Attorney David Carliner said he was following the request of the eleven Council members to intervene as plaintiffs before Judge McCarthy has a chance to sign his order dismissing the Council's suit. He is also asking a rehearing. The complaint was filed in 1958 after the School Board refused to let the Council hold a non-segregated meeting in a County school.

Virginia Pupils Fail to Shine in State-Wide Test

Whites Perform at U. S. Average But Negroes Trail Far Behind

By Erwin Kroll
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Sept. 23—Standardized tests administered last year to every child in Virginia public schools showed that white pupils are performing, on the average, at about the normal national level, but Negro pupils are trailing far behind national norms.

Results of the comprehensive state-wide testing program—the first in more than 40 years—were reported to the State Board of Education today.

Board members said they were "gratified" by the showings made by white students, but had little to say about the average scores of Negro youngsters.

The implication that Virginia's separate schools for Negroes are not equal was carefully avoided, as was any other possible explanation of the wide disparity between white and Negro students' scores.

State School Superintendent Woodrow W. Wilkerson said it would be "a little presumptuous" to attempt to diagnose what may ail the schools, or the pupils, on the basis of the scores.

Unfair to Compare

State-wide results for ability, achievement and aptitude testing were broken down by county and city pupils' averages and by race.

At no point in the report to the state board did school officials draw a composite picture of the standing of all Virginia pupils: that is lump the test scores of the white and Negro pupils together.

Alfred L. Wingo, who conducted the testing program, said it would be "unfair" to compare Virginia totals, encompassing a Negro school population of about 25 per cent, with national averages based on a smaller proportion of Negro students.

This Virginia policy contrasted with practice in Washington, which regularly releases overall city-wide standardized testing scores and compares them with national norms. District averages have been rising steadily in the six years since desegregation, but still trail behind the national standards in many subjects.

About 822,000 Virginia students, including 202,000 Negroes, took the tests in the last school year. The testing program is being continued this year, but not on such an all-inclusive basis.

The report to the school board noted that "ability test scores for Negroes are substantially below the national socres, but their socres on achievement tests approximate or exceed in some instances their ability scores."

IQs Can Be Raised

Educators have noted that ability scores—usually referred to as IQs—can be raised by effective teaching and guidance in the schools. But the Virginia scores indicated that while white students' average IQ levels hold steady at or slightly below the national norm of 100 Negro students' scores decline as they move through segregated schools.

The report showed, for instance, that the average IQ of Negro pupils fluctuated from grade to grade but had an over-all decline from 92.7 at the second grade level to 87 at the seventh grade.

Officials of the State Department of Education declined to comment on the suggestion that inadequate schools could be responsible for the decrease.

Among both white and Negro pupils, chores in county schools were generally slightly lower than scores in city schools. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that county scores reflected rural areas—not the advanced school systems of the Northern Virginia.

Typical of the test results were average scores achieved on differential attitude tests administered in the 8th grade. The median scores for white students in the various subjects tested fell between the 40th and 60th percentiles of the national distribution — a normal showing. But Negro students' medians ranged from the 10th to the 50th percentile, with the heaviest concentration on the lower end of the scale.

Difference Widens

In tests administered in the 12th grade, white students' median score ranged from the 50th to 64th percentiles, while Negro students' medians ranged from the 13th to the 20th percentiles.

Gladys V. V. Morton, chairman of the school board's curriculum committee urged local school systems to make full use of the testing data "in conjunction with other information about pupils, in guidance and in the instructional program."

She called for "continuing evaluation and assessment" of curricula in line with the test findings.

The Board encouraged local school officials to make the test results for schools in their communities — but not for individual pupils — available "to any citizen."

If school performance is not divulged by local officials, it will be available from the State Department of Education in Richmond, the Board agreed.

It was brought out that some school officials might object to having their schools compared unfavorably with others on the basis of test performance, but Board Chairman Leonard G. Muse commented:

"If a fact is a fact, it's a fact—and if they don't like it, that's too bad."

Ask homes for locked out pupils

By RUFUS WELLS

FARMVILLE, Va. — There will be no school bells here this fall for the county's 1,500 colored children.

Prince Edward is entering second year as the only county in America without public schools.

It gained this dubious distinction in the summer of 1959 when a Federal court ordered desegregation in the larger of its two white high schools. Rather than yield to the order, Prince Edward's board of supervisors cut off funds for all 21 of the county's public schools.

On the outskirts of town, weeds are about to engulf the $900,000 Robert R. Moton High School, erected in 1953 in a desperate effort by county officials to equalize school facilities.

A chain stretches across the driveway leading to the school and on the front lawn, almost obscured by the weeds, is a huge "No Trespassing" sign. Similar signs are posted in front of less pretentious schools throughout the countryside.

The merchants are reluctant to talk about it, but business along main streets of Farmville is off this year.

The county is beginning to feel the inevitable results of abandoning public education. The merchants are beginning to miss the $250,000 a year once spent in the county by its 72 colored teachers.

All except three of the teachers have moved from the county and are spending their money in other areas. Some of them are teaching in Charlottesville, Va. where schools were desegregated without incident in 1959. Others are at work in schools of nearby counties.

For the second school year, white pupils of the county will attend improvised schools hurriedly set up by the Prince Edward County Educational Foundation. No schools are available in the county for colored. Some 200 of the high school pupils are attending schools in nearby counties or at Kittrell Junior College's high school division in North Carolina.

* * *

THE REV. L. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, a portly, soft-spoken Baptist minister who has spearheaded the school integration movement since 1951, has come up with a new plan for this school term. Briefly, it is to send the elementary school children out of the county for public school training. It is called the "adopt-a-child' plan.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin is president of the Prince Edward County Christian Association which is seeking homes and schools for the "forgotten" children. He is also pastor of First Baptist Church here. Ironically, it was in this church building in the spring of 1951 that a mass meeting was held after 465 pupils walked out of the old Robert T. Moton High School in protest of inadequate facilities.

For years they had attended class in rickety wooden buildings covered with tar paper; the whites studied in modern, brick buildings. They had trudged to school in hot and cold weather while white children rode to school in county buses.

Their repeated pleas for more adequate facilities fell on deaf ears. County officials were sympathetic, but insisted they had no money for school buildings.

Finally, the children decided to take matters into their own hands. They walked out of the segregated school and called a mass meeting to make their grievances known to the community.

At this meeting, some 1,000 colored citizens of the county announced their intention to strive for desegregated public schools. This touched off a of events that led to the historic May 17, 1954 school desegregation ruling and eventually to the closing of public schools in Prince Edward county.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin has been threatened and subjected to economic pressure as a result of his activities in the school crisis. He now devotes full time to activities of the Prince Edward County Christian Association (PECCA).

The militant Baptist minister has persistently rejected offers by whites to help the county's colored citizens organize private schools.

"We are not interested in any segregated school system, be it public or private" he said, "We are confident that the county will eventually resume public education."

The Rev. Mr. Griffin looks on the school hassle as a global controversy.

"It's time for the people to awaken to the fact that it is no longer a Prince Edward County problem but a problem of the state, the nation and the world. If we fail in Prince Edward County the cause of freedom will be set back 100 years," he said.

Driving a 1957 station wagon up and down the dusty back roads, he visits the parents in their homes advises them of the latest developments in the drawn - out school fight and sometimes frequently boosts their morale by the enthusiasm and sheer determination he displays.

The Prince Edward County School Foundation is reportedly having trouble raising its $300,000 annual budget. Later it will be faced with serious problems of accreditation.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin and others in his organization believe the experiment in private schools will collapse of its own weight in a short period of time. The $300,000 budget is a tremendous bill for fewer than half of the families in the county to meet annually.

PECCA is busy trying to get the colored children who want to leave the county enrolled in public schools elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the legal battle to desegregate the county schools, which began in 1951, continues. The NAACP recently filed suit in federal court in an effort to force the county officials to operate racially mixed public schools. A decision in the case is expected later this month.

Negroes Switch Legal Tactics

The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Attorneys for Negro students seeking admission to Prince Edward County (Va.) public schools have been given court permission to pursue the case on a new legal front. Tues. 9-20-60

In motions granted Friday in Richmond by United States District Court Judge Oren Lewis, the way was cleared for arguments in the contention that if the County maintains its refusal to opertae public schools, the State must operate them.

The County public school system, one of five directly involved in the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision, was abolished by the county last year following a lower court order calling for the admission of Negro students to all-white schools.

Private schools have since been establihsed for the County's 1500 white student. About 650 Negro students attend "training centers" in the County and 200 receive schooling elsewhere, while 1300 receive no formal schooling.

The motions granted by Judge Lewis gave attorneys S. W. Tucker and Oliver Hill permission to file a supplemental complaint naming the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the County Board of Supervisors as defendants.

In addition, the supplemental complaint contends that under the Virginia State Constitution and the Virginia State Code, the State authorities as well as the County Board of Supervisors are responsible for operation of a public school system.

Citing Sections 129, 130 and 132 of the State Constitution, Tucker said yesterday that by failing to maintain public schools in the County, the State authorities are denying County children services available to children throughout the State.

The County School Board, which was the original defendant in the case, still remains a defendant.

Judge Lewis deferred ruling on a motion by T. J. Mellwaine, County school superintendent, that he be eliminated from the supplemental complaint.

The defendants were granted 20 days in which to reply to the new complaint. A date for arguments will be set following their reply.

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS CLOSED TO 3,200

The N. Y. Times

Aftermath of an Integration Battle Prolongs Struggle to Educate Children

New York

Special to The New York Times.

FARMVILLE, Va., Sept. 17—In this farming community of nearly 14,000, September has brought another term of closed public schools. It has also renewed the problem of educating 3,200 school children.

Sept. 17, 60

These children were deprived of public schooling last year when Prince Edward County elected to shut down its twenty-one public schools rather than comply with a Federal Court order to integrate.

Since the closing of the schools, whites and Negroes here have organizeed two groups to see that the children receive some kind of an education.

About 1,400 white children are currently enrolled in the Prince Edward School Foundation. This group, which began operation shortly after the closing of the schools, holds its classes in churches, civic buildings and private residences.

In its first year, the foundation relied on voluntary contributions to meet its expenses. This year, however, it is charging tuition—$240 for lower-grade pupls and $265 for high school students.

Just recently, the county's Board of Supervisors voted to increase taxes in Price Edward so that the county could grant $100 for educational purposes to parents whose children were attending schools in the area.

In addition, parents are also eligible to apply for a state grant of $125 to $150.

The foundation is also planning to construct a Prince Edward academy here in Farmville, the county seat. The new building is expected to cost $175,000.

Funds Raised

The money, according to B. Blanton Hanbury, a Farmville business man and president of the foundation, has been raised through personal contributions.

He declared that the foundation was now a permanent thing and that private education was "here to stay in Prince Edward regardless of whether the public schools open on an integrated basis or not."

Echoing Mr. Hanbury's views on this matter was J. Barrye Wall Jr., a young attorney for the foundation. Mr. Wall asserted that the principal goal of the foundation had been to provide a "basic education for our children in this crisis."

The two foundation officials also expressed concern over the lack of education facilities for the Negro children in the county. They said that they had attempted to set up a private school for the Negro children but had been rebuffed in the attempt by Negro leaders in the community.

Plan Attacked

Such a plan for the Negro children has been assailed repeatedly by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, pastor of the Negro Baptist church here and the county coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"What's the difference between segregated public schools and segregated private schools," Mr. Griffin asked.

Mr. Griffin also heads the Prince Edward Christian Association, which is trying to find ways of educating the Negro children during the school shutdowns.

This year, be reported, has been able to place fifty children in Northern and Midwestern schools through the aid of the American Friends Society Committee, a Quaker organization. Other Negro students have been sent to study in the high school division of Kitrell Junior College in North Carolina. Many Negro parents have also sent their children to other communities outside of Virginia to go to school.

Mr. Griffin said, however, that there was still a lot to be done for the remainder of the 1,700 Negro school children in the community. Training centers have been set up for them in churches, fraternal lodges and private homes. These centers, which operate through personal donations, stress manual arts and current events.

Mr. Griffin said that the main hopes of the Negroes rested at this moment on the opening of the schools on an integrated basis.

A motion to accomplish that is now before the Federal District Court in Richmond some sixty-five miles north of this county seat.

Orderly Transition

The New York Times
Editorial Page

Almost concurrent with the opening of Virginia's public schools for the current year, the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the doctrine of "orderly transition" laid down by Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman last year in the Norfolk school desegregation cases. Judge Hoffman held that tests might be applied in the cases of pupils seeking transfers from one school to another if fairly and evenly applied to all pupils without racial discrimination.

The Circuit Court noted that the Norfolk school board has taken interim measures "and is proceeding toward the ultimate goal of complete compliance with the deliberate speed which has been ordered."

9-18-60

The lesson of orderly transition was not learned by Virginia the easy way. This was the state of "massive resistance." The political theory of opposition to the Supreme Court's school desegregation was based largely on the assumption that the first step toward desegregation would lead to massive integration. This has not proved true. In the case just upheld by the Appellate Court Judge Hoffman denied transfers to some Negro pupils to whom he held the grade-level tests had been fairly applied.

This decision should help to prevent the repetition of "massive resistance" mistakes in states of the deeper South. With Richmond and Norfolk schools desegregated, the number of Virginia localities with integrated schools increased from six to eleven this year. There are 176 Negro pupils in white schools in which there are 29,000 white pupils. There has never been a disorderly incident of any magnitude in connection with Virginia desegregation.

Three More Va. Schools Integrate

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) —Public schools in three more Virginia localities were integrated quietly and practically without notice Tuesday, 20 months after the first Negro entered a white school in the state.

Twenty - one Negroes took their places alongside white pupils for the first time in Richmond, Roanoke and Pulaski. And as a majority of the state's public schools opened their doors for the new term, 72 Negroes returned to previously integrated schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Alexandria.

Seventy - one other Negroes started the new term in previously all - white schools last Thursday in Arlington, Floyd, Warren and Fairfax counties. For Fairfax, it was the first sample of integration.

No disturbances were reported at any of the schools.

Even as the public schools were settling down for a new year of operation, a Roman Catholic parochial school in Danville became the first school in the heavily Negro southside to drop the racial bars.

Sister Maria Rosita, principal of Danville's Sacred Heart School, confirmed that three Negroes had been enrolled but declined to disclose their names or the grades they entered. In a statement she said only:

"They are children of our parish and we accept all children of our parish in the Sacred Heart parochial school."

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Virginia Negro Children Taking Enforced Vacation

By G. K. HODENFIELD
AP Education Writer

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP) — Most of the 1,600 Negro school children in this rural area are on a dreary vacation that has no forseeable end.

The school situation here in Prince Edward County has national significance, because this is a major testing ground in the long, bitter controversy over segregation. But to the Negro children, the problem is personal.

Their schools are closed; most of their teachers have moved away. They read no books. They seldom, if ever, see a daily newspaper. They work, they loiter, play. But they don't study, they don't learn.

PROSPECTS DIM

Their prospects of returning to any type of formal classroom are dim.

Some Negro parents are doing what they can to keep their children interested in school work. But their numbers are small, and their efforts usually inadequate.

White leaders in the county have offered all help, short of money, to establish and maintain a system of private schools for Negro children. But Negro leaders will accept nothing less than integrated public schools as ordered by the courts.

Integration probably wouldn't affect more than six to 10 Negro children. But the white people of Prince Edward County want no school integration, token or otherwise.

Last summer, faced with a final court order to integrate its public schools by fall, the county chose to close them instead. Twenty-one public school buildings were padlocked.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The Prince Edward School Foundation, chartered as a non-profit, nonpolitical organization, moved immediately to open tuition-free private schools for the county's 1,500 white students.

More than $300,000 was donated or pledged by local residents and by other Southerners. Teachers were hired, and classroom space was found in churches and private homes.

The white schools opened on schedule last September. They have since been fully accredited by the State Board of Education, and the pupils appear to be getting as good an education as they did before.

For the Negroes it's a different, unhappier story.

There were about 1,700 school-age Negroes in the county last fall. Since then, 105 have moved away to continue their education. About 50 are attending the high school division of Kittrell College, a Negro junior college in Kittrell, N.C., while the other 55 are living with relatives and attending Negro schools in other counties.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Carey is typical of most Negro families whose children have remained in Prince Edward County.

FIVE CHILDREN

The Careys have five school-age children: Josephine, 17, who would be in the 11th grade; Nanny Kate, 14, 10th grade; Alto, 13, 8th grade; Samuel, 11, 7th grade, and James, 10, 3rd grade.

None of these children is doing any school work. Mostly they just help around the house, and loaf.

Sam and Jimmy help their father on his 82-acre farm. They don't seem to mind being out of school. But the girls, with nothing but housework to keep them busy, are beginning to miss it.

"I guess I liked school more than I thought," says Nanny Kate. "The days seem pretty long now."

"If the schools don't open again next fall, I don't hardly know what we'll do," says Mrs. Carey. "We have lots of relatives where we could send the children, but I don't know that we want them to go away. I think they're better off here at home."

If "here at home" means no more education, the Careys seem willing to accept that.

Not all the Negro families are as fatalistic.

ACCEPT NECESSITY

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Poindexter don't want to see their children go away, either, but they accept the necessity.

"It's a cruel thing to do to the children," says Mrs. Poindexter, "but I can't stand to see my children lose their education. I'll have to send Grace and Ethel away somewhere to school next year, and it really hurts."

Grace, 14, should be in the 9th grade this year. Ethel, a year younger, should be in the 7th. Grace has been tutoring Ethel three hours every morning, and a neighbor girl, Gwen Lancaster, two hours every afternoon.

"I'm not able to go ahead on my own," says Grace, "but helping Ethel and Gwen has been a good review for me. I'm losing this school year, but I'll be a better student next year."

Charles and Gueringer Jones, aged 10 and 7, are keeping up with their school work at home. But this is strictly a one-year proposition.

Their mother, Dr. Lorraine Jones, one of two Negro doctors in town, bought a complete set of 2nd and 4th-grade books and maintains a strict classroom schedule every day. In the evening she and her husband, also a college graduate, supervise the children's homework.

"I couldn't continue this, I'm about to go mad now," says Dr. Jones. "I'm expecting another baby in March, and maybe that's a blessing for Chuck and Gueringer. I can't be so active, and I can spend more time with them.

"Our children have never been away from us, but next fall they'll have to go to New Orleans and stay with my sisters. It will be a sad thing for us, but it's something we just have to do."

DIFFERENT STORY

The Negro families living in the country outside this farming center can usually find enough to keep their children busy. It's a different story in town.

Police Chief O. S. Overton says, "There has been a noticeable increase in crime, such as petty larceny — like shoplifting — since last fall. I must say, though, there hasn't been as much as we expected. "And we've had trouble, too, with the Negro kids congregating at the pool halls and passing remarks at the white folk passing by. There are too many colored kids in town who just don't know what to do with themselves."

NO BITTERNESS

Most of the white community will tell you the Negroes are showing no bitterness.

But bitterness is in the voice of Dr. Albert Rawlings, a Negro physician, when he says: "This is the meanest thing one group of people could possibly do to another. I saw this coming, and I sent my daughter away, because I know these people."

In 1957, Dr. Rawlings sent his daughter Shirley, now 17, to St. Francis, a Catholic school for Negroes in Powatan County, 40 miles from here. Two other daughters graduated from the local Negro high school in 1958 and are now in college.

TEACHING JOB

When the public schools failed to open last fall, Mrs. Rawlings found a teaching job in a high school about 70 miles away. Every Monday morning she drives to that city (she doesn't want it identified) with Albert Jr., 13. They live with relatives there while Mrs. Rawlings teaches and Albert Jr. goes to school. Every Friday night they drive back home.

The white citizens of Prince Edward County haven't closed their eyes to the plight of the Negroes. Right from the start they have said that "something will have to be done—just so long as that something doesn't mean integrated schools."

In December, some of those instrumental in setting up the private schools for white pupils offered to help do the same thing for the Negroes.

They chartered "Southside Schools, Inc.," and sent a letter to the parents of every school-age Negro in the county. The letter explained that the group intended to set up good schools, get qualified teachers, and operate those schools for 180 days, a full school year.

The corporation proposed an annual tuition of $240 per child, and said it would help the parents apply for state scholarship aid.

ONE APPLICATION

There was just one application reply.

Rev. L. F. Griffin, local coordinator for the National Assn. for the Advacement of Colored People says the Negro people turned down the plan as a completely unsatisfactory compromise.

Dr. Rawlings is more vehement:

"They (the whites) are just trying to save face because of the unfavorable publicity they have had. And what they really wanted was for us to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. They know that soon they are going to need this state money to keep their private schools going, and they want us to set the precedent."

CHARGE TUITION

The Prince Edward School Foundation has been most careful to avoid any use of state funds because that might lead them into court. But officials will tell you, though not for attribution, that next year or soon after they will probably have to charge tuition.

"I suppose," says one foundation official, "that some of the white parents will have to apply for the state money. But that will be a personal affair. The foundation itself will never ask for any type of state help."

About the only hope of the Negroes in Prince Edward County is state or federal court action—and that isn't a very bright prospect.

Section 129 of the state constitution declared "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public, free schools throughout the state."

But, in the words of Atty. J. B. Wall Jr., legal counsel for Southside Schools, Inc., "Whom do you sue? It would have to be the State Board of Education. But the constitution also limits the amount of money available to the board, and it wouldn't begin to cover the costs here."

Any suit filed by the NAACP, and several are under consideration, would be fought through the courts, probably for four or five years.

And the whites and Negroes know, and admit, that four or five years is too long.

VIRGINIA ASSAYS ITS INTEGRATION

A Year of Token Compliance With School Ruling Leaves Attitudes Unchanged

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6—This week, the first anniversary of Vriginia's token acceptance of school desegregation, 103 of the state's 202,195 Negro students were attending integrated classes.

Superintendents of the schools involved said the shift had been accomplished peacefully.

The white population appeared to be as strongly opposed to desegregation as ever. Negro leaders voiced dissatisfaction over the slow pace of change and called for Congressional action to speed the process.

The state's first move in the

Thousands Respond

direction of compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing desegregated schools took place a year ago last Tuesday. Twenty-one Negroes were admitted to seven previously all-white schools in Norfolk and Arlington.

2 Courts Ruled

The action followed a ruling by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals that the State Constitution required the maintenance of an adequate system of free public schools.

At the same time, a three-judge Federal court held that under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution a state could not shut one school without closing all.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. took the position that the state could not afford to abolish public education. His supporters narrowly overcame the massive-resistance bloc in the Legislature to enact a "freedom of choice" program. This placed the choice between desegregation and closed schools in local hands.

Only one county has chosen the route of ultimate resistance. Prince Edward, in the state's strongly segregationist Southside, closed its public school system last year.

No Classes For Negroes

Private classes financed by contributions have been provided for white students. No provisions have been made for educating Negro children, although there have been several attempts toward that end.

Although there have been no public complaints over the quality of instruction offered white students in Prince Edward, state officials said privately this week that the county's choice had not proved a happy one. They contended that there was considerable dissension among various factions of the white community.

Daniel A. Bowers, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, an interracial organization, said white residents of the county felt "a terrific moral pressure" because of the Negro students' plight.

The Negroes have refused several offers by white leaders to set up a private school of their own. Segregationists attribute this to the activiies of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

SHORT TAKES IN WORLD OF POLITICS:

Va. segregationists decide not to nullify school ruling

RICHMOND, Va.—The segregationist bloc in the House of Delegates requested that a bill nullifying the Supreme Court desegregation decision be killed.

The bill was referred to a committee on a motion by Del. James Thomson, Democrat, Alexandria, an ardent member of the massive resistance wing of the legislature. This effectively killed the legislation during the current session of the General Assembly.

Thomson said the bill would have no practical effect.

* * *

THE LEGISLATION would have Virginia say that it does not recognize the desegregation decision as law in the state.

It was learned that the segregationist did not want to open up a floor fight on legislation that would serve no purpose at a time when they are trying to push through the Assembly other bills to stiffen resistance to school desegregation.

One such bill, introduced by Thomson and approved by the House, would put off local option on the assigning of pupils to schools for two years, leaving power with a State board.

Other bills make it easier for the private school foundations to set up in areas where schools have been ordered to desegregate.

Education Is Called Secondary At Charlottesville Private School

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—In less than a year, four top administrators of the private school system for white children here have decided to resign.

One of them, Arthur D. Barfield Jr., is leaving a disillusioned young man. He was fired last week as education director of the Charlottesville Education Foundation before his own resignation could become effective July 1.

As an educator, he says, he could no longer put up with the constant interference, politicking, "rabid beliefs and intolerant attitudes," and the foundation's educational shortcuts to save money.

Last spring the 37-year-old Barfield took over the work of a school superintendent to set up a private high school and elementary school for the segregationist-supported Foundation.

Barfield, who likes to call himself a "public school man," maintains he took the Foundation's top administrative job as an educator not a segregationist. He explains it this way:

"I felt that in a community like this, you must have a safety valve to avoid another Little Rock. I felt certain factions would never accept integrated schools. I knew these kids at Lane (the public high school) and thought a good private school is better than no education."

Now, he admits, he has such a bitter taste in his mouth that he wants no part of private school administration for the time being at least.

"Frankly," he emphasized, "I don't see how they (the Foundation) can continue to run the schoools this way. If they get a competent man, he won't stay. I came here to build schools and see the kids get an education. That's secondary to them."

The Foundation set up its private, segregated school system after Lane High School and Venable Elementary School were desegregated last September.

Three Negroes now attend classes at Lane. Its enrollment is 750 compared to 1025 two years ago before the school desegregation crisis in Virginia. Nine Negroes are enrolled at Venable which has 450 pupils now, had 585 two years ago.

Working on Doctorate

Barfield, now putting the finishing touches on his doctorate dissertation in school administration at the University of Virginia, was a science teacher at Lane High School when he decided to take the $7200-a-year job with the Foundation.

Rock Hill Academy, the Foundation's private high school, has 311 pupils enrolled i nthe eighth through twelfth grades. About 180 pupils attend elementary classes at the Robert E. Lee school.

"A system such as this will fail unless it is turned over to a competent school administrator working under one policy-making board that allows him to do his job," Barfield said.

This year, he pointed out, he had to answer to three boards with a total of nearly 40 members. (The Foundation Board has 25 members and each of the schools has a 7-member board).

This resulted in "constant interference" in such matters as these, Barfield said:

- He ordered a junior encyclopedia set and arranged to pay the $84 over five years since there was no money in this year's budget for it. One Foundation leader suggested sending the books back.
- One board member suggested teachers should work "an 8-hour day like all of us." Barfield said teachers at the academy were teaching six classes a day — one more than the usual five-class daily schedule for teachers.
- There were suggestions that the Foundation should sell books purchased under the State-contract system at a price to include a commission for itself and that students be charged for the chemicals they used in laboratories.
- When he made a statement about private schools being better than no schools Barfield received a call that his statement had set the "pot boiling" and had upset some Foundation leaders.

He was criticized for writing a personal letter to the Charlottesville mayor backing a compulsory school attendance law.

By last October, Barfield says, he had had enough and decided to resign. But he didn't announce his resignation until February and then didn't give his reasons because he "didn't want to hurt the system."

NORFOLK NEGRO WANTS RETURN TO NEGRO SCHOOL

NORFOLK, Va., (AP)— One of the first seven Negro students to enter Novwiew High School under a federal court order in February, 1959, has asked to be transferred back to a Negro school.

The student is A. F. Gonsouland, 19, a senior.

Gonsouland was supposed to graduate in June but failed courses in English and international relations.

His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, told a newsman Gonsoland was returning to Booker T. Washington High School because he could make up in a half-year the two credits he needs for graduation. She said the "race issue" had nothing to do with his transfer request.

School Supt. E. L. Lamberth said the transfer would be made administratively with no action necessary either by the school board or the feedral court.

Gonsouland is the third Negro to withdraw from Norview. With his withdrawal, the number of Negroes attending six integrated Norfolk schools is reduced to 22.

Judge Bryan Voids Fairfax County 12-Year Plan

'Local conditions ruled key factor

ALEXANDRIA, Va.— Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan Thursday threw out the grade-a-year plan okeyed by Fairfax County School Board, ruling that "local conditions" determine the rate of speed at which a school system can be integrated.

Following the ruling the school board announced it it would admit 19 more colored pupils, previously rejected because they were not in the first or second grades, as soon as possible.

The ruling affects six formerly white schools. Groveton High will admit one; Bryant Intermediate, two; Lanier Intermediate, one; Parklawn, one; Hollin Hall, two; and D one; Hollin Hall, two; and Devonshire, three.

In addition, five more colored pupils will be admitted to Belverdere Elementary and three to Cedar Lane School. Five pud pils were enrolled at the two schools earlier this year under the grade-a-year plan.

* * *

NOTING THAT "local conditions" determine the rate of speed of desegregation, Judge Bryan declared that the colored school population in Fairfax County is less than four per cent of the total.

The school board argued that the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld the Nashville 12-year plan for desegregation but Judge Bryan replied that the Tennessee city's colored school population is 37 per cent.

Judge Bryan agreed with attorneys for the defendants that local climate would permit immediate desegregation, nor does the admittance of the children leave "ground for public friction."

* * *

THE COURT'S decision was hailed by the Washington Post-Times-Herald in an editorial entitled "A Nudge for Fairfax."

"Federal Judge Bryan is entirely right," stated the editorial, "in overruling the grade-a-year school desegregation plan in Fairfax County and ordering the admission of 19 additional colored students to previously all-white schools.

"Desegregation is no longer new in Northern Virginia and there is no reason for tippy-toed approach."

Five Va. Pupils Seek Transfer

PETERSBURG, Va. (UPI)— Five Negro children Friday applied for immediate transfer to two all-white Petersburg public schools.

The applications were handed to the principals of Bolling Green Junior High School and Petersburg High School. They marked the first attempt to integrate schools here.

Two Negroes, a boy and a girl, applied for admission to the seventh grade at the junior high. The other three, two boys and a girl, asked for transfer to the high school. Two are in the ninth grade and the other in the 11th.

Fairfax Awaiting Integration Order

Study Planned of Judge's Wording On Admission of 19 Negroes

The Fairfax School Board is awaiting official notification before acting on a court order directing admission of 19 Negro children to formerly all-white schools.

Chairman Theodore Heriot said today that board members would study the opinion and confer with the board's attorney, ames H. Simmonds, before acting.

He said he did not know whether board members would want to appeal the order or would act to admit the children. "It will depend on how the court order is written," he said.

Six Schools Affected

The Negroes were ordered admitted to six formerly all-white Fairfax schools yesterday by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria.

At the same time, Judge Bryan struck down the county's grade-a-year plan under which only first and second graders would be admitted this year, with other grades to be integrated one year at a time.

Five Negro pupils were admitted to two elementary schools under the plan earlier this month. Judge Bryan's order requires the admission of an additional 19 Negro students, 15 of whom had been refused solely because they were not first or second graders.

In his ruling yesterday, Judge Bryan said local conditions should govern desegregation and added that conditions in Fairfax do not justify a long delay.

The admission of the children, he said, "would not, and could not, give ground for public friction." Present conditions, he said, "do not indicate a need now to project the bar of applicants into the next 10 years, nor does the evidence immediately reveal any such disruption of the teaching staff or strain on the physical facilities to warrant the delay."

Schools Listed

Six formerly all - white schools will be desegregated under the order. One negro student will attend Groveton High School; Bryant Intermediate School and Hollin Hall will admit two each; Belvedere Elementary School, five; Cedar Lane Elementary School four; Devonshire, three and Parklawn and Lanier Elementary Schools one each.

Belvedere and Cedar Lane Schools were desegrated earlier this year.

Seven other negro students were not ordered admitted. Six of these either applied too late for consideration, applied for admission to the wrong school or lived closer to predominently Negro schools. A seventh was turned down because he was in his senior year in high school and the board felt it disadvantageous to transfer him.

16 Centers To Aid Negro County Pupils

FARMVILLE, Va., Oct. 31 (AP) — Sixteen training centers for schoolless Prince Edward County Negroes are scheduled to open throughout the County in two weeks, the Rev. L. F. Griffin announced today.

Mr. Griffin, president of the Prince Edward County Christian Association, the local sponsor of the centers, said all 16 would open Nov. 14.

The centers were opened in the spring as "morale builders" for the county's 1700 Negro school-age children, who have been without formal classes since the county's public schools were closed over a year ago to prevent Federal court-ordered integration.

In no sense are the centers to be schools. Mr. Griffin said. As in the past, he added, math and remedial reading will get emphasis but more attention to group activities is planned this year.

Also announced today was that 68 of the county's Negro children have been placed in schools outside the state. Nearing completion is a survey aimed at determining the education needs of the Negro children.

Negro residents view the training centers as only stop-gap measures while court litigation to reopen the public schools continues.

The county's white pupils are being taught in private, segregated schools operated by a local foundation.

School Costs Average $130 Per Pupil in Virginia

RICHMOND, Nov. 5 (AP).— Virginia cities and counties spent an average of $130 per pupil to operate their public schools during the fiscal year ended June 30.

This compared with an average of $128 in the preceding year.

The figures were contained in a report made public yesterday by the State Department of Education.

Further, the report shows that on the average Virginia's cities spent a great deal more money per pupil to operate their schools than did the counties—counties, $109; cities, $174.

Arlington ranked first among the State's 96 county school divisions in the amount of local money per child spent on school operations, $317 per child.

Among the cities, Alexandria ranked first in local expenditures per pupil with $274.

'Mudtown' Hits At Proposed New School

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Most Negro and some white citizens voiced angry opposition to a controversial proposal to build a new $3 million high school in a Negro neighborhood known as "Mudtown."

Negro residents charged the proposal is a device to force them out of the area and have said they would not be able to locate suitably in another area within Alexandria.

Some of the Negro families have lived in the area for 100 years or more. Some of the homes are expensive, some crumbling. Many are modest and neatly kept.

The 30-acre site adjoins a community of expensive white homes on one side and a large apartment development on the other.

1½ Years of Arlington School Desegregation Appraised

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

The morning of Feb. 2, 1959, was clear, cold and bright. The atmosphere was tense.

Outside, 85 white-helmeted policemen and nearly as many newsmen watched anxiously. Inside, 15 plainclothesmen patrolled the building.

The scene was the sprawling, three-story Stratford Junior High School in a wealthy residential section of Arlington.

The occasion, which set a new educational pattern in the county, was the entry of four Negro students into this previously all-white school of 1070 pupils.

Collapse of "Resistance"

Their admission (and the entry that day of 17 Negroes into six white Norfolk schools) dramatically marked the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" to school desegregation.

After the school day in Arlington was over, relieved officials reported the token desegregation had proceeded without disorder. There were some minor incidents, but the four Negro seventh graders said they experienced no unpleasantness.

Last year desegregation spread to two additional schools—Washington-Lee High and Patrick Henry Elementary—and Negro enrollment in those schools and Stratford totaled 23. This year there are 42 Negroes in six predominantly white schools, including Thomas Jefferson Junior High and Clay and Claremont Elementary Schools. Total enrollment last year was 23,500; this year it is 25,207 including 2071 Negroes.

Results Analyzed

What has been the status of individual Negroes in the integrated schools?

After more than 1½ years of desegregated classes, school authorities have made these observations:

• The academic achievement of most Negroes in the white secondary schools has been "considerably below" the average of the white students. One Negro in an integrated school last year did not return to class this year.

"Whether this poor school work is caused by difficulties of adjustment, poor preparation, lack of ability, or the high standards of the new school, I do not know," Superintendent Ray E. Reid said.

However, as in any cross-section of students, the academic development of the 42 Negroes varies considerably. In the elementary schools the Negroes have made progress along with their white classmates. A few are advanced students.

Some of the Negro secondary students have done satisfactory work and last year two of them made the "honor roll," which requires A or B grades.

• The Negroes have not been behavior problems. They have been "very cooperative" in the classroom, and, as one official said, white students "have been willing to work with the situation."

Some teachers were surprised to find that most Negroes addressed them as "ma'am" or "sir." The only reported cases of misbehavior involved a Negro who made a "sassy face" at a visitor to a classroom and another who turned in a "shady, off-color" poem in an English class.

A factor in the generally good behavior of the Negroes may be their relatively high economic backgrounds. In nearly all cases both parents work and family incomes range from $4000 or $5000 a year to more than $12,000 a year.

Possibly half of the Negro parents are Government employes, two are firemen, one is a policeman, one is a nurse, some are laborers and domestic workers and some are taxi drivers. A few have attended a year or two of college.

Outside Help Needed

Although most of the Negro parents, as most white parents, attend P-TA meetings and school open houses, many do not help their children with homework. Teachers find they must provide the outside help which many of the Negroes ask for.

Many students, whites as well as Negroes, receive additional instruction from teachers during the study-hall period, and some stay after school. However, one Negro, who didn't want to walk home alone, decided to forego the after-school help offered by a teacher.

Officials said most Negro students who "did not fare well" repeated classes in summer school. Some received tutoring from friends not connected with the school system.

The Negroes have found they tend to learn more at a faster rate in the white schools and that there is "greater pressure to work harder." The secondary students also found they had not covered some subjects in the Negro schools that the white students had learned.

Lag in Some Subjects

Particular academic weaknesses of many secondary school Negroes were in the fundamentals of mathematics and grammar. Some were several years behind.

Teachers have scrupulously treated white and Negro students equally. They usually seat the pupils alphabetically and insist that the Negroes participate in class discussions as actively as the white students.

In a history class discussion on the Civil War, the Negro students took part with the white students in a lengthy exposition of the slavery issue.

In another class students did special projects on various countries, and two Negroes studied about Africa. During their report on Africa, the teacher initiated a discussion on the meaning of primitive, and the students decided the word means different things in different societies.

Many Races, Nationalities

Some classes are small-scale "United Nations," school officials say, because they include Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Iranians, and children from European nations.

In recent interviews, 10 Negro students said that although they were "a little scared" when they first entered the white schools, they found most of the white students were friendly.

One girl said her classmates "introduced themselves right away and even pulled me into activities." The Negroes observed that any antipathy they encountered came mostly from white students with low grades.

"Only one kid called me a name, but he was an E (failing) student," a Negro said.

One Negro pupil is an officer of one of his classes, and some others have been nominated by white students for classroom positions.

Eat at Same Tables

Usually Negroes eat at tables with white students in the cafeterias. The only report of unpleasantness came from a Negro who said a white boy sometimes threw banana peels at him and once upset his milk carton. Finally the Negro told the white youth he'd "better stop," and the harassment abated.

A few Negroes have joined special interest clubs in their schools. Some are participating in bands, orchestras, and choruses. Many engage in sports activities within their schools. They have not been allowed to join teams that play other schools.

School-sponsored social activities have been banned. Parties and dances have been taken over by private groups. Some Negroes have attended a class party with white students. Two Negroes tried unsuccessfully to buy tickets to a Stratford dance last June after some white students asked them if they were going.

Many of the 42 Negroes have retained their contacts with their former classmates in the Negro schools. Some, who had attended integrated schools outside Arlington, have more white than Negro friends.

Active in Groups

Most of the junior high Negro students belong to "United Us," an integrated group of about 90 students which meets once a month at the Arlington Unitarian Church. Some of the Negro high school students belong to an integrated church group, the "Liberal Religious Youth of America."

Still, a few Negroes have felt isolated in the white schools, and one, frustrated over poor grades, told a teacher, "I wish I had stayed at Hoffman-Boston" (a Negro school). Most of the Negroes, however, say they are happy in the white schools.

The adjustment to a new situation was eased partially, at least, because a few of the Negroes and many white students had previously attended integrated schools. Also, many Arlington teachers had taught integrated classes in other school systems.

School desegregation had been a major issue in Arlington since 1956, when Negroes sued for admission to white schools. State "massive resistance" legislation included laws taking pupil assignment authority away from local school boards and requiring closure of any integrated school.

Aroused by the school closing law, Arlington civic leaders set up a Committee to Preserve Public Schools in the summer of 1958.

Air for Open Schools

As Superintendent Reid told the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights last February, concern in Arlington "was directed more toward keeping the schools open than to the possibility of partial integration of the schools."

He described Arlington as a "community in which the parents have a high degree of education, and as a result they place great value on their children's education."

On Sept. 17, 1958, Alexandria Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ruled that Arlington must admit four Negroes to Stratford. In January, 1959, Federal and State Courts knocked down the school closing law.

Even after desegregation had proceeded quietly in Arlington and in Alexandria the following week, Arlington officials were still concerned over the General Assembly's repeal of the state-wide compulsory attendance law.

Attendance Compulsory

But Reid reported later that after Stratford was integrated "only four students, to best of our knowledge, withdrew from Stratford." In April, 1959, the County School Board adopted a local compulsory attendance law, and there has been no noticeable change in the low rate of dropouts.

Before desegregation began, Stratford students were told in assemblies that they must maintain good conduct, and their teachers gave them a list of "rules of procedure" to take home. Since then, school officials have made no comments to students in schools scheduled to be desegregated. Principals have conferred with parents of the Negroes.

Generally, adjustment of whites and Negroes to the new situation has been commendable. Reid said problems were reduced by careful planning, cooperation, understanding, and most important, public support of public education.

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VIRGINIA

Told To Take Negroes, School Dismisses Whites

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — Token desegregation progressed without a hitch in three more Virginia localities this week but ran into a snag in the Southwestern city of Galax.

Richmond, Roanoke and Pulaski opened five formerly white schools to 24 Negroes as the new term began with more than 170 Negroes attending classes with white children in 10 districts.

But Galax, faced with a federal court order to admit eight Negroes to its white high school, drew the line. The Negroes live in neighboring Grayson county which also educates some of its white children in the Galax school.

Federal Judge John Paul ruled that as long as Galax accepts white children from Grayson it would also have to accept qualified Negroes from the county.

The Galax school board voted to end its contract under which Grayson has been sending white children to Galax high for 10 years.

When Paul's order was issued Friday, Galax school officials promptly told 282 white Grayson students they were no longer enrolled at Galax high and sent them home to await instructions from Grayson's school board.

Token Integration Starts In Confederacy's Capital

By United Press International

Token school integration started without incident yesterday in Richmond, Va., former capital of the Confederacy. A similar calm prevailed across the rest of the South on the traditional post-Labor Day beginning of school.

The Raleigh, N. C., school board assigned a Negro pupil to second grade classes at an all-white school in the first integration order involving the North Carolina capital city.

Richmond was but one of three Old Dominion cities where racial barriers were lowered for the first time. Roanoke, western Virginia's largest city, and Pulaski, in the southwestern part of the state, also took their first step toward integration of their schools.

Seven In Little Rock

Three other Virginia cities, Norfolk, Charlottesville and Alexandria, and schools in Tennessee pressed ahead with integration started in previous years.

Dade (Miami) County, Florida, began its second year of token integration. Four of the county's 185 schools which opened yesterday were integrated.

Seven Negroes started classes at Central High School in Little Rock, scene of a bitter integration struggle three years ago, and at least 157 Negro children turned out for classes at 10 Nashville schools. Nashville pioneered the grade-a-year integration plan which has been widely copied.

One Trouble Spot

Dunn, N. C., was the lone trouble spot. Two Indian girls staged classroom sit-ins at Dunn's all-white high school to back up demands for an Indian school closer to home.

The two are among a group of about 75 Indian children who must make a 70-mile roundtrip by school bus daily to attend the nearest Indian school. The others have agreed to continue making the trip until a school

Set Va. School Case Hearing

ROANOKE, Va. — (ANP) — The Roanoke County school desegregation case will be heard Dec. 28.

The city's case might be heard the same day, District Judge Ted Dalton said.

Judge Oren Lewis of the Eastern District of Virginia is expected to conduct the county trial and might choose to hear the city case at the same time.

Judge Simon Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Baltimore is being consulted about the assignment of a judge to the city's case.

Two dozen city Negroes are seeking admission to Melrose and West End elementary schools and Monroe Junior High, now attended by nine Negro children.

The schools enrolled nine Negro children in September by order of the State Pupil Placement Board.

'Open schools or face boycott'

FARMVILLE, Va. — Unless Prince Edward County supervisors re - open the public schools, merchants in Farmville, the county seat, may face a "total boycott."

The request to reopen the schools was made by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, NAACP coordinator. He led a group of 16 persons to the meeting of the board of supervisors to present the petition.

He told the supervisors: "We hope that drastic actions on our part — such as total boycott — will not be necessary."

He added, however, "If we fail in this appeal and if you refuse our respectful petition, we are prepared to use all non - violent means to achieve our purpose."

Since the schools were closed in September, 1959 to evade desegregation orders, white children have been educated by a private school foundation. Colored children have had to leave the state in order to receive public school education or else do without.

Local merchants, who would suffer most from a boycott, have already complained of financial losses brought about by the school closing. A boycott would increase their discomfort even more.

The Virginia Christian Leadership Conference announced that the third annual Pilgrimage of Prayer for Public Schools, set Jan. 2, 1961, will be held in Farmville.

Dr. Milton A. Reid said: "We feel the need to go to Prince Edward (county) itself. Despite the legal battle that is being waged by the NAACP. . .the federal government seems not to have taken any note that this is the only school district in America without public education.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin said: "Sometimes we get the feeling that the rest of the nation has forgotten us. Perhaps this pilgrimage will help some people around the country to remember."

* * *

NEW YORK CITY will extend the desegregation of schools by providing free transportation for colored pupils who transfer into predominantly white schools away from their home neighborhoods.

This is a further effort to eliminate "segregation in fact" brought on by the restriction of colored families to certain residential areas and their children to the schools there.

The United Parents Association endorsed the city's policy of "open registration" as a "positive step" toward integration.

Last wek, New York School Superintendent Robert Theobald said he would take swift action if any principals are found "sabotaging" the open enrollment program by discouraging transfers.

"If anybody has information that is true," he told the United Parents Association, "I hope it will be brought to my immediate attention."

* * *

A HEARING was scheduled for Monday in the case of seven colored children seeking admission to a predominantly white school in New Rochelle, New York.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman set the delay in the case after six days of bitter testimony. The plaintiffs seek an injunction forbidding the New Rochelle board of education to keep the children from transferring from Lincoln Elementary School, where more than 90 per cent of the pupils are colored, to Roosevelt School where most are white.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. was notified last week that it must desegregate all recreational facilities. Federal Judge Bryant Simpson said the order will be issued this week and will be effective 30 days later.

The order will apply to the Gator Bowl, the new coliseum, a municipal auditorium under construction, baseball parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, parks and the zoo.

The order will apply to any city recreational facility under lease to another party if the public is admitted.

A suit was also filed last week on behalf of 14 colored children, seeking public school desegregation.

* * *

THE CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. school board last week notified the Federal district court that it will appeal an order to submit a school desegregation plan by Dec. 20.

The board was given 40 days in which to perfect its appeal with the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

* * *

IN PINE BLUFF, ARK., Wiley Blanton said that suit may be filed to get colored students admitted to school on an integrated basis.

"The Pine Bluff School Board's time has run out," the NAACP attorney told a local audience.

The board abandoned a tentative plan for desegregation it had in 1957.

"Six years after the Supreme Court decision and five years after the adoption of pupil assignment laws, one fiftieth of one per cent of North Carolina colored chilren enjoy a right guaranteed tc them by the Constitution of their country."

This indictment was made by Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, member of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advis the annual meeting of the state Council on Human Relations.

S. Boydas defense.
said, colored pupils who live
king the R. B. Sugarmon, attorney in predominantly white resi-
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IN MEMPHIS, on March 1, state's pupil assignment

Negroes Ask Reopening of County Schools

FARMVILLE, Va., Dec. 5 (AP)—A petition will be presented to the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors Tuesday calling on them to re-open the county's closed schools. More than 100 Negro citizens have signed it.

The Rev. L. F. Griffin, local co-ordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said about 50 persons will be in a delegation presenting the petition to the supervisors at their regular meeting.

Mr. Griffin said the petition will be the first formal one from a cross-section of Prince Edward Negroes seeking reopening of the schools.

The Prince Edward Supervisors have not appropriated funds for public schools in the rural southeastern Virginia county for the past two school years.

The public schools have been closed. White children have been educated in a system of private, segregated classes. There is no provision for the Negro children.

A similar petition came from the Farmville and Vicinity Ministerial Alliance, another Negro group, about a year ago. The supervisors didn't answer the letter.

There also have been requests to re-open the schools from the NAACP.

Mr. Griffin said the new petition was drafted because there never has been a formal request to re-open the schools from a cross-section of Negro citizens. He said he could get 1000 signatures on the petition, but there had not been time to do so.

The Prince Edward County Christian Association is operating 13 "morale building" centers for Negro children this year. About 400 former public school pupils are "enrolled" in the centers.

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP) — On the surface, Prince Edward County seems to be adjusting to the private, white school system set up in September, 1959, in the face of a court order to racially integrate the county's schools.

But there are rumblings of discontent among Farmville merchants—especially those who depend on a middle and lower income trade.

Although the county's private Prince Edward School Foundation has taken care of the educational needs of the 1,500 white youngsters since public schools were closed, there are 1,700 Negro children who have not had access to regular classrooms in the county for the past two Septembers.

This has had a drastic effect on retail sales for some merchants for two reasons:

Over 70 Negro teachers, plus an uncounted number of janitors, school bus drivers and maintenance workers, no longer are drawing paychecks from the school board in Prince Edward County.

And many Negro parents are sending money out of the county to help foot the bill for education of their youngsters in schools in other parts of Virginia and outside the state.

Negroes in Prince Edward County and the surrounding area have never had much money to begin with. There are no major industries which employ them in quantity and many barely eke out a living as tenant farmers.

"Sales are down 20 per cent and I have one-third the sales force I had before this started," said the owner of one store which caters to a bargain-minded trade.

Some 60 Negro children are attending makeshift "training centers" set up by the Prince Edward County Christian Association, a Negro group. The local NAACP coordinator, the Rev. L. F. Griffin, said last year that these were little more than morale builders.

The fund-raising tactics of foundation officials have been denounced by more than one townsman.

"They assess you and you'd better pay," said one who showed a receipt for a sizable donation to the foundation.

Va. County Has Private Schools Only

No Negroes In Intermural Sports

N. Virginia Desegregated Schools Agree Basically on Athletic Policy

Northern Virginia's desegregated school systems now have basically the same policies on athletic teams as a result of action taken Tuesday night by the Fairfax County School Board.

The Fairfax Board voted 4 to 3 for a policy recommended by Superintendent W. T. Woodson to maintain segregated athletic contests between schools in the County. No Negro would be allowed on a school team that plays any other school's team.

However, Woodson said yesterday, the policy would not bar Negroes from participating on teams which play other teams within the same school.

Fairfax County Schools were desegregated this fall, and 27 Negroes are attending nine formerly white schools. Groveton High School has a Negro boy, and James Madison High has a Negro boy and girl.

Woodson said the policy, which conforms with a joint resolution passed by the General Assembly in 1956, does not mean that segregation will be enforced in the bleachers. "The question didn't come up," he said.

In Arlington, spectators are not segregated in the bleachers. Negroes in predominantly white schools participate in intramural, but not intermural sports. The Arlington School Board adopted its segregated athletics policy on Sept. 21, 1959, and reaffirmed it last Aug. 18. The school system now has 42 Negroes attending formerly white schools.

The Alexandria School Board has not passed a formal resolution governing athletic activities in desegregated schools. Superintendent T. C. Williams said yesterday the school system, which has 28 Negroes in white schools, follows a policy similar to that of Arlington and Fairfax. The question of segregation in bleachers has not been raised, he said.

Northern Virginia schools do not play out-of-State teams, such as those in the District, which are integrated.

The Fairfax School Board also decided that Negroes can attend school dances, but that all students must attend as couples and not stags.

Arlington has banned school-sponsored dances, and leaves social activities to the sponsorship of private groups. School dances in Alexandria are restricted to members of the student body, but Negroes in integrated schools may attend, Williams said.

Teachers Group Urges Reopening of Schools

RICHMOND, Nov. 3 (Special)—The Virginia Teachers Association issued a demand today for the immediate reopening of the Prince Edward County schools an a desegregated basis.

A resolution calling for reopening the schools "in compliance with the Supreme Court's directive" will be sent to Gov. J. Lindsay Almond and the General Assembly, a spokesman for the Negro educators' group said.

Prince Edward County abandoned its public school system in 1959 rather than comply with a Federal court order to desegregate its classrooms.

Since then a private school system for white children has been established, but Negro children for the most part have been without schooling.

Meanwhile, at the 76th annual convention of the Virginia Education Association, the VTA's white counterpart, the department of classroom teachers—in obvious reference to Prince Edward County—today expressed regret over closed public schools.

In a vaguely-worded resolution, the teachers said:

"We reaffirm our belief in public education and we deeply regret that there are localities in our state in which boys and girls are denied this privilege. Therefore we strongly urge that all classroom teachers strive for the continuance of our public school system."

The resolution was adopted without discussion.

The classroom teachers also adopted resolution reaffirming a previous stand opposing merit pay for teachers. The resolution recommended that the "money required to inaugurate and maintain a merit plan could be more wisely used to lessen the teacher's load, provide for a sound program of in-service training, and generally promote an environment conducive to better teaching."

Virginia Affairs

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Norfolk Educated on Schools the Hard Way

By Elsie Carper

THE SUMMER of 1958 found the great port city of Norfolk caught in unyielding conflict. A Federal Court had ordered the city to admit Negroes to its junior and senior high classrooms; and the state government, operating under a program of "massive resistance," was prepared to close the schools if Negroes were admitted.

Miss Carper

This city of 220,000 white and 80,000 Negro residents was destined to be the great battleground for the massive resistance doctrine. It got under way when Norfolk and the state entered into a ritual: the local school board admitted 17 Negro students to six white junior and senior high schools and the state immediately shut down the schools, denying education to nearly 11,000 white children.

The schools remained closed from September 1958, to February, 1959, during which time state and Federal courts struck down key provisions of the massive resistance program. Finally, the General Assembly scrapped massive resistance for a "freedom of choice" plan with local option and tuition grants for parents who did not want their children in desegregated schools.

When the school doors reopened in February 1959, some 7500 white children returned to the six schools. Ordinarily, 9900 white children would have attended at that time of year. By the following September, enrollment was back to normal. Tidewater Academy, the segregationist private school set up to provide classes for white children, enrolled only 180 students.

IN A STUDY released this weekend, the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science tells what the public was thinking about in Norfolk during the five-month "crisis" period.

"When a City Closes Its Schools" was prepared by Ernest Q. Campbell, Charles E. Bowerman and Daniel O. Price, professors at the Institute. They based the study on interviews in more than 600 white households, including the homes of 300 children affected by the school closing, and questionnaires filled out by more than 2000 students locked out of their regular classrooms.

The survey was made, the authors point out, "during the heat of battle." Although they refrain from drawing specific conclusions, they believe that their study has "high pertinence to American citizens interested in patterns of race contact, specifically to Southern communities that may face sometime the crisis Norfolk faced . . ."

"Norfolk," they state, "learned the hard way that public schools are a necessity in the modern city. It need not have learned the hard way. After all, Little Rock had been through the turmoil a year before and had reached the inevitable conclusion . . . It learned, as Little Rock had learned, that to say its choice lay between desegregated schools and no public schools was to create the illusion of choice. A city without public schools is simply not a city . . .

"For any and all other cities, the conclusion is inevitable. There is no area of choice regarding whether eventually a community will have public schools. Only the process of reaching the decision offers a set of alternatives."

THE STUDY explains a swing in sentiment in the state best shown by two votes taken a year apart at annual conventions of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

In October, 1958, when schools had been closed about a month, the state P-TA supported local option by a cliff-hanging 515 to 513 vote. A year later, when schools were reopened, local option won "overwhelming approval."

Another gauge of community sentiment shortly after the schools were closed was a referendum held in November by the city council on whether the city should seek to reopen the schools with Negroes in attendance and charge tuition since there would be no state funds. About 40 per cent of registered voters participated and by a 3-to-2 majority agreed that schools should remain closed.

SHORTLY AFTER the schools failed to open, the segregationist Tidewater Educational Foundation proposed after-hours classes in the adjoining community of South Norfolk, using the regular Norfolk teachers. But the Norfolk teachers refused to cooperate. Instead, they set up their own tutorial groups in converted garages, living rooms, lodge halls and neighborhood centers.

The Norfolk Education Association, comprised of 1100 white public school teachers, with about half participating, voted 487 to 89 to have the regular schools reopened with classes desegregated if no other way could be found.

In addition to the 4000 students in the tutorial groups, 1200 enrolled in two special schools, and 500 more were admitted to nearby public schools. Some students scattered to other states or enrolled in private schools. Others just marked time.

NORTH CAROLINA graduate students conducted the survey in Norfolk in the last week of January shortly before the schools were reopened. The authors of the report admit that the results may be affected by the fact that about one out of every five doors was slammed shut when the students tried to pose their questions.

In homes where the surveyors were made welcome, they found that school closing had disrupted family life. About one-third of the 373 children in the survey were not in school. Ten per cent of the families had children living away from home. Children in the special programs were attending classes at odd hours and part time.

Parents thought that the children in special schools were learning as much as they would in public schools but complained about the shortage and lack of variety of courses. About 80 per cent said that their children would return to public schools when they reopened and only 10 per cent said they would not let their children attend with Negroes.

Families were feeling the financial squeeze of tuition payments, which averaged almost $20 a month, and cost was listed most frequently as the reason children were not continuing their education.

THE SURVEYORS concluded that "many people had faced a lot of inconvenience and despair. Conducting the interviews," they said, "one had the feeling that anyone would hesitate to tamper with the Norfolk public school system again. The present had been too inconvenient and the future had looked too uncertain for too many people."

They found that although Norfolk is a cosmopolitan city with its views tempered by the large number of transient naval personnel, it still has strong segregationists feelings. The residents surveyed wanted their children to have a good education and they wanted segregated schools. When it came to a showdown, though, they were not willing to sacrifice the schools indefinitely.

Some 85 per cent of the Norfolk adults and 88 per cent of the students in the survey reported that they favored segregation in schools if a choice was possible. If the city's civilian population alone was counted, the percentage favoring segregation was even higher—90 per cent.

Among those questioned, 61 per cent who voted in the Nov. 18 referendum said they voted for closed schools. By the time of the interview, the percentage favoring closed schools had dropped to 45 per cent.

THE SURVEY also showed that age, sex, occupation and religion were factors in the acceptance of desegregation:

- Young adults and old adults were more willing than middle-aged persons (40 to 50 years) to accept desegregated schools. Women were more tolerant than men.
- Navy personnel were more liberal than civilians in their racial views; Navy officers were more liberal than enlisted men.
- Among civilians, the higher one's occupational status, the more likely the acceptance of desegregated schools. But low status workers were found more apt to accept desegregation than medium status workers.
- Churchgoers were more liberal than non-churchgoers, giving credence to the belief that the churches are a force for racial justice in the South.

The surveyors seemed astonished and baffled that students were more vocal than their parents in expressing a preference for segregation.

"It seems apparent," said the surveyors, "that the degree of opposition to desegregation expressed by the students lends little support to those who have emphasized the relative tolerance of youth and blamed their elders for the strength of segregation's support."

Integrated Classes Due In Richmond, Roanoke

State Board Also Grants Petitions Of Norfolk and Alexandria Negroes

RICHMOND, Aug. 16 (AP).—Ten Virginia localities will have integrated public schools when the 1960-1 session starts next month, and four of them will be experiencing desegregation for the first time.

Richmond, the State capital, and Roanoke in the southwest were added to the list yesterday by the State Pupil Placement Board, which earlier this month had ordered the first integration in Fairfax County.

The City of Pulaski, in Southwestern Virginia, is under court order to admit 14 Negroes to its previously all-white high school in September.

Previously integrated — and to have additional integration this fall—are school in Alexandria, Arlington, Norfolk, Charlottesville, Warren County and Floyd County.

140 Negroes Shifted

Either by Federal Court assignment or placement by the pupil placement board, about 140 Negroes will attend schools in these localities which have been all white or predominantly white in the past.

The newly organized placement board, which replaced one that made no integration assignment, in three meetings since its membership changed earlier in the summer, has assigned 40 Negroes to such schools.

Integration was assured for Richmond and Roanoke yesterday when the three-member board assigned two Negro girls to Chandler Junior High in Richmond and nine Negroes to three elementary schools in Roanoke.

In addition, the board yesterday assigned 12 Negroes to five Alexandria schools and one Negro to a previously integrated junior high school in Norfolk.

In Alexandria, one Negro was assigned to Jefferson School, two to Ramsey School, two to Ficklin School, three to Howard School and four to Hammond High School.

The board assigned one Negro to the previously integrated Northside Junior High in Norfolk.

Others Reassigned

On August 5, the placement board had assigned three Negroes to two all-white elementary schools in Fairfax and one additional Negro to the integrated Warren County High School in Front Royal.

Nine days before that, at its first formal meeting, the board had broken precedent by voluntarily assigning 12 Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in Arlington.

As the board took its action in Richmond, United States District Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg was rejecting the petitions of 10 Negroes for assignment to white or predominantly white schools in Charlottesville.

Eleven Negroes attended the previously all-white Lane High School and Venable Elementary School in Charlottesville last session. Nineteen will attend these schools under assignment by the local school board in 1960-61. The local school board, however, had rejected the applications of the 10 who took their pleas to court.

Judge Paul told the Negro petitioners in his ruling yesterday that Charlottesville has fairly administered the local placement plan he approved last year and that it has "worked well with a minimum of friction."

Plea for Harmony

The pupil placement board's assignments at its Richmond meeting were followed by a plea from the Richmond School Board that residents of the city view the assignments "in a spirit that will foster harmony and the continued strengthening of our public education program."

Chandler Junior High, to which the two Negroes were assigned, is located in an area of North Richmond into which Negroes have moved in substantial numbers in recent years.

In the previous four years of its existence, the placement board never before had voluntarily assigned a Negro to a white school though some integration had taken place by court order.

The board at its meeting yesterday actually turned down more Negro transfer applications than it approved. It rejected the applications of 30 Negroes from Norfolk, 2 in Richmond, 30 in Roanoke and 4 in Alexandria.

In addition to the Negro assignments, the placement board Monday routinely made assignments for some 14,000 other Virginia pupils.

Docket Cleared

E. J. Oglesby, chairman of the board, said the assignments concluded all pending before the board for the school term starting in September.

The placement board, which by law has responsibility for all pupil assignments in the state, was created by the General Assembly in special session in 1956 as part of a program calculated to ward off public school desegregation.

The Degree of Virginia Integration Is Measured After Three Years

By HAROLD DAVIS

Richmond, Va.

LAST THURSDAY, the Commonwealth of Virginia began its third year of integrated education since a sad - faced Lindsay Almond got on television and told his people he had gone the last legal mile.

He would rather cut off his right arm than give in, he let it be known, but he had played his last card.

BITTER ONE

Since that by-gone day, which was a bitter one for most white Virginians, a lot of water has gone under the bridge. Most white Virginians still do not like integration but they have had a big taste of closed schools and do not wish to go further down that street.

So now, in September 1960, as the Old Dominion enters its third year of integration, it is possible by a little arithmetic to see just what degree of mixing of the races has occured or is slated to occur since Gov. Almond ran out of laws.

The degree is small, even with the integration orders issued for the new school term counted in. Out of 879,500 school children, the federal courts have ordered 171 transferred from all-Negro schools to what were previously all-white ones.

This shows that in Virginia, the city and county school boards and all the administrative machinery are in the hands of the white people. These boards have turned down a good many Negro applicants for a variety of reasons which the courts allow, and they have been sustained in so doing.

Harold Davis is The Atlanta Journal's Washington correspondent.

The overwhelming majority of Virginia communities have not been disturbed at all by Negroes wishing to transfer to all-white institutions. They are continuing in their traditional segregated fashion.

But in 11 places, the Negroes have applied and won — and 171 have either achieved or are about to achieve what they say they desire.

Three of these integrated 11 are in Virginia's northernmost part.

They most properly are suburbs of Washington. There are many south Virginians, in fact, who would like to give Arlington, Alexandria, and Fairfax County to the District of Columbia.

However that may be, Alexandria in the new school year will operate five integrated schools (out of 14) in which 4,075 white students will study with 26 black ones. Arlington will run seven integrated schools (out of 40) in which 34 Negro youngsters will mingle with 5,787 whites. And Fairfax County will run two integrated schools (out of 93) which will mix three Negroes with 1,127 whites.

These figures obviously show that the average integrated school will have only two or three integrated grades. There simply aren't enough Negroes in them to integrate all grades.

For the record, here is a roll-call of the eight other Virginia communities which are opening the new school year with a measure of integration:

Charlottesville, which this year is mixing 20 Negroes in two schools with 1,255 whites.

Galax, mixing eight Negroes in one school with 620 whites.

Floyd County, 17 Negroes in two schools with 550 whites.

Norfolk, 18 Negroes in six schools with 10,983 whites.

Pulaski, 14 Negroes in one school with 1,260 whites.

Richmond, two Negroes in one school with 700 whites.

Roanoke, nine Negroes in three schools with 1,881 whites.

Warren County, 20 Negroes in one school with 530 whites.

Virginia, steeped in a tradition of respect for the individual worthy of Thomas Jefferson, realized that even though integration could be held down in this fashion, it still would do violence to the sensitivities of some. Accordingly, the commonwealth now has on its statute books a "freedom of choice" law which says a person can get a state grant to go to a private school if he doesn't care any longer to attend the public one.

BEING USED

The law is being used. Those persons in the above localities who simply can't stand the thought of integrating have by-and-large pulled away from the public schools and are going to private academies newly formed to accommodate them. Those who are satisfied are remaining in the public schools.

Out of a ghastly mess, Virginia has offered a working compromise which is in the nature of all compromises — satisfactory to practically none, acceptable to virtually all.

More schools told to mix in Virginia

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 24 —(AP)— A federal judge has laid the groundwork for desegregation of schools in all counties in Southwest Virginia which do not have adequate facilities for Negroes.

Judge John Paul of Harrisonburg took the step yesterday before he ordered the admission of 15 more Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in Galax and the counties of Floyd and Grayson.

Before he heard testimony in any of the cases before him, Judge Paul said any counties sending Negro children to be educated in another county were violating the U. S. Constitution.

"THEIR RIGHTS are perfectly plain," he said. The present system "is a deprivation of their constitutional rights," he added.

He then ordered admittance of 16 Nergoes to schools in Floyd and Grayson Counties, but one of those in Floyd County was withdrawn when it was proved the pupil lived in neighboring Franklin County.

Floyd County schools were desegregated during the last school year, but next month will mark the first integration for Galax High School and Grayson County Schools. None of the localities has Negro high school facilities.

The eight Negroes in the Grayson County suit were ordered admitted either to Galax or Independence High School. Their attorney indicated all would attend Galax since they live in the Oldtown Magisterial District, from which white children are admitted to Galax High.

At the same time, however, Judge Paul said Grayson County must admit Negroes living in the county and outside the Oldtown District to Independence High School if they so desire.

Teachers College Hit By Segregation Move

By Erwin Knoll
Staff

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 1 Closing of public schools in Prince Edward County created a special problem for Longwood State College in Farmville. It left education students without any local student teaching opportunities.

President F. G. Lankford Jr. of Longwood told the State Board of Education today that closing of the County's public schools a year ago to avoid desegregation created an "unsatisfactory" situation for the college's teacher-training program.

But after a year ofm akeshift arrangements, Longwood is ready to farm its future teachers out to various other school systems for classroom experience, Lankford reported.

Of almost 200 Longwood students expecting to do student-teaching in the coming year, more than half will be assigned to classrooms in Roanoke and Danville, leaving the campus to live in those cities for eight weeks. The college will pay their room and board.

Will Commute

Other student-teachers will commute from the Farmville campus to public schools in Appomattox, Cumberland, Buckingham, Charlotte and Amelia.

Lankford said the graduate program at Longwood "continues to have little growth" and may have to be abandoned. Only 41 students have received graduate degrees since the program was started six years ago.

He blamed the "sparse population" around Farmville and the fact that low salarles make it difficult for teachers to pursue graduate studies.

At its annual summer meeting at The Homestead here. the State Board of Education received reports from the state colleges and from Fred O. Wygal, director of teacher education.

Wygal said 14 institutions of higher learning will receive some $175,000 in State funds during the coming school year for undergraduate student loans and scholarships. He listed the eligible instiutions as Clinch Valley College, William and Mary, William and Mary (Norfolk), Longwood, Madison, Mary Washington, Medical College of Virginia, Radford, Richmond Professional Institute, University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia State College and Virginia State (Norfolk).

Scholarship Aid

Neeedy students may qualify for up to $700 a year in combined loan and scolarship assistance under the program.

Wygal said school systems have far exceeded expectations in their applications for State assistance for in-service training of teachers. He reported that the value of the in-service program will be surveyed next fall by the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia.

The State continued to make headway in upgrading the calibre of its teachers, Wygal reported. During the past year, the number of teachers holding college degrees increased by 1494 and the number without degrees dropped by 330.

On Tuesday, the State Board is expected to act on new regulations for distribution of tuition grants to students seeking to avoid attendance at desegrated schools.

Davis Y. Paschall, State superintendent of public instruction who is leaving to become president of William and Mary, will make his final report to the board Wednesday. His successor, Woodrow Wilkerson, is meeting with the Board here.

Virginia Placement Law Killed

Richmond, Va. — The United States Fourth Court of Appeals last week affirmed a Norfolk Court's ruling that the Virginia Pupil Placement Board functions in an unconstitutional manner.

The opinion upholds the trial court's admission of four Negro children to predominantly white schools in Norfolk.

The Court's two-page opnion cites "the long-established principle that one need not exhaust futile administrative remedies."

The Placement Board had appealed from the District court ruling.

The Circuit Court found that the Board in 1959 declined to assign the four children to white schools, as recommended by the City School Board.

In trial of the case a member of hte Sate Board said he could not conceive of any circumstances in which the Board would assign a Negro child to a white school.

Testimony of this nature, coupled with the fact that the Board in assigning 450,000 school children did not send any Negroes to white schools led to the conclusion that the Board as a matter of policy denies all applications which would lead to integration

Virginia Due More School Integration

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 23 (AP)— Enrollment of 15 Negro students in white or predominantly white high ~~schools in southwest~~ Virginia was ordered today by U.S. District Judge John Paul.

Affected are seven students residing in Floyd County, where integration occurred during the last school year, and eight in Grayson County, which faces its first integration. The 15 students are to be admitted next month.

Paul also denied a motion to dismiss the case of 28 Negroes seeking admission to Roanoke city white schools. The judge, who has retired, indicated he would ask that another judge be named to hear this case.

The state Pupil Placement Board recently ordered Roanoke to admit nine Negro pupils to white schools in September. The nine mentioned in this regard are not parties to the pending school integration suit.

Floyd County has no Negro high school. Those Negroes seeking admission to predominantly white high schools there this fall asked to be made intervenors in the original desegregation case affecting that county.

Norfolk Aftereffects Of School Closure Tell Own Story

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Feb. 8-36 cc

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Any city contemplating closure of its public schools to prevent desegregation of classes has only to read the report on Norfolk, Virginia, just published by the University of North Carolina to know in advance the disruption that follows.

This case history of Norfolk, entitled, "When a City Closes Its Schools," was compiled on the basis of a poll of some 600 families.

It has brought to light little information not already known of the Norfolk situation, but has organized this information in a way which gives it significance.

The authors state that they wish to avoid interpretation and yet are unable to do so. For they conclude from the results of their study that: "A community can no more maintain its vitality and its essence if it padlocks its schools than if it should outlaw motor vehicles within its boundaries."

As Vital as Automobile

In other words, the days in which a community could get along without automobiles has gone and along with it "the conditions under which the modern community might conceivably prosper without a system of public education."

The study was conducted by Profs. Ernest Q. Campbell, Charles E. Bowerman, and Daniel O. Price of the Institute for Research and Social Sciences of the University of North Carolina.

They found that "Norfolk learned the hard way that public schools are a necessity in the modern city."

As the trio put it: "It (Norfolk) learned, as Little Rock learned, that to say its choice lay between desegregated schools and no public schools was to create the 'illusion' of choice. A city without public schools is simply not a city."

Conclusion Firm

They conclude the final chapter of their 195-page survey by saying: "Somewhere there are other cities facing or destined to face the decisions Norfolk and Little Rock faced. We hope we never have the occasion to study them when their schools are closed."

The Norfolk case study showed that almost one-third of the 373 children represented in the survey attended no school at all. The rest were either being tutored or attending one of the two semi-private schools which had been set up.

Inability to pay tuition fees constituted the main deterrent to school attendance of any kind during the fall semester of 1958-59 which preceded the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

Closing of six white junior and senior high schools came after court rulings against denial of admission of Negro applicants to white schools simply on the basis of race.

Transfers Approved

This forced the Norfolk School Board to approve the transfers of 17 Negro pupils to the six schools. Under Virginia's "massive resistance" laws, the Governor was required to close any desegregated school.

The legality of this procedure was struck down both by the Viirginia Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond and by a three-judge federal court in Norfolk in early January of 1959. The Virginia Legislature then substituted a system of tuition grants, and on Feb. 2 Norfolk's closed schools were "quietly integrated without incident."

The disruption of family life during the period of school closure was severe, according to this report. It was particularly acute in cases where children were sent to live with relatives in other areas in order to continue their schooling.

Tuitions Ran High

Some children had to attend night classes, "coming and going at all hours," as distraught parents put it. Others, being tutored, had shorter school hours and parents often found their children with "too much time on their hands."

Tuition fees for makeshift classes ranged from $12 to $20 a month, with private school tuition often as high as $2,200.

Not that the majority of white people in the city like the prospect of desegregated schools. The survey showed that 85 per cent of those consulted—and 88 per cent of the school students—preferred segregation in the public schools if a choice were possible.

Churchgoers Surveyed

The survey indicated that regular church participants were more tolerant in racial attitudes than non-churchgoers. At least, this was the deduction from the statement that 61 per cent of those who attend religious services regularly, against 50 per cent of those who do not, wanted schools to remain open last fall, and 71 per cent compared to 61 per cent would have voted to open them in late January.

"There is, then," the researchists concluded, "some support for those who see the church as a force for racial justice in the South."

31 Apply For Transfers But Board Okays Only 1

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Feb. 6-60

The Norfolk School Board on Thursday racked up its highest percentage of rejections for applicants seeking transfers or initial assignments to schools under integrated conditions.

The board voted to ask the new Virginia Pupil Placement Board to assign only Kathryn Laverne Webb to the school for which she applied, while turning down 30 others. The recommendation for Kathryn is for the eighth grade at Northside Junior high school.

IF THE STATE agency fails to act on the recommendation by Aug. 15, the Norfolk board will make the assignment.

Judge Walter E. Hoffman last year ordered the Norfolk board to have no more dealings with the state placement unit if it continued its policy of turning down all applications of colored pupils for assignment to formerly all - white schools.

The only such assignments made by the old State Pupil Placement Board during four years of tenure by its three members were those of four Norfolk pupils. They were made under threat of contempt of court charges.

THE AGENCY'S three new members announced on Tuesday that they have assigned 12 Arlington colored pupils under integrated conditions in that county. The schools were integrated by court order last year.

Twelve of the 30 Norfolk pupils denied requests for assignment had asked to be permitted to enter Suburban Park Elementary School. All live within two or three blocks of the school.

THEY FACE THE necessity of going two miles or more to school unless the state assignment board upsets the school board proposals, or the action is reversed in a possible contest in U. S. District Court here.

Lawyers who represented pupils in previous action over assignments declined to comment on the school board's decision on Wednesday, saying that the report would have to be studied thoroughly.

THE BOARD maintained that 19 of the pupils lacked the necessary scholastic achievement for the grades in the schools for which they applied.

It reported that four applicants for Norview Junior High's seventh grade were turned down because Oakwood and Rosemont Schools will keep their seventh grades until the Rosemont Junior High addition is completed in time for the second semester on Feb. 1.

14d(1) 1960

VIRGINIA

NAACP Seeks To Open Padlocked Va. Schools

Federal court suit filed in Richmond

RICHMOND — An all-out attack on Virginia's school closing laws began in Federal Court here Friday, as NAACP lawyers assailed the locking of public school doors as a "mockery" of the judicial process.

The association seeks to force reopening of public schools padlocked a year ago by Prince Edward County, Va., officials in an effort to evade a court order for desegregation of the county schools.

The brief filed by the attorneys contained the argument that failure of the county to reopen its public schools "cannot be allowed to subvert the rights of citizens and to frustrate judicial orders."

"The judicial process cannot be so reduced to mockery," the brief continued.

* * *

A HEARING has been set for July 29 on a motion to restrain Prince Edward officials from refusing to maintain and operate desegregated schools.

The association seeks also to add as defendants in the case, the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors and School Board, the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Education.

The county supervisors refused last year to make school appropriations for the 1959-school year and closed all public schools, rather than comply with a Federal Court desegregation order.

As a result, no educational facilities were provided last year for the county's 1,700 colored pupils. The majority of its 1,500 white pupils attended a private, segregated school set up by a private foundation.

* * *

LAST WEEK the board of county supervisors announced plans it seeks enactment of an ordinance to provide grants to parents for education of pupils in private seregated schools in the county or elsewhere.

Also planned, is an ordinance to permit tax credits for contributions to private schools or educational foundations.

The NAACP hopes to block such action as well as to keep the County from leasing or selling the empty public school buildings to private individuals or corporations.

A short time ago, the foundation which operated the private segregated schools for white pupils, announced that a tuition fee would be charged during the coming school year.

* * *

THE NAACP brief charged that the history of the Prince Edward school case since its return to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts "is a history of non-compliance."

It contends also that free education in Prince Edward County is a "state function" under the general direction of the State Board of Education, which has the constitutional duty to manage and invest school funds.

"All children of school age residing in the County of Prince Edward are being denied the benefit of the state-established and supported system of public free schools, while that privilege is extended to all other children of the Commonwealth of school age," the brief said.

In conclusion, the brief charged, in effect, that the defendants, and those acting in concert with them, are attempting to negate the Federal Court decisions by "the destruction of the subject matter of the pending litigation" — the public schools of the county.

Virginia Board Revises Tuition Distribution

High School Grants Now $275, Elementary Pupils to Get $250

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 2—The State Board of Education today approved new regulations for the distribution of about $1.4 million a year in "pupil scholarship" grants to students trying to avoid enrollment in desegregated schools.

Under the tuition grant program, as revised by the General Assembly this year, elementary pupils may receive up to $250 a year and high high school students up to $275 if they attned non-sectarian private schools or public schools outside their own community.

The State contributes $215 of the elementary school grant or $150 of the high school grant, with localities making up the difference.

In its new regulations, the State Board set an application deadline of Nov. 15 for the first-semester grants and April 15 for grants in the second semester.

No Mention of Tuition

The rules, which made no mention of the program's anti-integration intent, said the grants would be available "for pupils of legal school age who are eigible to attend the public schools in the county, city or town in which the parent, guardian or such other person standing in loco parentis is a bona fide resident."

In order to qualify for the grants, students must be enrolled in schools which meet minimum state standards in terms of teacher certification, course offerings, length of school day and length of school year.

Board chairman Leonard G. Muse said the regulations are designed to make sure that private schools benefiting under the state grants are "real educational institutions."

Legality Not Tested

Muse and State Sen. Mosby G. Perrow Jr., a member of the Board of Education, agreed that "no one knows about the legality" of the tuition grant program, since it has not been tested in the courts. In drafting the legislation and the regulations, efforts were made to follow closely the language used in administering educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

William J. Story, segregationist superintendent of schools in South Norfolk and chairman of the Board committee that revised the regulations, characterized the program as "an effort to give to the parent the historic right to make a choice in the education of his child."

J. G. Blount Jr., director of Administration and Finance, told the Board that the State Department of Education is turning back to the State about $5 million in unexpended school funds appropriated for the two years ending last June 30.

Some $2 million of the unused funds represents tuition grant money for which there were no applications. School closings caused by desegregation disputes accounted for much of the remaining $3 million saved, Blount told reporters.

Integration Order In Fairfax Schools

Board Assigns 3 Negroes In Washington Suburb

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 4 (UPI) — The Virginia pupil placement board Thursday assigned three Negro children to all-white schools in Fairfax County, clearig the way for the first integrated classes in the suburban Washington, D. C., county.

County school authorities said they would not oppose the board's decision.

The placement board, at the same time, rejected 23 other requests from Negroes to enter white schools in Fairfax County. It also turned down 18 requests from Warren County.

The board deferred action on transfer applications from Negro pupils in Roanoke, Alexandria and Richmond. Chairman E. J. Oglesby said the requests would be considered at a special meeting on Aug. 15.

The board ruled the assignments of Negroes to Fairfax County white schools is "valid and reasonable."

3 Virginia Negroes Put in White Schools

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 4 (UPI) The Virginia pupil placement board today assigned three Negro children to all-white schools in Fairfax County, clearing the way for the first integrated classes in the suburban county near Washington, D.C.

County school authorities said they would not oppose the board's decision.

The placement board, at the same time, rejected 23 other requests from Negroes to enter white schools in Fairfax County. It also turned down 18 requests from Warren County.

Virginia Closes Schools to Keep Negroes Away

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—(ANP)—Closing of public schools in Prince Edward county has created a special problem for Longwood State college in Farmville.

It left education students without any local student teaching opportunities.

President F. G. Lankford jr., of Longwood, told the State Board of Education last week that closing of the county's public schools a year ago to avoid desegregation created an "unsatisfactory" situation for the college's teacher-training program.

But after a year of makeshift arrangements, Longwood is ready to farm its future teachers out to various other school systems for classroom experience, Lankford reported.

2 Fairfax County, Va. Schools to Integrate

RICHMOND, Va. — The State Pupil Placement Board Thursday approved application of three Negroes to enter two previously all-white schools in Fairfax County in September. Fairfax has had no integration up to this point. The board also assigned a Negro student for attendance at the already desegregated Warren County High School at Front Royal.

Former Norfolk School Official Against Closing

Brewbaker Says Abandonment Unwise

The former Norfolk, Va., superintendent of schools said here Tuesday it would be "unthinkable" to abandon the public school system and endorsed federal district Judge J. Skelly Wright's "stair-step" plan of integration.

John J. Brewbaker, who was superintendent of Norfolk schools when six were closed in 1958, said he and other school board members would have presented a similar plan if they hadn't been prohibited by state law to do so.

Urging New Orleans to profit by the effect closed schools had in Norfolk, Brewbaker also said:

(1) Approximately 2500 of the 10,000 pupils affected never returned to school.

(2) There probably would be no great "rush of Negroes" to enter previously all - white schools.

COMMENDS PROPOSAL

Commenting on Judge Wright's plan, he said, "Integrating the first grade each year is the most advisable method of desegregation.

"After our schools had been closed for more than five months, we reopened on court order, integrating junior and senior high schools. Later, we integrated an elementary school as well. It is my experience that the younger children got along very nicely.

"You must remember, prejudice is learned," he said. "The little children have no prejudice."

Brewbaker, who describes himself as a "segregationist with a moderate point of view," retired in June after 33 years in Norfolk's public school system. He now serves as a public school consultant to the Southern Regional Council.

He commented on the New Orleans school crisis at a press conference at the Monteleone hotel.

TENSIONS DECREASE

Once Norfolk schools were opened on an integrated basis, he said, there was considerable tension, but no violence.

"But the tension decreased every day," he added. "And when schools closed for the summer in June, everything was running smoothly."

Brewbaker said he did not expect a "Negro rush to the previously all-white schools" in New Orleans because not too many Negroes seemed to want the change right away.

In Norfolk, he said, 151 Negroes applied the first year, in 1958. Of these, 17 were assigned to "white schools." This, he said, resulted in a gubernatorial order closing the six schools involved.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
JOHN J. BREWBAKER

APPLICANTS DECREASE

In 1959, Brewbaker added, the number of Negro applicants dropped to 23 and only five were assigned. This year there were but 31 applicants and the school board recommended only one assignment.

The former administrator pointed out that white students outnumber Negro pupils about 2 to 1 in Norfolk. But he added that most neighborhoods were mixed racially.

Expressing a hope that New Orleans would benefit by Norfolk's experience, he cited the effect the closed school had on the students.

"Many of the students enrolled in private schools or joined small tutoring groups. But the most important point is this: When the public schools had reopened, 2500 of the 10,000 pupils affected had completely disappeared. One - fourth never finished their formal education."

DISCOUNTS PRIVATE SCHOOL

Brewbaker said he did not think a private school system could be established successfully in a city as large as New Orleans. A system that would provide adequate education, he said, would take "many, many years to set up."

"At one time," he concluded, "the sentiment in Norfolk was pretty strong to close the schools. I don't think they'll ever want the schools to close again.

"They were so glad to see them open again, they were very careful to let nothing happen to cause another catastrophe like it."

Wednesday, Brewbaker will speak at 8 p. m. at Dixon hall on the Newcomb college campus. The meeting is being sponsored by the Committee for Public Education and Save Our Schools Inc.

Ask dismissal of Warren County Case

FRONT ROYAL, Va.—A motion to dismiss the case brought by 19 pupils seeking admission to Warren County High School and to Front Royal Elementary School was submitted to Federal Judge John Paul Wednesday.

The motion was made by the Warren County School Board through its attorney, John F. Battle Jr.

The motion for dismissal was made on the grounds that the state pupil placement board should be a party to the suit and that all adminstrative remedies would be exhausted by plaintiffs before the court is asked to decide on admission of the pupils.

* * *

IN APRIL four additional pupils sought admission to the high school and seven to the elementary school. Later, an additional ten asked to be admitted to the schools. On July 26, Judge Paul set a date of August 10 for a hearing on a motion of intervention to admit the pupils to Warren county schools.

This means that the pupils are seeking admission under the same Kilby et al vs. Warren county school board case under which colored pupils were enrolled at the high school early in 1959.

Warren County High School was the first closed in 1958 under state law. Early in 1959, the school re-opened with 21 colored pupils in attendance.

Arlington Schools To Admit 9 Negroes But Turn Down 21

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

The Arlington School Board has decided not to oppose the admission of nine Negroes to white or desegregated schools this fall.

The Board, in papers filed yesterday in the Alexandria Federal Court, said it also would not oppose the entry of another Negro into a special "sight-saying" class at Page Elementary School "when there is a vacancy."

Applications of 21 other Negroes were rejected—11 for academic reasons, eight because the Board said the applicants lived outside the district of the school to which they applied, one because the applicant sought entry into a nonexistent kindergarten class at Patrick Henry, and one because he is not eligible to enter the grade he applied for at Washington-Lee High School.

By not opposing the admission of two Negroes to Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, the Board in effect permitted the desegration of one more Arlington school. The Board's action, taken at a closed meeting Thursday night, will allow four more Negroes to enter Stratford Junior High, two more to enter Washington-Lee and one more to enter Patrick Henry. The latter three schools are now integrated.

Arlington's school system was first desegregated in February, 1959. when four Negroes entered Stratford under Federal Court order. This year a total of 23 Negroes attended the predominatly white Stratford, Washington-Lee and Patrick Henry schools.

If any of the 21 applicants who were rejected appeal to the Court, Judge Albert V. Bryan will hear their cases July 21.

Attorney John Barton Phillips, representing the Alexandria School Board, said yesterday he intended to mail to the Court last night the Board's action on 15 Negro applications. He refused to reveal the Board's action on the applications, which was taken at a closed meeting Thursday night.

The Alexandria applications include two at Jefferson, three at Hammond High, four at Ramsay, two at Ficklin, one at Prince Street and three at Minnie Howard.

Pupil Placement Board Is Again Ruled Illegal

The Evening Star, D.C., p. B-2
Wed. 7/29/60

RICHMOND, June 29 (AP).—The 4th Circuiut Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed a Norfolk District Court's ruling that the Virginia pupil placement board functions in an unconstitutional manner.

The opinion upholds the trial court's admission of four Negro children to predominantly white schools in Norfolk.

The placement board, which was part of the legislative machinery set up by the State in 1956 to avoid integration, appealed from the District Court ruling.

The Circuit Court found that the board in 1959 declined to assign the four children to white schools, as recommended by thte city school board.

In trial of the case a member of the State board said he could not conceive of any circumstances in which the board would assign a Negro child to a white school.

Testimony of this nature, coupled with the fact that the board in assigning 450,000 school children did not send any Negroes to white schools, led to the conclusion that the board as a matter of policy denies all applications which would lead to integration.

The placement board subsequently has resigned. State law still requires that all student assignments be handled by the placement agency, but Federal court rulings in a number of Virginia communities have bypassed the State board and placed the issgnment responsibility with local school boards. the all-white Walter Reed elementary school.

The applications were lodged yesterday in the office of School Supt. R. O. Nelson, three days before the July 1 deadline for such requests.

The children, from 15 families, now attend three Negro schools. They seek admission to grades ranging from the first to the seventh. From addresses on the applications, all appear to live within two blocks of the Reed school.

Federal court has approved a city pupil placement plan, but so far there has been no integration in Newport News.

Court Rules Virginia Pupil Placement Law Unconstitutional

Ebony World Beham, Ala.
Sat. 7-9-60

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The United States Fourth Court of Appeals last week affirmed a Norfolk District Court's ruling that the Virginia Pupil Placement Board functions in an unconstitutional manner.

The opinion upholds the trial court's admission of four Negro children to predominantly white schools in Norfolk.

The Court's two-page opinion cites "the long-established principle that one need not exhaust futile administrative remedies."

The Placement Board had appealed from the District court ruling.

The Circuit Court found that the Board in 1959 declined to assign the four children to white schools, as recommended by the City School Board.

In trial of the case a member of the State Board said he could not conceive of any circumstances in which the Board would assign a Negro child to a white school.

Testimony of this nature, coupled with the fact that the Board in assigning 450,000 school children did not send any Negroes to white schools led to the conclusion that the Board as a matter of policy denies all applications which would lead to integration.

Placement Board Ratifies Transfer Of 12 Negro Pupils

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Wed., 7-27-60

Virginia's newly constituted Pupil Placement Board has assigned 12 Negro pupils to white and predominantly white schools in Arlington. and one to Patrick Henry Elementary School, where Negroes were previously admitted.

In the cases of nine of the Arlington pupils, the Placement Board, in effect, merely ratified a decision by the Arlington School Board not to oppose the requested transfers.

In the remaining three, the Placement Board acted on applications which had been forwarded by the School Board without recommendations.

The Placement Board is a vestige of the State's now-defunct "massive resistance" program.

Its perfunctory assignments, aimed at preventing desegregation, have been ignored by Federal Courts, which have desegregated schools in various Virginia localities. More recently localities were given authority to make their own assignments under the new "freedom of choice" program, but needed assignment regulations have not yet been adopted by the State Board of Education.

The applications which the School Board said it would not oppose were from four students seeking admission to Stratford Junior High School, the first County school desegregated; two to Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, which had no Negro students; two to Washington-Lee High School and one for Stratford.

Barnard Joy, School Board chairman, said the three "clearly fell within the criteria which led us not to oppose the other nine."

Last term, 23 Negro students attended Arlington schools which were previously segregated.

In other Virginia school developments yesterday, the Norfolk School Board rejected 30 Negro applicants and accepted a Negro girl for admission to the eighth grade at Northside Junior High School.

The Alexandria School Board said it would not oppose the admission of 10 Negro pupils, but had not yet forwarded their applications to the State Placement Board.

In Federal District Court in Alexandria, Judge Albert V. Bryan directed Fairfax County school officials to make their plans on segregation available to attorneys for Negro pupils.

Washington Suburb Starts Integration

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8/5/60

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — The Virginia pupil placement board Thursday assigned three Negro children to all-white schools in Fairfax County, clearing the way for the first integrated classes in the suburban Washington, D.C., county.

County school authorities said they would not oppose the board's decision.

The placement board, at the same time, rejected 23 other requests from Negroes to enter white schools in Fairfax County. It also turned down 18 requests from Warren County.

Th board deferred action on transfer applications from Negro pupils in Roanoke, Alexandria and Richmond. Chairman E. J. Ogles-by said the requests would be considered at a special meeting on Aug. 15.

The board ruled the assignments of Negroes to Fairfax County white schools is "valid and reasonable."

Can U.S. Order Open Schools In Virginia?

Atlanta Journal
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 7/31/60

RICHMOND, Va., July 30 (AP)—Do the federal courts have authority to order Prince Edward County to reopen the public schools it shut down last year as an alternative to court-ordered desegregation?

That was the question U.S. District Judge Oren E. Lewis pondered Saturday after hearing conflicting arguments Friday from attorneys for Negro complainants and the Prince Edward School Board.

NAACP attorneys Oliver Hill and Samuel Tucker told the judge that the county's abandonment of its schools was a deliberate effort to frustrate the desegregation edict.

* * *

BUT COLLINS DENNY, lawyer for the school board, said no court order is being violated "so long as the school board does not seek to operate a public school on a racially segregated basis." The arguments were made Friday on an NAACP plea to add the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors, the State Board of Education and the state school superintendent to the list of defendants in the original desegregation suit against the county.

The NAACP also asked permission to file a supplemental complaint asking that all these defendants be directed by the federal court to operate public schools in Prince Edward.

* * *

DENNY argued that the federal courts no longer have jurisdiction over the Prince Edward case because "there is nothing in the federal constitution to require a state to maintain a free public school system."

When Prince Edward abandoned its schools the racial element was taken "out of the case," Denny contended.

Hill said that if the State of Virginia stays in the public school business, so must Prince Edward.

The county abandoned its public schools last year when the board of supervisors cut off funds for operation of the schools rather than see Prince Edward comply with the desegregating order.

School Doors: Open Or Shut?

Ruling Awaited In Prince Edward

RICHMOND — Did Prince Edward county thumb its nose at the authority of federal courts last year when it closed down its public schools in a move to dodge carrying out an order to end enforced segregation in the system?

The immediate task of ruling on this question rests on the shoulders of Judge Oren E. Lewis of the U. S. District Court here.

IT WAS PUT to him on Friday by Oliver Hill and Samuel Tucker, NAACP lawyers, who **represent the interests of the** 1,700 colored pupils locked out without schooling when the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors refused to vote any funds for education.

Denial of any intent to challenge the court came from Collins Denny, Prince Edward School Board counsel, who said that abandonment of public schools and opening of a private school system for the county's 1,500 white pupils did not violate the court's order.

THE SCHOOL board did not attempt to operate schools on a basis of segregation by race, he asserted, insisting that the court required nothing more.

Counsel for the colored pupils asked the court to add the supervisors, the state superintendent of education and the State Board of Education to defendants already involved under the court order for desegregation.

THEY ALSO urged Judge Lewis to order the defendants to re-open the schools, contending that the state and the county have the obligation to provide public schooling in **Prince Edward.**

Mr. Hill asserted that Prince Edward's obligation continues as long as the state maintains a system of public education elsewhere.

MR. DENNY advanced the premise that the element of race no longer exists in the Prince Edward case, and that there is no federal question because the U. S. Constitution does not say that the states must support public education.

Judge Lewis reserved his decision, and is expected to announce a ruling within a **week or 10 days.**

South eyes problem—

Mixing tempo picks up as school nears

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An increase in the tempo of public school integration action appeared developing in the South today several weeks before the opening of Fall terms.

Indications were that integration would take place for the first time at Richmond and Roanoke, Va.

The way was cleared yesterday when the state pupil placement board at Richmond assigned two Negro pupils to the Chandler Junior High school in Richmond and nine to three elementary schools in Roanoke.

In addition, the board assigned one Negro pupil to a previously integrated junior high school in Norfolk and 12 to five schools in Alexandria.

AT THE SAME TIME the board rejected applications for transfer from 66 Negro pupils, and a federal judge in Harrisonburg denied the requests of 10 Negro pupils for admission to white or predominantly white schools in Charlottesville.

At New Orleans, the Inter-Faith Council called on Gov. Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana to comply with a federal court order to integrate the first grade of the city's schools this Fall.

THE NEGRO CHURCH group urged this be done so that no children will be "deprived of the privilege of an education."

The parish (county) school board is under federal court order to integrate the first grade but the board has been enjoined by a state court from complying with the federal order.

In Texas, the Houston school board voted four to two to appeal federal court orders to integrate starting with the first grade next month.

ON THE OTHER HAND, a large scale attempt to integrate white schools was launched in Florida's Palm Beach County.

Negro parents of 48 pupils in schools at West Palm Beach, Jupiter and Lake Worth filed petitions for reassignment to white schools under the Florida pupil placement law.

FURTHER SOUTH, at Miami, the Congress of Racial Equality began a three-week bi-racial workshop devoted to studying methods of breaking the color line through passive resistance.

James R. Robinson, executive secretary of CORE, told about 30 college students attending that in the six months since the sit-ins began lunch counters "in some 45 Southern communities have been opened" to Negroes.

A few hours later at Petersburg, Va., the president of Bus Terminal Restaurants Inc. announced the immediate desegregation of all restaurants in the chain.

Bryce Wagoner said the company's policy "will be to not refuse service to anyone because of race." The company operated restaurants in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Maryland.

LUNCH COUNTERS at four downtown variety stores in Daytona Beach, Fla., were opened to persons of all races and a number of Negro patrons were served without incident at four chain variety stores in Asheville, N. C.

However, six young Negroes were arrested at Birmingham, Ala., when they sought service at lunch counters reserved for white persons in five downtown stores.

On the question of voting rights Terrell County, Ga., registrars filed a defense brief in the civil rights case charging the federal government was trying to register "abjectly ignorant" Negroes under an obsolete law.

THE BRIEF, filed at Macon, Ga., was in answer to an earlier one by the government's civil rights division charging there were "reasonable grounds to believe" the Terrell registrars would continue to make it harder for Negroes to register than white persons.

Negroes Assigned In Virginia Schools

Nine At Roanoke And 12 At Alexandria Integrated

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15.—(AP)—The state Pupil Placement Board Monday assigned Negro pupils to previously all-white schools in Roanoke and 12 Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in Alexandria.

At virtually the same time the state board acted, Federal District Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg denied the requests of 10 Negro pupils for admission to white or predominantly white schools in Charlottesville. The jurist turned six of the Negroes down on the basis of school districts and the other four were rejected for academic reasons.

The Negroes assigned Monday by the placement board will be the first to break the segregation line in Roanoke. Several schools in Alexandria had been integrated previously under Federal court orders.

Sixteen Negroes had applied to the board for entrance to white or predominantly white Alexandria schools and 39 Negroes had sought to enter Roanoke white schools.

Still to come before the board later Monday were the applications of four Negroes for admission to the all-white Chandler Junior High School in Richmond and from 31 Negroes seeking entrance in white or already integrated schools in Norfolk.

The placement board in earlier meetings assigned 16 Negroes to predominantly white schools. The new three-member board was appointed July 21 by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. to succeed the original members, who had resigned. The original board never voluntarily assigned a Negro to a white public school.

14d(1) 1960

VIRGINIA

Negroes Ask to Reopen A Desegregation Case

RICHMOND, Oct. 10 (AP) Counsel for the Greensboro, N. C., School Board argued before a Federal Appeals Court here today the Board acted in good faith in converting a white school to one for Negroes after desegregation occurred.

But counsel for the Negroes asked the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to reopen the case which was dismissed by U. S. District Judge Edwin M. Stanley after the four plaintiffs in the suit were assigned to the school of their choice.

The Negroes asked that the case be sent back to the District Court at Greensboro. The original suit, the lawyers argued, in addition to asking reassignment requested in injunction requiring the City School Board to cease the operation of segregated school systems.

Judge Stanley dismissed the suit on the ground the relief asked—admission to Caldwell School—had been granted.

Welch Jordan, attorney for the School Board, in a discussion with Judge Morris A. Soper during the appeal arguments, admitted that "as an individual I might have done things differently," but contended the School Board was trying to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 integration ruling.

Jack Greenburg of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People argued the children in the case sought an integrated education, not just the right to attend a specific school.

The suit was filed in Greensboro in 1958. Later, the School Board approved the applications of the Negroes for admission to the white school. Subsequently, the school was converted to an all-Negro school.

U.S. Appeals Court Hears Carolina Case

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Counsel for the Greensboro, N.C., school board argued before a federal Appeals Court here Monday the board acted in good faith in converting a white school to one for Negroes after desegregation occurred.

But counsel for the Negro children asked the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to reopen the case which was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Edwin M. Stanley after the four plaintiffs in the suit were assigned to the school of their choice.

The Negroes asked that the case be sent back to the district court at Greensboro. The original suit, the lawyers argued, in addition to asking reassignment requested an injunction requiring the city school board to cease the operation of segregated school systems.

Judge Stanley dismissed the suit on the ground the relief asked — admission to Caldwell School—had been granted.

Welch Jordan, attorney for the school board, in a discussion with Judge Morris A. Soper during the appeal arguments admitted that "as an individual I might have done things differently," but contended the school board was trying to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 integration ruling.

Jack Greenburg of the legal staff of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People argued the children in the case sought an integrated education, not just the right to attend a specific school.

Eight Negroes Are Assigned By Va. Board

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — The State Pupil Placement Board announced Tuesday it had assigned eight more Negro students to predominantly white schools in Norfolk and Fairfax County.

The Board, which met in a closed session Monday, turned down applications for transfers to white schools by Negro children in Richmond, Hopewell and Winchester.

The board approved the transfer of five Negro children to three predominantly white schools in Norfolk.

The five had already been assigned to white schools by the Federal District Court at Norfolk.

The Board transferred three Negro students to white schools in Fairfax County. It said it approved the transfers on the basis of recommendations by the county school board.

The Board rejected applications from eight Negro students to transfer to white schools on the ground that the applications were not submitted before the deadline of 60 days prior to the beginning of the school term.

State NAACP Meeting Told To Push for School Equality

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Oct. 8—An Alexandria Negro leader told a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convention today she hopes the "pleasant experience of desegregated schools in Alexandria will encourage other Negroes to move toward full desegregation."

Edith Turner, whose children were among the first Negroes to enter previously all-white Alexandria schools last year, said that grades of the Negro students have "tended to come up" in desegregated schools.

Mrs. Turner also told the "silver anniversary convention" of the Virginia Conference of the NAACP that two Negro students had entered such extra-curricular activities as taking band and instrument lessons.

Token Integration Hit

"We must redouble our fight for total desegregation of our schools," she said. "Token integration is not enough in Virginia. The academic standards of Negro students cannot come up with only token integration."

Mrs. Turner complained that some Negro parents are "holding their children back because of fear—fear of economic reprisals, fear that their grades won't hold up in the white schools, fear that their children won't dress as well as their white colleagues and fear that they cannot join extra-curricular activities."

She added that some Negro parents are afraid they will not be well received in predominantly white P-TAs.

"I hope you, as parents, will be concerned enough to want your children to live in a desegregated society where they will have greated cultural and economic advantages," she said.

Earlier a "workshop on education" was told by J. Rupert Pickett, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, that "Negroes must approach education with a new seriousness."

'Face Facts' To Improve

Picket said test results released last month by the State Board of Education showed that Negro students have not done as well as they should. "Only by admitting our deficiencies can we move ahead," he said. "We must face facts to understand how we can improve."

Walters Daniels, director of the Virginia Union University's division of education, told the group not to be "too disturbed" over the test results. They indicate that segregation is depriving Negroes of opportunities.

Daniels said the tests assume that white and Negro children have had the same cutural opportunities, but he noticed that many Negroes do not have sufficient books or magazines and some have limited access to libraries."

Oliver W. Hill, chief of the NAACP's legal staff, said instead of being frightened by the test results, Negroes should "insist of local school boards that remedial efforts be made to improve their children's academic standing."

Circuit Court Slated to Hear School Assignment Case Monday

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 26 1960

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals is scheduled to hear Monday a Greensboro, N.C., case involving the assignment of white and Negro pupils to public schools.

The parents of four Negro children claim the Greensboro School Board assigned the children to white schools and then transferred the white students to other schools to perpetuate racial segregation.

The parents contend the school board took the action to defeat federal court orders to integrate Greensboro's public schools.

Greensboro Federal Judge Edwin M. Stanley dismissed the parents' complaint. In his opinion, Stanley said:

"Actually, the plaintiffs (Negroes) ar now complaining of the action taken by the board in reassigning white pupils, not the action taken on their own applications for reassignment."

The Negroes appealed Stanley's ruling.

In a written brief, the Negroes complain the Greensboro School Board is perpetuating racial segregation by a discriminatory administration of its pupil assignment and reassignment rules.

In its brief, the school board replied:

Since the opening of the 1957-58 school term the public schools have been operated on a non-segregated basis under which no child is denied the right to attend the school of his choice because of race or color.

Greensboro School Board regulations contain a provision permitting the board on its own initiative to reassign students who do not wish to attend school with members of another race.

Desegregation Suit in Fairfax Scheduled for Trial on Sept. 8

The Washington Post, Tues. 6/21/60 p. B3

D.C.

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

Fairfax County's long-delayed school desegregation suit is scheduled to go to trial on Sept. 8.

Alexandria Federal Court Judge Albert V. Bryan set the trial date yesterday after scheduling two other school suits, against Arlington and Alexandria, for trial on July 21.

The suit against Fairfax County was filed in August, 1959, on behalf of 26 Negro students seeking entry to white schools in the county.

Action on the suit was held up for several reasons. At that time, members of the School Board appeared ready to adopt a voluntary desegregation program rather than fight through the couts. The program was to take effect in March when Virginia communities became eligible, under a new state law, to initiate local desegregation if they chose.

But state officials failed to implement the law on time. Meanwhile, membership of the Fairfax School Board changed, and the present board members have taken no formal position on a voluntary desegregation plan.

inary hearing on the case last September. At that time, Frank D. Reeves, attorney for the Negro youngsters, asked for prompt action. But Judge Bryan pointed out that his docket as heavy with important cases. The judge said chances did not appear "too rosy" for an early trial.

Yesterday the judge seemed willing to hear the case in July, but John C. Wood, co-counsel for the Fairfax School Board, said he had made plans for a vacation at Nag's Head, N. C., during July. The judge himself takes a vacation each year in August.

Although Fairfax Schools will open a week before the case comes to trial, attorney Reeves said he was not dismayed by the further delay. He said there is still time for the youngsters to enter white schools during the school year, if the court so orders.

In the Arlington case, some 26 Negro youngsters are seeking entrance into white schools; in the Alexandria case, about 9 are applying.

Thirty Negroes have applied to enter the eight schools. A hearing in Alexandria Federal Court has been scheduled for Sept. 8.

Heriot declined to comment on the letter. "The final decision has not been made—that is, whether to fight (the suit) or not to fight," he said.

Attorney James H. Simmonds is expected to meet with the School Board shortly to reach agreement on a reply to the Negro plaintiffs. A regular School Board meeting is scheduled tonight.

Fairfax schools are completely segregated. Some schools in Arlington and Alexandria were desegregated by court orders last year.

On July 8, the Arlington School Board agreed not to oppose the admission to white schools of nine Negro applicants, but it rejected 21 others. The following day, Alexandria agreed to accept 10 out of 15 Negro applicants.

Anne A. Wilkins, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, also received a copy of the letter from the Council. She repeated her stand that the School Board must make its own decision.

"It's perfectly obvious that this thing (desegregation) will have to come, but I think it's better for the School Board to control the situation."

Mrs. Wilkins said she feels that a long-range, gradual desegregation program would meet with general public acceptance.

The Council's letter called attention to a court ruling which nullified the State's Pupil Placement Board. Student assignments should be based on geography instead of race, the letter added.

Legal battle is renewed to open Prince Edward schools

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-25-60

RICHMOND — NAACP legal action was renewed in the U.S. District Court here last week to reopen Prince Edward County public schools on an intregrated basis.

The schools were closed last year to avoid compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court decree for desegregation.

* * *

THE NAACP has asked permission to file a supplemental complaint to the orignal suit seeking the following injunctions:

To restrain county officials from refusing to operate an integrated public school system;

To prohibit Prince Edward from conveying, leasing or transferring title of the public schools to any private corporation, partnership or individual;

And to add as defendants the State Board of Education and Superintendent Davis Y. Paschall for failing to carry out their responsibility under the state constitution to maintain a system of free public schools in the county.

The NAACP has asked for a June 27 Federal Court hearing on its motion.

* * *

MEANWHILE IN Prince Edward County, the school integration seekers have remained quite vocal in behalf of their campaign.

Perhaps a little over 100 citizens of the county met Tuesday morning Jun 7, in the Court House on Main St. in Farmville, Va. for the hearing on the new budget proposed by the Board of Supervisors.

Slightly over one half of the citizens were colored, being interested in the $270,000 for education purposes.

This money would provide grants of $200 to every school age child who would attend a private non-sectarian school in Prince Edward County.

When asked where would the schools for Negroes if this budget were passed, J. Segar Grovatt, special counsel to the Supervisors, answered him, "Frankly, I do not know. However, with this money, anybody with a little imagination can find the buildings and teachers and you can get help from many of us."

* * *

IN ADDITION to the $100 provided locally, state tuition grants could be secured in the amount of $125 for elementary and $150 for high school children.

All but two of the spokesmen for the colored citizens went on record as being against the proposed action because it sought to evade the 1954 Supreme Court Decision, declaring school segregation to be unconstitutional.

A ruling was made by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County at the precise moment that Dr. L. Francis Griffin, integration leader of Farmville rose to address this board.

* * *

DR. GRIFFIN waited until after several persons of both races had spoken to refute "Whatever any 'Uncle Tom' might say and the slander based on fallacy usually voiced by segregationists

Court Rules Virginia Pupil Placement Law Unconstitutional

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The United States Fourth Court of Appeals last week affirmed a Norfolk District Court's ruling that the Virginia Pupil Placement Board functions in an unconstitutional manner.

The opinion upholds the trial court's admission of four Negro children to predominantly white schools in Norfolk.

The Court's two-page opinion cites "the long-established principle that one need not exhaust futile administrative remedies."

The Placement Board had appealed from the District court ruling.

The Circuit Court found that the Board in 1959 declined to assign the four children to white schools, as recommended by the City School Board.

In trial of the case a member of the State Board said he could not conceive of any circumstances in which the Board would assign a Negro child to a white school.

Testimony of this nature, coupled with the fact that the Board in assigning 450,000 school children did not send any Negroes to white schools led to the conclusion that the Board as a matter of policy denies all applications which would lead to integration.

School Board Urged to End Racial Fight

Washington Post

D.C. Ed. 7-6-60

June 7, 1960

By William Chapman
Staff Reporter

The Fairfax County Council on Human Relations has urged the School Board to begin desegregation of eight County schools without waging a battle in court.

In a leter to School Board Chairman T. S. Heriot, Council President Bert Seidman said further legal efforts to balk desegregation would be costly and futile.

"Any effort to maintain a local school system on a segregated basis will be struck down by the courts," the letter said. It cited the recent peaceful desegregation of Northern Virginia lunch counters as evidence that the public is willing to accept integrated schools.

Record Taxes Approved For Private Schools

FARMVILLE, Va., June 30 (AP).—The highest real estate tax rate in Prince Edward County's history has been adopted for private school tuition grants in hope of maintaining segregated education.

The board of supervisors, which closed the public schools last year rather than integrate them, last night set up a plan aimed at providing $100 county grants for each of the estimated 3,000 white and Negro children in the county. The county grants will be in addition to grants available from the State.

The board earmarked $270,000 of a proposed $589,268 fiscal program for education purposes next year.

To finance this, the board set a tax levy for 1960-61 of $4.00 per $100 on real estate, personal property, machinery and tools.

The board proposed for adoption an ordnance permitting it to make the $100 grants to any county child for enrollment in a private nonsectarian school in the county or a public school elsewhere.

Most of the 1,500 white children in the county have been attending a system of private, segregated schools sponsored by the Prince Edward School Foundation. There's been no provision made for approximately 1,700 Negro children.

The last year schools were in operation in this southside Virginia area the real estate tax was $3.40. When the schools were abandoned, the rate was cut to $1.60.

The supervisors also voted to boost the merchants' capital tax from 30 cents per $100 to 80 cents. The last normal budgetary year the rate was 60 cents.

In other action, the board proposed for adoption an ordnance allowing tax deductions for contributions made to nonprofit, nonsectarian schools in the county. A 25 per cent limit of the total tax bill was set.

Recent State law fixed State tuition grants at $150 for secondary school students and $125 for elementary school.

The private white school foundation, which charged no tuition the first year of its operation, has announced it would charge $265 tuition for high school students and $240 for elementary school.

If the parents qualify for both county and State tuitions for high schools, they would be within $15 of the tuition charge at the private school.

Money Is for Tuition Grants to Students of Both Races

Virginia County Imposes Record Realty Tax to Ward Off Mixing in Schools

FARMVILLE, Va. — (AP) — Tuition financed by the highest real estate tax rate in history are the newest hope of Prince Edward County for maintaining its traditional segregated schools.

The board of supervisors, which closed the public schools last year rather than integrate them, set up a plan aimed at providing $100 county grants for each of the estimated 3,000 white and Negro children in the county.

The board earmarked $270,000 of a proposed $589,268 fiscal program for educational purposes next year.

To finance this, the board set a tax levy for 1960-61 of $4 per $100 on real estate, personal property, machinery and tools.

The board proposed for adoption an ordinance permitting it to make the $100 grants to any county child for enrollment in a private non-sectarian school in the county or a public school elsewhere.

Most of the 1,500 white children in the county have been attending a system of private, segregated schools sponsored by the Prince Edward School Foundation. There's been no provision made for approximately 1,700 Negro children.

Fairfax County, Va.

Will Admit Three Negro Pupils

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (UPI)—Fairfax County said Wednesday it would admit three of 30 Negro students who want to enter the county's all-white schools.

Attorney James H. Simmonds' answer to a desegregation suit with Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan marked the first move to integrate schools in the county, a suburb of Washington.

The Fairfax school board said it would not oppose admission of the three elementary school students from the group, but it rejected the other 27 under criteria set up by the board.

The neighboring counties of Arlington and Alexandria have already admitted Negroes to their schools under Bryan's orders.

Two Negro college students were found guilty Wednesday in Arlington County Court of violating Virginia's new trespassing laws in refusing to leave an Arlington restaurant (Howard Johnson's) June 10 when asked to do so.

The attorney for Laurence Henry, 26, Philadelphia; and Dion Diamond, 19, Washington, D. C., said he would appeal.

Judge Wesley V. Cooper said although the case appeared to be "a racial question," the students violated "the letter of the law."

They were fined $25 each and given 10-day suspended jail sentences.

Negroes Go To Court in School Test

The school boards rejected the 26 mainly for academic reasons or because they lived outside the school district to which they had applied.

Tucker said yesterday that he expects all 26 to be admitted.

Arlington and Alexandria schools were first desegregated in eFbruary, 1959, under Federal Court order.

The 26 Negro children whose applications to Arlington and Alexandria schools were turned down earlier this month appealed to Federal Court yesterday to reverse their rejection.

Attorney Otto Tucker filed papers in Alexandria yesterday for five of the 15 pupils who had applied in Alexandria schools. The Alexandria School Board had already decided to admit 10 of them.

The other 21 children are those rejected by the Arlington School Board. The Board decided not to oppose the admission of nine pupils to predominantly white schools. A 10th Arlington student was unopposed on the condition of a vacancy for him in a special class at Page School.

The papers will be presented at a Federal Court hearing Thursday on the applications and school board replies.

Virginia School Law Challenged

COVINGTON, Va., July 29 (AP)—Counsel for the Alleghany County School Board today challenged the constitutionality of one of Virginia's "freedom of choice" school laws in a case that is not involved in the desegregation struggle.

A group of Alleghany Countians is trying to force the School Board to sell a high school site which the citizens feel is impractical. They are attempting to force the sale by petition and referendum procedures provided under a law designed to enable private groups to take over school property in the event court - ordered desegregation caused the school to close.

Attorney Roscoe B. Stephenson Jr. told the court such procedures would amount to abolishing the school system of the county, and violate a section of the Virginia Constitution that imposes on local governments the duty of maintaining schools.

14d(1) 1960

VIRGINIA

High Cost Of Defiance

Prince Edward's White Pupils Must Pay Tuition

United Press International

FARMVILLE, Va. — White students who attend private classes in Prince Edward county, where schools were closed to avoid integration, will have to pay tuition for the first time next September.

B. Blanton Hansbury, president of the private Prince Edward School Foundation, announced Thursday elementary students will be charged $240 and high school students $265.

THE PRIVATE classes for about 1,000 whites in the rural county have been conducted in churches in Farmville and financed entirely by donations from citizens.

"A special scholarship fund will be set up for those unable to pay the tuition charge," Hanbury said.

ANOTHER PRIVATE school group at Front Royal, Va. which charges tuition, reported Thursday night it will have a surplus of $1,125 for the year.

It said it has raised almost $100,000 toward the construction of a new school building.

Prince Edward Case Postponed

RICHMOND, June 27 (AP) Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis today postponed until July 29 arguments on motions which could reopen the Prince Edward County school case.

Lewis, recently sworn in as a United States District Judge, said he wants time to read briefs in the case before hearing the motions.

The postponement came at a brief hearing in his chambers this morning.

George W. Palmer, the lone remaining member of the Prince Edward County School Board, moved last week for continuance of hearings on the motions.

Palmer, whose term expires Thursday, said then that the original attorneys representing the school board in the suit have withdrawn from the case.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also have requested hearings on their motions for leave to file supplemental complaints and to name the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors as additional defendants.

Virginians Submit New Pupil Plan

NORFOLK, Va., April 16 (AP)—A pupil assignment and transfer plan containing no reference to race has been submitted to U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman by the Newport News School Board. Hoffman said the plans was constitutional on its face.

It sets up criteria and tests which must be met and passed by all applicants, white and Negro, for transfer or assignment. It is based in part on the Norfolk plan under which about two dozen Negroes have been admitted to previously all-white schools.

The school board had been ordered to submit a plan by Hoffman after he enjoined it last year from discriminating on the basis of race in making school assignments. The injunction was issued on behalf of attorneys for 10 Negro children.

The plan was presented at a pretrial conference. It will be filed formally by April 30.

Attorneys for the Negro children objected to the plan. They said it will not benefit Negro pupils already in school because it puts on the individual pupil "the burden of extricating himself from a segregated situation by surviving tests and criteria."

U.S. judge delays date for their entry

ROANOKE, Va. — Seventeen colored pupils must be admitted to a previously white school in Pulaski, Va., Federal District Judge Roby C. Thompson ruled Friday.

setting a date to enroll the pupils who asked to be admitted immediately, until he hears further arguments in the case April 21.

He issued his order after a long conference with attorneys for the Pulaski County School board, the state and the colored pupils.

"The court is of the opinion that the plaintiffs have a clear and present right to be admitted and to attend the high schools located within the said county of Pulaski forthwith," Judge Thompson said in his order after the closed conference.

He pointed out, however, that two months of the current semester had been completed and it would be too late to enter an injunction barring further segregation during this school year.

* * *

EIGHTEEN PUPILS originall sought to enter the white school at Pulaski, but one, a senior, withdrew from the suit. They now attend a segregated school, Christian Institute, in adjacent Montgomery County.

In Durham, N.C., Judge Edwin M. Stanley of the U.S. Middle District Court refused Wednesday to throw out an inte-Wnesday to throw out an integration suit against the Chapel he grounds that it was a class action.

Stanley, in a hearing here, told the parents of a ten - year-old Stanley Vickers, who is seeking admission to an all-white elementary school, and C. O. Pearson, an attorney for the NAACP, that "It has been clearly established in the Fourt U.S. Circuit court that class action suits for integration will not be upheld."

denied although Stanley dismissed a portion of the suit which named individual members of the school board as co-defendants in the case.

He said the members could be sued corporately as a school board but could not be sued as individuals "in such mat ters."

The Chapel Hill School Board was given until May 5 to file an answer to the suit which asks for a permanent injunction ordering the board and its members of refrain from operating segregated schools.

In Montgomery, Ala., an April 4 deadline foiled the attempt of 13 students to enter the University of Alabama. None of the 13 will be enrolled for the spring quarter, as only five had met requirements by furnishing a transcript of previous school records and these were not received before the registration deadline, according to D W. W. Kaempfer, director of the University's center in Montgomery.

* * *

INFLORENCE, S.C., three colored high school pupils who were expelled, have filed a federal suit attacking the state law which confers such authority on school officials.

They contended it violates the due process and qual protection clause of the U.S. Constitution because the law makes no provision for a hearing for expelled students.

Elliott Turnage, a Darlington, S.C. attorney, representing the pupils, said Bennie A. Gary, principal of Mayo high school has expelled several pupils because they refused to drink the brand of milk served with lunches in the school cafeteria.

The dairy firm which has the milk contract at Mayo High is one of a number of southern firms which is on the selective buying list of firms that colored persons are urged not to patronize.

In Nashville, Tenn., the Southern School News reported that six per cent of the three million colored pupils in the south's public schools are attending class with white pupils this school year.

In the sixth school term since the U. S. Supreme Court declared school segregation unconstitutional 524,425 of the colored pupils are in integrated districts. An estimated 182,104 of these actually attend classes with white pupils.

The District of Columbia and West Virginia have complete integration in their school systems. six other states have substantial integration, five have partial integration and the remaining five maintain complete segregation.

* * *

IN CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told an audience that North Carolisa is lagging in solving race problems.

"North Carolina has been patting itself on the back because it has a dozen colored kids in white schools. Well, you ain't so much," he said facetiously, "Arkansas is poor but it has more colored children integrated in one school that you have in the entire state," Wilkins said.

Va. Whites Beg Negroes To Establish Pvt. Schools

FARMVILLE, Va.—Unable to buck the law of the land regarding desegregation, influential white people have taken to pleading, cajoling and begging Negroes to establish private schools in Prince Edward County.

But Negroes, specifically those comprising the Prince Edward County Christian Association, have acted negatively to the lure. At a recent meeting of the organization it was made evident that Negroes are determined that there would be no turning back.

Typical of remarks made at the gathering was a statement by the Rev. P. H. Shepperson, "All of our children were plaintiffs in the original suit. Therefore, we will see this thing through to victory."

DR. L. FRANCIS Griffin, president of the organization, stated, "I do not think we are fully aware of the importance of this situation as it exists here in Prince Edward. Unfortunately, sit-down movements have a greater appeal to the masses. However, the cause for freedom of minority groups in the United States of America will be won or lost right here in Prince Edward County.

Every reactionary force in the South is concentrating its efforts and attention of aiding the segregationists to make a noble stand here. If they win, the cause of justice will be set back 100 years," he said.

10 Negro Students Win Arlington Step

20 Others Fail In Pleas for School Shifts

The Arlington School Board advised the Federal District Court in Alexandria yesterday that it does not object to 10 Negroes entering predominantly white schools this fall.

Although it rejected the application of one of the 10 who sought admission to Washington-Lee High School, the board said it would not oppose his entry into Stratford Junior High School.

It also indicated willingness to admit an 11th child to a special "sight-saving" class composed of white children, provided a vacancy in the crowded class develops.

However, board members disapproved applications from 20 other Negroes.

Review Was Ordered

It reported to the court in compliance with an order from Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan who directed that each of the 31 applications be reviewed.

After a similar directive last summer, the board decided not to contest efforts of seven pupils to enter schools whose students were almost all white Judge Bryan shortly thereafter ordered all seven admitted.

If he follows the same procedure this year, Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, to which two of the 10 applicants seek admission, will be desegregated for the first time.

Four of the other applicants whose transfers are not being opposed asked to go to Stratford, two want to attend Washington-Lee and one seeks admission to Patrick Henry Elementary School. These schools have been desegregated.

The board said that the pupil who application for Washington-Lee was rejected had failed in the ninth grade last year and that the high school has no ninth grade. It reported willingness to let him enroll in the ninth grade at Stratford.

Reasons for Refusal

Applications of 20 pupils were disapproved on basis of academic criteria and because some of them do not live in the attendance areas served by the schools they wish to enter.

The decision of the school board, made in a secret meeting Thursday night, does not represent automatic assignment of the pupils.

The board has contended it has no power to assign pupils because Virginia law vests such authority solely in the State Pupil Placement Board.

Federal judges in previous decisions have bypassed the State board and ordered Negroes admitted to previously segregated schools in both Arlington and Alexandria.

A total of 23 have been admitted under court orders in Arlington.

Attorneys for the Negro applicants will receive opportunity to present objections to the school board decision at a hearing before Judge Bryan July 21.

Prince Edward Votes $100 Student Grants

FARMVILLE, Va., July 18 (AP)—Prince Edward County's Board of Supervisors today adopted two ordinances which in effect will bring new support for private schools.

The ordinances provide for the establishment of County educational grants and for tax credits on gifts to private schools in the County.

Prince Edward abandoned the operation of public schools in 1959 because of court orders for racial integration of public schools.

The grant ordinance spelled out the terms for expenditure of the $270,000 item provided by the Board for educational purposes. A $100 grant will be available to parents or guardians of white or Negro children enrolled in private schools in the County or in public schools in another Virginia school district.

Tax credits would go to persons, associations, firms or corporations making gifts to nonprofit, nonsectarian private schools in Prince Edward.

Under this ordinance the County treasurer would deduct from the real and personal property taxes the amount of the gift up to 25 per cent of the total tax due the County.

Action on the two ordinances came after a public hearing on the proposals.

The 1960 General Assembly enacted laws permitting localities to adopt ordinances such as the Prince Edward Board approved today.

Private schools were operated in the County last year by the Prince Edward school foundation, which plans to offer the same accredited program this fall for whites.

Negro children were without schools last year, but some attended schools outside the County or morale building training centers in the County.

Southside Schools Inc. has announced it will offer private schooling to Negro children this year if sufficient interest merits establishment of a school system.

Wilkerson Pledges Effort To Boost Virginia Schools

Evening Star, Washington, D.C.
Wed. 7/27/60

RICHMOND, July 27 (AP).—Dr. Woodrow W. Wilkerson, the State's new superintendent of public instruction, yesterday pledged himself to "dedicate my best efforts in working with the local school authorities toward a further strengthening of the public schools of Virginia."

The 47-year-old native of Prince Edward County was selected by Gov. Almond to succeed Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, under whom Dr. Wilkerson has worked since 1957. Dr. Paschall on August 15 will become president of the College of William & Mary.

Mr. Wilkerson wrote out his brief statement on strengthening the schools when he was informed of his appointment after he entered the Governor's office. He later talked with newsmen but declined to give answers to what he called specifics.

Policy Statement

Asked whether he was in sympathy with the State's freedom of choice approach to school desegregation, Wilkerson said his statement "represents a kind of policy for me as I look into the future . . . it is hard to get into specifics." He said he would "follow through on the laws of Virginia," but he said he would assess specific details "as days come and go."

"Much has been achieved by the State Board of Education's policy on the high school curriculum, the new school building regulations, accreditation standards and the revised teacher certification requirements," Mr. Wilkerson said in his statement. He added:

"It shall be my purpose to implement these programs and, at the same time, carry forward those studies already begun in elementary education, statutes and regulations pertaining to the cirriculum, and formulas for a more equitable distribution of State school funds."

Almond Lauds Him

DR. WOODROW W. WILKERSON
—AP Photo

Gov. Almond, telling Mr. Wilkerson he made the appointment "with great pride, knowing your fine record of service to public education," predicted the choice would meet with wide public enthusiasm.

The Governor said he feels Mr. Wilkerson "is in sympathy with the programs and policies" of the State Board of Education and will work toward "a continuation of these policies and great programs."

Mr. Paschall, who announced his resignation last month but agreed to remain until Gov. Almond found a successor, said he would work as closely as possible with Mr. Wilkerson in the remaining days of his term.

The appointment of Mr. Wilkerson is subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. His term is coincidental with that of Gov. Almond's—less than 18 months. He could be reappointed by the next Governor or relieved.

Mr. Wilkerson, who has degrees from Hampden-Sydney, William and Mary and the University of Maryland, has been a staff member of the State Department of Education since 1945. He taught at Victoria High School and was principal at Dillwyn, King William and Marion high schools.

Court to Hear Petitions of 28 Virginia Pupils

Evening Star, Washington, D.C.
Wed. 7/27/60

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 27 (AP).—Federal Judge John Paul yesterday agreed to hear next month the petitions of Negro pupils in Charlottesville and Warren County for admission to white or predominantly white schools.

He scheduled an August 8 hearing on the case of nine Negro pupils in Charlottesville seeking entrance to already integrated Lane High and Venable Elementary Schools and to all-white Johnson Elementary School.

Two days later, Judge Paul will hear the Warren County case in which 19 Negro pupils seek enrollment in the integrated Warrn County High at Front Royal and to all-white elementary schools in the county.

Yesterday's action came when Judge Paul granted motions allowing the petitioners to intervene in the original Warren and Charlottesville school cases. This apparently will obviate going over much of the ground covered in earlier hearings.

John S. Battle, jr., counsel for the Charlottesville School Board, argued against the motion at a brief hearing here. He contended each of the nine pupils should file separate and new cases and added that four of the petitioners were denied assignment to white schools by Judge Paul in the original case.

Counsel for Warren County, after Judge Paul's action in the Charlottesville case, did not oppose the motion to intervene. There was no argument on the Warren matter.

Mr. Battle told the court the Charlottesville School Board and school superintendent had followed closely the pupil assignment plan laid down in the original case. He said assignments had been made on the basis of residence and qualifications and had not been discriminatory.

The attorney said Supt. F. R. Ellis personally had interviewed the parents of the pupils and tried to respect their wishes. Five of the nine pupils seek admission to Lane High, two to Venable and two to Johnson.

State Assigns 12 Negroes to White Schools

The Evening Star, Washington, D.C.
June 7-26-60

Placement Board Acts Voluntarily On Arlington Pleas

RICHMOND, July 26 (AP)—The new Virginia pupil placement board assigned 12 Negroes yesterday to predominantly white schools in Arlington County.

It was the first time in the four-year history of the board that it had voluntarily assigned a Negro to a white public school.

The action represented the final breakdown of the old massive resistance machinery set up by the State to ward off any integration. The original purpose of the pupil placement board was to take all assignment authority out of the hands of local officials who might be tempted to let down the racial bars.

Shift in Policy

Although the massive resistance program was thrown out by the courts in 1959, the placement board continued its policy of not approving admission of any Negroes to white schools.

All integration that has taken place in Virginia thus far has been by specific court order.

News of yesterday's assignments was learned from sources other than the board itself, which met here in closed session and did not announce the development.

It was understood the board plans to notify Arlington County school authorities of the action today and then announce the assignments publicly. The assignments are effective with the start of the 1960-1 school year in September.

27,000 Approved

Names of the schools involved were not available. It was understood the assignments had been recommended by the Arlington School Board.

The new pupil placement board, whose three members were named by Gov. Almond last week, approved some 27,000 routine assignments in localities throughout the State involving no desegregation.

The resignations of the old members of the placement board were accepted by the Governor June 1. They were Beverley H. Randolph, jr., of Richmond, Andrew A. Farley of Danville and Hugh V. White of Nansemond.

The old board had an announced policy of opposing, by every legal and honorable means, any attempted mixing of the races in public schools. It said in a report to Gov. Almond that it did not believe it should be obligated to "take one positive step toward the mixing of the races in the public schools."

Richmond Case Delayed

The board referred action on the assignment applications of four Negroes seeking admission to the all-white Chandler Junior High School in Richmond.

The board said that before it acts on the Richmond requests, it wants additional information on the Negro pupils' academic standing and places of residence.

The three-man board elected Dr. E. J. Oglesby, a mathematics professor at the University of Virginia, as its chairman. Dr. Oglesby is president of the Charlottesville chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, a segregationist organization.

In other action, the board agreed to meet regularly on the second Monday each month.

The other new board members, recently named by Gov. Almond, are A. L. Wingo and E. T. Justice of the State Department of Education.

The old pupil placement board, whose resignation was accepted June 1 by the Governor, was made a defendant in the Richmond school segregation case several months ago after local school officials said they did not have authority under State law to assign public school children.

The four children seeking enrollment at Chandler Junior High now attend the Graves Junior High School for Negroes. One of the four, under the old board's regulations, could be denied admission on a technicality.

This pupil applied for a transfer on July 9, the board's deadline for September applications. The pupil did not apply on the board's official form, however, the proper form was submitted, but after the deadline.

In another desegregation action, a Negro girl was approved for admission to the eighth grade at Northside Junior High School yesterday by the Norfolk School Board. She was the only one of 31 Negro applicants to obtain admission to white or mainly white public schools here.

Aside from Kathryn Laverne Webb, none of the applicants measured up to standards applied by the school board under its pupil assignment plan.

Roanoke Segregation Line Broken By Placement Board

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The State Pupil Placement Board Monday assigned nine Negro pupils to previously all-white schools in Roanoke and 12 Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in Alexandria.

At virtually the same time the state board acted, federal district Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg denied the requests of 10 Negro pupils for admission to white or predominantly white schools in Charlottesville. The jurist turned six of the Negroes down on the basis of school districts and the other four were rejected for academic reasons.

The Negroes assigned by the placement board will be the first to break the segregation line in Roanoke. Several schools in Alexandria have been integrated previously under federal court orders.

Sixteen Negroes had applied to the board for entrance to white or predominantly white Alexandria schools and 39 Negroes had sought to enter Ronaoke white schools.

Still to come before the board later Monday were the applications of four Negroes for admission to the all-white Chandler Junior High School in Richmond and from 31 Negroes seeking entrance in white or already integrated schools in Norfolk.

boy and a girl—were assigned to an all-Negro school.

Resistance to integration at Dollarway has been high. Many white parents have urged that it be blocked.

In a statement issued with the announcement, the board said it hoped its action would help preserve Arkansas' pupil assignment law which it said is of vital importance to all school districts in the state and the South.

The law, designed to limit integration, has been held by federal courts to be constitutional on its face but the courts said it could be unconstitutionally applied.

"It is our firm conviction that the board has acted in the best interests of all our citizens and all the schools in our district," the statement said. "We sincerely believe the patrons of the district will understand and support this action."

The board acted while an appeal from the latest ruling in a complicated integration suit was pending before the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo. The appeal was taken by three Negro teen-agers who were denied admittance to Dollarway.

School starts at Dollarway next month.

Dollarway has been the scene of several minor racial incidents.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus predicted, before he knew of the board's decision, that trouble might accompany any desegregation there.

Negro Gets In School in Arkansas

Dollarway Acts In Placement Bid

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP)—The Dollarway School Board announced Thursday it has assigned a 6-year-old Negro girl to the all-white Dollarway school near here for the fall term.

The girl, Delores Jean York, was one of three Negro preschoolers who applied May 5 for admittance to the first grade at the white school. The other two—a

6-Year-Old Negro Assigned To White Dollarway School

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Faubus was not available for comment on the board's announcement.

Alexandria To Assign 10 Negro Pupils

For First Time No Court Order Precedes Action

By JOHN BARRON
Star Staff Writer

The Alexandria School Board for the first time has agreed to assign Negroes to predominantly white schools without a court order.

It advised the Federal District Court in Alexandria yesterday it will place 10 colored students in such schools this fall if it is directed to make pupil assignments.

Past Federal Court orders have admitted 16 Negroes to previously segregated schools in the city. However, the entry of each was effected only by court order and over school board objections.

In their decision, made at a secret meeting Thursday night, board members agreed they would assign two Negro applicants to Hammond High School, three to Minnie Howard. two to Ficklin, two to Ramsay and one to the Jefferson school for eighth graders.

Limited desegregation already has occurred in all of these schools except Jefferson.

Strict Court Ruling

The Alexandria action reportedly reflects reaction to increasingly stringent Federal court rulings in Virginia desegregation cases rather than a change in personal attitude of board members toward school desegregation.

The board reported to the court in response to a directive from Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan who ordered a review of 15 Negro applications.

It disapproved two of the applications because, it said, the pupils making them do not live in the attendance areas served by the schools they wish to enter.

It also rejected a third applicant because classes for mentally retarded are not offered at the school to which he sought admission.

Decision regarding two other pupils was deferred pending collectin of additional data and retesting.

Both the Arlington and Alexandria school systems have contended they are powerless to assign pupils because Virginia law vests such authority in the State Pupil Placement Board.

Board's Contention

In its report, the Alexandria board said:

"The board recognizes that under Virginia law the State Pupil Placement Board has the duty and authority to make assignments of all pupils in the public schools of Virginia.

"Time has not permitted the board to forward the applications to the State Pupil Placement Board for action. In the event the board (Alexandria) is considered to have the authority to make assignments at this time, it would assign the plaintiff-intervenors to the following schools."

A Federal court recently ruled that the State board, which has rejected all Negro transfer applications, has functioned unconstitutionally.

In past decisions directing admission of colored children in Arlington and Alexandria, Federal judges merely have bypassed the State board.

Friday the Arlington School Board told the court it will not oppose admissions of ten Negroes to primarily white schools.

The board declared its opposition to enrollment of 20 other applicants in primarily white schools.

The difference in the Arlington and Alexandria reports is that Alexandria said it "would assign" Negroes to previously segregated schools. Arlington, in effect, said it would not object to such assignments if the court makes them.

Judge Orders 15 Negroes Into Schools

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—Enrollment of 15 Negro students in white or predominantly white schools in southwest Virginia was ordered Tuesday by U.S. District Judge John Paul.

Affected are seven students residing in Floyd County, where integration occurred during the last school year, and eight in Grayson County, which faces its first integration. The 15 students are to be admitted next month.

Paul also denied a motion to dismiss the case of 28 Negroes seeking admission to Roanoke city white schools. The judge, who has retired, indicated he would ask that another judge be named to hear this case.

The state pupil placement board recently ordered Roanoke to admit nine Negro pupils to white schools in September. The nine mentioned in this regard were not parties to the pending school integration suit.

Floyd County has no Negro high school. Those Negroes seeking admission to predominantly white high schools there this fall asked to be made interveners in the original desegregation case affecting that county.

OPERATION 1700 AIDS PRINCE EDWARDS SCHOOLS

Washington, D. C. (ACNS) — Operation 1700 has completed one term of giving the children of Prince Edward County partial relief from a total school less year.

This program was designed to help more than 1700 displaced school children who were forced to discontinue their education in the fall of 1959 when Prince Edward County closed its school doors in face of the order of the Federal District Court to integrate.

Operation 1700 has established a program of ten community centers that provide informal recreational and educational services.

Marjorie Parker, Supreme Basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, reported last week that efforts are being made to strengthen the ten centers in Prince Edward County and that every chapter of the sorority has been urged to continue to send relief to the Prince Edward County Christian Association headed by the Rev. L. Frances Griffin of Farmville, Va.

All AKA chapters in the state of Virginia responded by offering personal services as counselors and part-time teachers in these centers in addition to contributing more than $400.

Vivian Carter Mason, a noted community leader from Norfolk, Va., coordinated the sorority's efforts in the state of Virginia. She issued a report that showed every chapter in the state participating. The following chapters helped during the emergency: Delta Omega (Anita Baker), Iota Omega (Odessa Frazier), Lambda Omega (Thelma O. Venable), Upsilon Omega (LaVerne B. Smith), Alpha Phi Omega (Gwendolyn Spencer), Beta Phi Omega (Marconette Sprauve), Gamma Delta Omega (Mildred F. Fitzgerald), Gamma Iota Omega (Youtha Bell), Gamma Lambda Omega (Nellie P. Russell), Gamma Upsilon Omega (Paralee Fields), Zeta Epsilon Omega (Margaret Reid), and the Zeta Chi Omega (Evelyn R. Syphax).

Operation 1700 is a development of the Emergency Conference held in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women to determine how the women of the nation could effectively assist the children of Prince Edward County who have been symbolic of the struggle to uphold the U. S. Supreme Court Decision of 1954.

NAACP Eyes Suit On Closed School

RICHMOND, Va., June 11 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will ask the U.S. district court June 27 for permission to file a supplemental complant in the Prince Edward County school desegregation suit.

The move is aimed at forcing Prince Edward County supervisors to reopen their public schools, closed last fall to avoid court-ordered integration.

If permission to file the supplemental complant is granted, the NAACP will ask the district court to restrain Prince Edward County officials from refusing to operate public schools, and to enjoin the county from transferring title to the public schools to a private group or individual.

Negro School Offer Made In Virginia

FARMVILLE, Va., June 4 (AP)—Negroes in Prince Edward County today were offered private segregated schools by a group of white citizens. It was the second time Southside Schools Inc. made the proposal.

A similar offer last winter produced one application from a Negro.

Public schools in Prince Edward, a rural county in south Virginia, were shut down last year by county officials rather than submit to federal court orders calling for classroom desegregation.

Private segregated schools have been operated for the county's white students. No arrangements have been made for the 1,700 Negro children, some of whom have been attending school elsewhere.

Directors of Southside Schools released a statement which said that if no interest is shown in forming the facilities for Negroes, they "will lose another year of school."

The statement said that "adequate teachers and facilities must be secured immediately if any proper school is to be operated next fall." The statement added that the group was ready to provide educational opportunities for the Negroes "if they so desire it."

The directors said they were ready to meet with any responsible group of parents or patrons wanting to set up the private schools for Negroes.

Segregated White School Graduates 55

FARMVILLE, Va., June 9 (AP) The first graduating class of Prince Edward County's white segregated private high school has been told its locality has "shown to the state and nation that there are still people left who will not bow their heads to illegality."

William J. Story Jr., a member of the State Board of Education and superintendent of South Norfolk city schools, told the 55 graduates last night they must help determine whether Western civilization and constitutional liberty are to survive. Story said:

"You will have to decide first of all whether it is worth the effort to save Western civilization. You will have to struggle to see that the spirit of America is freeborn."

Prince Edward County closed its public schools last fall rather than submit to a Federal Court desegregation order. The graduating class was the first for Prince Edward Academy's upper school.

"You know what it is to have others transgress upon your rights," Story said. "You have had to bear the brunt of illegality. You have had to adapt your personal lives to the illegal acts of those who would destroy constitutional government.

"Integrators and those trying to destroy Western civilization are one and the same."

4 Negroes Win Entry To Schools

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 11 (AP)—Four additional Negro children received assignments today to the city's two desegrated schools for the 1960-61 school year.

Two were assigned to Venable Elementary and two to Lane High school by Supt. Fendall R. Ellis.

Two Negro students who completed Venable's seventh grade this year were assigned to Burley (Negro) High for the 1960-61 school year.

There were no Negroes assigned to the city's other four elementary schools for white children. Venable and Lane were desegrated last year.

Appeals for changes in the assignments may be made to Ellis until June 25. The Superintendent said he has received five letters indicating that parents may be dissatisfied with the assignments of their children. He said the appeals would have to follow the procedure outlined by the court-approved desegregation plan.

Under the assignment plan, used here for the first time last year, the Superintendent is responsible for assigning each pupil.

Parents of both children assigned to Venable's first grade made application there during the registration of first graders. Those assigned were: Trudy L. Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry and Cynthia A. Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney L. Robinson. They were the only two Negroes who applied.

Six other Negroes who attended enable this year will continue there in September.

The new pupils assigned to Lane will enter the 8th grade. They are: Garwin L. DeBerry, son of Mrs. Hattie L. DeBarry and Adolphus L. Paige, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus C. Paige. As assignments now stand, 5 Negro students will attend Lane.

The two children who graduated from Venable's 7th grade, were assigned to Burley because they live nearer to that school, Ellis said.

Both of the Negroes assigned to Venable live in that school area and those assigned to Lane live nearer that school than to Burley.

UNION REPROVES UNIT IN VIRGINIA

Offer of Aid to Segregated School Violated Rules, Textile Workers Hold

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—The Textile Workers Union of America declared today that its local at Front Royal, Va., had violated the union's constitution by offering financial aid to a segregated private school.

However, the decision by 1,200 convention delegates left the way open for Local 371 at Front Royal to request the international union for outside arbitration of the question.

A union spokesman said the convention action meant that Local 371 could do one of three things:

1. Accept the convention action holding that the local sought to make improver use of union funds.
2. Request and receive binding arbitration of the question by some party outside the union, or,
3. Take the controversy into court.

Scholarship Plans Included

The controversy stemmed from Local 371's decision to invest $8,000 in debentures of the Front Royal Academy and furnish a $500 annual scholarship to the all-white school.

The academy was estbalished two years ago as a private secondary school under the provisions of a Virginia law that, at that time, required the closing of any school subject to an integration order by a Federal court.

The local's decision was not carried out because the international union froze the local's funds and placed Local 371 under an administrator.

The matter came before the biennial convention because the local appealed from the findings of a union hearing officer, Victor Canzano. The hearing officer's decision against Local 371 was upheld by the unoin's executive council a week ago.

The convention delegates accepted the finding of its Appeals and Grievance Committee that Local 371 had violated the civil liberties clause of the union's constitution by deciding to invest union funds in a segregated school.

The vote followed nearly two hours of debate.

Leader Urges Action

William Pollock, who was reelected as the union's president, told the delegates the international had to take a stand.

"We, as a union, must hold our heads high and not go pussyfooting on such an issue," said Mr. Pollock. "Let's tell the world we reject segregation."

Charles H. Carter, president of Local 1093 of Rock Hills, S. C., said that "we feel that no one from New York or anywhere else can come into the local union and tell you what to do.

"The Front Royal local has made an honorable commitment. They should be permitted to carry out this commitment."

Earlier, the convention endorsed a variety of welfare proposals. These included a $1.25 hourly minimum wage, a thirty-hour work week and a through a per capital tax of 50 cents a month on its members. The union also voted to establish a strike defense fund

Rules Delay Revives Desegregation Suits

Lawyers representing Negroes declared today they intend to revive a vigorous legal assault against school segregation in Virginia.

Oliver W. Hill, chief Virginia counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said a decision by the State Board of Education yesterday leaves "no alternative" but renewed court fights.

The Board of Education, in effect, precluded the possibility that local school boards could assume control of pupil placement in time to make assignments for the coming school year.

It did so by refusing to discuss regulations school boards would have to follow to make assignments rather than let the State Pupil Placement Board continue to supervise them.

Let Deadline Pass

State law specifies that localities choosing to assume control of pupil placement must receive applications from parents by next Tuesday.

But the Board of Education deferred until April 28 any further consideration of rules by which school boards must abide in making assignments. It also failed to issue the necessary application forms.

Mr. Hill said desegregation suits have been withheld in the hope that localities would gain full control of their school systems. He asserted that now "there is no question" that legal action against segregation will be intensified.

Attorney Frank D. Reeves said he will press actions now pending in Federal courts against school boards in Alexandria and Arlington and Fairfax Counties. He added that more applications doubtless will be filed by Negro children seeking entry to predominantly white schools.

Mr. Reeves, who has represented children admitted by Federal Court orders to previously segregated schools in nearby Virginia, said he will continue to seek "amicable solution" of the segregation problem.

"But we are determined that the State, through any of its agencies, will not deny any student his constitutional right to a desegregated education," he said.

Arlington Awaits Rules

The Arlington School Board on March 17 requested the State Board of Education to advise it of regulations which would govern local pupil placement.

Under Virginia law, school boards on March 1 theoretically gained the right to assign students provided they requested such authority and the local governing body approved. But the Arlington board was fearful of exercising this option until it learned what rules it would have to follow.

"It would be like flying blind," Chairman Lee Bean said.

"The rules conceivably could put us at odds with the Federal courts, under whose rules we are operating, and then we would be in real trouble."

Delay Criticized

The State Board of Education delay evoked criticism today from Arlington and Fairfax officials who have made clear their intention of taking control of pupil placement as soon as feasible.

The Arlington Chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties lauded the action, however.

In a telegram, it said: "Your cautious action on 'local option' merits congratulations. . . . Free-wheeling integration under our integration-happy school and county boards is thwarted again thanks to you Virginia patriots."

Racists Try "Personal Pressure"

Whites "Visiting" Negroes To "Sell" Private Schools

Special to Journal and Guide

FARMVILLE, Va. — The latest attempt on the part of segregationists in Prince Edward county to persuade Negroes to give up the struggle for their constitutional rights has a certain method in its madness. The Private Foundation has concluded that its social duty is to save the world and preserve white supremacy, and its members are reportedly going about with the fervor of an old-time revivalist calling on Negroes to "turn from the sinful path of integration to the righteous path of southern segregation."

Heretofore, only letters and a mild plea through the local press have urged colored residents to come under the protective wing of the Private School Foundation. Now the method has changed to frequent visits by white persons of influence to homes of Negro citizens throughout the county pleading, cajoling and begging men of color to establish private schools.

INFLUENTIAL purse-controlling whites have been asked to visit Negro leaders in their communities asking them to attend a special meeting where the virtues of private education will be extolled with the hope of brain-washing Negro leaders so that they in turn might sell the idea to the masses of colored citizens.

Most Negro citizens reacted negatively to the request. However, a few have decided that they will atend mosly prompted by curiosity.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Prince Edward County Christian Association, it was made evident that Negroes are determined that there would be no turning back. The convictions voiced at this meeting gave warning that Prince Edward Negroes have concluded that they have sacrificed too much and held out too long to even think of turning to their pre-1954 status. Typical of the expressions heard was a remark by the Rev. P. H. Shepperson. He declared "All of our children were plaintiffs in the original suit, therefore, we will see this thing through to victory."

Dr. L. Francis Griffin, president of the Association, stzted that he had just returned from a speaking tour through New Jersey and, as in many other places he had been, little was known by the general public about the tragic situation in Prince Edward.

DR. GRIFFIN stated: "I do not think we are fully aware of the importance of the situation as it exists here in Prince Edward. Unfortunately, 'sit-down' movements have a greater appeal to the masses. However, the cause for freedom of minority groups in the United States of America will be won or lost right here in Prince Edward county."

He added "Every reactionary force in the South is concentrating its efforts and attention on adding the segregationists to make a noble stand here. If they win, the cause of mustice will be set back a hundred years." Dr. Griffin then told about the number of whites who believe in law and order in the county who had been pressured into a state of inactivity by the few men who control local policy, allegedly assisted by the Defenders.

DR. GRIFFIN closed his address by saying: "Now is the time for every liberal individual, group and organization to come to your rescue. You have carried your own ball well but it is time the state and nation too became concerned. We need to stop being amateurs at this serious game of democracy and realize that this is not only a fight for Negroes in Prince Edward, but for every oppressed person in the nation and the world.

He declared: "If we consider the ultimate aim of our democratic society, such as the one we live in and our way of growing within it, we will discover that such defiant actions as practiced in Prince Edward can be detrimental to our complete development unless we challenge their right to exist.

"Let it be understood that if we have to stand alone for another ten years, let us do so with the same dignity and courage we have shown all along. Our cause is right and just and we will win!", he concluded.

OK Funds To Buck Mixed Schools

FARMVILLE, Va. — (UPI) — Prince Edward county this week approved grants to students who prefer private classes to integrated schools.

The county board of supervisors had already allocated $270,000 for the program, similar to the state-level tuition grants approved by the general assembly.

The county, where public schools were closed last year to avoid a federal court integration order, provided that parents of white or Negro students can receive $100 annual grants for use in sending their children to private schools or to public schools outside the county.

A system of private classes for whites only was set up in the county following the closing of public schools. Negro children have had no school facilities.

The supervisors also approved an ordinance permitting tax credit for individuals or firms making donations to the private schools in the county. The credit will apply to real and personal property taxes.

Front Royal Achieves Integration Harmony

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

FRONT ROYAL, Va., April 11.—After 20 months of learning to live with school racial integration, residents of Front Royal, Va., appear convinced of two things:

First, those desiring separate schools are determined to keep their all-white private high school, Mosby Academy, open. Many feel this is necessary to keep harmony here.

Second, that operation of the private school has resulted in better teaching conditions at integrated Warren County High School which, school officials said, had been overcrowded.

The county high school closed for half a year after a Federal court ordered 22 Negro students admitted in September, 1958. When it reopened in February, 1959, only the Negroes attended.

Whites Evenly Divided

This year, 410 white students have been attending classes with 19 Negroes at Warren High. A private school for 428 white students has been operated at the Virginia Gentleman Restaurant and Club on the outskirts of town.

Pre-registration indications are that virtually all the white students plan to attend the private school again next year. This has led to the formation of a special corporation, Front Royal Academy, Inc., to raise $250,000 for a permanent building.

Twenty citizens each contributed $1,000 for purchase of land. H. H. Marlow, president of the new corporation, said close to $25,000 had been obtained toward construction.

He said $250,000 would pay for a building worth more than that figure because private school backers are expected to contribute services and sell materials at cost.

Bonds Offer 6 Per Cent

The construction money is being obtained through the sale of bonds. A private school backer said the 6 per cent bonds, which are unsecured, are "better than Government bonds if you have faith in the organization."

Mr. Marlow said private school backers think they can raise the construction funds because some of them did the same thing recently to build a new church.

"I don't know if they can swing the new school or not, but I hope they can," said one public official, who indicated he thought this was a general community feeling.

One group, the 1,800-member local of the Textile Workers of America, already has given substantial support. Business Agent Glenn Kauffman said the local had voted unanimously to buy $8,000 worth of construction bonds. He said the union has been a steady backer of the private school.

Tuition Grants Help

Current financing of Mosby Academy has been aided in large measure by Virginia's tuition grant program. The school is expected to receive more than $100,000 next year in tuition from parents who can recoup the money through State grants.

The school has fought an uphill battle for survival this year. Principal Glenn Sunderlin, 77, who came out of retirement to head the segregated school, thinks considerable progress has been made.

"When we started in September, I had to recruit a whole new group of teachers—wherever we could find them," he said. The staff numbers 18, but Mr. Sunderlin said he does not plan to ask eight of them to return next year.

Equipping the private school, which uses a former bar and dining rooms for classes, was difficult, Mr. Sunderlin said. Partitions split larger rooms into instruction areas.

In at least one class, "the only person who had a book was the teacher and that one was borrowed," he said. It took a stiff fight to get textbook companies to charge the academy public school prices, the principal noted.

12 Drop Out

Twelve Mosby Academy students dropped out this year, the principal said. One went to the public high school, one got married, two moved away and most of the rest just stopped going to school, he said.

One teacher at the private school this year left "for more money," one resigned because of "lung trouble" and one was asked to leave because he couldn't handle the work, Mr. Sunderlin said.

After touring the school recently, Mr. Sunderlin said, "We started from scratch and there's lots of room for improvement. The only way we can go is up."

In contrast to crowded conditions at Mosby Academy, class rooms at Warren High are only partially filled. The teachers reportedly like the added opportunity for individual instruction.

School Supt. Q. D. Gasque said there are 15 students for every teacher, unheard of in suburban Washington, where the ratio runs closer to 30 students per teacher.

Warren High this year has been able to increase offerings for more able students, he said. Officials said three or four of the 19 Negro students have been doing quite well academically. Some reportedly have been having trouble with the studies.

No Incidents

There have been no racial incidents at the public high school beyond occasional reports of thrown spitballs or a chance comment. "I guess you might expect some of this," said the Rev. H. D. Frank, a Negro leader. But he said things at the school generally were going well.

The only Negro senior this year, a girl, dropped out of school.

While Warren High is legally desegregated and Negroes are attending classes with the white students, there are no sports or physical education classes. Dances are held by class clubs that do not invite Negroes.

Band, orchestra and choral groups are open to all students who can pass an audition. None of the Negro students who might be interested have had the necessary music training.

School buses that bring white students to the public high school are shared by students from the private high school. But Negro students ride a bus that runs only to Happy Creek, where they live.

The county school board is reported to be considering some resumption of athletics next year. Social activities that Negroes can attend appear a long way off.

There will be a senior play at Warren High this year, but there are now no Negro seniors.

The school board's budget calls for 28 to 30 teachers at Warren High next year and salary increases to provide a $3,600 to $4,800 range for degree teachers.

The private school is planning to add three new teachers for a total staff of 21 at salaries ranging from $3,400 to $4,500 for teachers with bachelor degrees.

Backers of the private school said they will match raises given public school teachers. The board of supervisors has postponed action on the budget.

14 Negroes in Pulaski Win Integration in Fall

ROANOKE, Va., April 22 (AP)—A Federal judge has ruled integration must begin this fall in another Virginia county without high school facilities for Negroes.

Pulaski County was told in United States District Court yesterday it must admit 14 Negro pupils to the while Pulaski High School in September. Also, Judge Roby C. Thompson set up a transfer application procedure by which more than 100 other Negroes can be enrolled in both Pulaski and Dublin High Schools in 1961-62. Dublin High is in Pulaski County.

The county has no high school for Negroes, who are now transported by bus to Chritiansburg Institute in adjoining Montgomery County. This facility is run jointly by Pulaski and Montgomery Counties and the city of Radford.

Earlier this school year, Floyd County, also without a Negro high school, was directed to admit about a dozen Negro students to the white Floyd and Check High Schools. Authorities did so.

Warren County was another county whose lack of high school facilities for Negroes marked it for integration efforts, ultimately successful.

In the Pulaski case, attorneys for 14 Negro pupils asked Judge Thompson for an order under which all Negro high school students in the county could get transfers to either Pulaski or Dublin High for the next school year.

But Judge Thompson ordered school officials to admit Negroes other than the 14 to the two schools for the 1961-62 school year, and each year thereafter, if they make requests for transfers by March 15. In this way, said Judge Thompson, school officials will know how many students want to go to Christiansburg Institute and how many want to attend the white high school in the county nearest their home.

Bryan Files New Order in Past School Suit

RICHMOND, April 25 (AP) Judge Albert V. Bryan today filed a United States District Court order in compliance with a 1959 appellate court mandate in the Prince Edward County school segregation suit.

The new order eliminates the 1965 deadline set for the county school board to desegregate, fixed by Judge Sterling Hutcheson to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling. Immediate desegregation of elementary as well as high schools of the county is called for in the new order.

The original order by Judge Hutcheson, who since has retired, required desegregation of the high schools and set a 1965 deadline. Attorneys for Negro children appealed and the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals last May ordered the District Court to enter a new order.

The order filed today by Judge Bryan will have no practical effect, because Prince Edward County Supervisors abandoned the public school system last summer rather than comply with the desegregation edict.

A privately-financed school system was set up to educate the white students in the county. There is no formal education setup for the county's Negro youths, but some "study centers" have recently been established for them.

11 Negro Children Apply for Entry In Two Warren County, Va., Schools

Eleven Negro children have applied for admission to desegrated Warren County High School and the all-white Front Roya Elementary School.

Brent Sandidge, deputy clerk of the Warren County School Board, said the requests were contained in a letter to the Board from S. W. Tucker, of Emporia, attorney for the children.

Seven of the children applied to enter the elementary school, Sandidge said, and four to the high school. All are now in attendance at Criser High School, a Negro school which includes elementary and high school grades.

Sandidge said the Board would consider the requests at its next meeting, May 12.

The four high school children, if admitted, would join 19 Negro children who have been attending the school since last September.

They were admitted under an order from U. S. District Judge John Paul, who ordered the school desegregated in September, 1958.

The school was forced to close, however, under the now defunct "massive resistance" laws. It reopened in February, 1959, and 22 Negro students enrolled, but white students stayed away.

Last September more than 400 white students returned to the school, while about 400 others began attending a segregated private school set up for those who objected to attending desegregated classes.

Negroes Ask For School Transfers

ROANOKE, Va., May 4 (AP)—Eight Grayson County Negro high school students have applied for admission to schools for white children in either Galax or Grayson County.

In a suit filed today in the Federal District Court, they ask for "enrollment . . . in the designated public, free schools . . . to which plaintiffs, but for the fact that they are Negro, are qualified for admission and enrollment."

The court is asked to decide which school they should attend.

The precedent-shattering list of defendants includes the school boards and superintendents of both Galax and Grayson County as well as the State Pupil Placement Board.

Grayson like Floyd, and Pulaski counties, where desegregation orders were entered earlier, has no Negro high school. The eight plaintiffs now travel 90-100 miles a day from their home in Grayson's Oldtown district to attend Scott-Memorial High School in Wytheville.

The Oldtown district is just outside Galax.

Reuben E. Lawson, Roanoke attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the suit.

Today, too, District Judge Roby C. Thompson granted Lawson's motion to dismiss the original Grayson desegregation suit.

Lawson filed that last summer on behalf of six high school students. All the plaintiffs in the new suit.

Last Sept. 10, when Floyd was ordered to open its schools to Negroes, Judge Thompson refused to order admission of the six to Galax High. Oldtown white students go to that school.

Judge Thompson said he would not order the city of Galax to accept Negro students of a separate political subdivision, Grayson County. "Galax," he further noted, "is not a party to the suit, and they didn't apply there."

Now they have.

Judge Studies Segregation by Race in Public

Virginia Seating Law Undergoes Third Arlington Test in 3 Years

A case testing the constitutionality of a Virginia law requiring segregated seating at public meetings was taken under advisement yesterday by Arlington Circuit Court Judge Walter T. McCarthy.

At a day-long hearing, the law was challenged by the Community Council for Social Progress, a bi-racial organization which has about 100 members in Northern Virginia, most of them in Arlington.

The Council filed suit because it was not allowed to use Washington-Lee High School for a public meeting. The Council's permit was revoked by the School Board when the organization refused to provide equal auditorium facilities for Negroes.

Malcolm E. Smith, former president of the Council, testified that his organization deliberately applied for use of the auditorium to test the State's controversial "public assemblage" law.

3d Test in 3 Years

This is the third time in three years that Arlington anti-segregationists have tried to get the law declared unconstitutional.

In 1957, Circuit Court Judge Emery N. Hosmer upheld the statute in the case of Faith Bissell, a white woman who sat in a Negro section at a political rally. Judge Hnsmer's decision was voided by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals on technical grounds.

In 1958, Judge McCarthy declared the law unconstitutional in the case of Marjorie Taylor, a Negro woman who sat in the white section at another political meeting. The case was not appealed.

Judge McCarthy's decision has been disregarded by the School Board on grounds that the law is valid until it is wiped off the books by a higher court.

Appeal is Expected

Attorneys for the Council for Social Progress are expected to appeal their case if McCarthy should decide to uphold the law this time.

A Federal court in Richmond recently withheld a ruling on the 34-year-old law, preferring that its constitutionality be determined by State courts first. In deferring, the Federal bench took note of the case now pending before McCarthy.

Arlington School Board Attorney James H. Simmonds, in his formal argument before McCarthy yesterday, urged the Judge not to make a constitutional ruling.

Simmonds argued that such a ruling can be made only in cases where the plaintiffs are individuals contending that individual constitutional rights have been violated. In the current case, the Council as a unit is the plaintiff.

Council Attorney David Carliner argued that the seating law violates the first amendment of the Virginia Constitution, which allows all persons equal freedom to enjoy life and liberty, and the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Voters in Virginia Number 978,000

RICHMOND, May 16 (UPI)—Virginia has some 978,000 registered voters.

Figures released by the State Board of Elections today shower there were 866,794 whites registered, 100,100 Negroes, 11,014 whose race was not specified and 75 American Indians.

Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the Board, said the figures might be revised prior to the general election next Nov. 8.

The total of 978,000 registered voters is about 25 per cent of the State's estimated 1959 population of 3,950,778.

In 1950, the State had 513,070 registered voters.

Charlottesville Speedup Pressed by NAACP

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 13 (AP). — The local NAACP, disatisfied with the limited integration in Charlottesville public schools, is pressing for complete desegregation in the 1960-61 school year.

A delegation which presented its views to a meeting of the school board last night, issued a statement later which said:

"The desegregation of our public schools here in Charlottesville is moving entirely too slow, and if it is necessary for Negroes to resort to court action to accelerate the pace, we intend to do so with all deliberate speed."

During the course of long desegregation litigation in United States District Court, Charlottesville adopted a local assignment plan that was approved by Judge John Paul. Under the plan, 12 Negroes were admitted to the white Lane High School and Venable Elementary school last fall. One student since has dropped out.

Four Negro pupils sought transfers to two other white grade schools but were turned down. Charlottesville has one Negro grade school and operates a Negro high school jointly with Albemarle County.

The NAACP delegation asked the school board for a reply to a letter it sent to the board yesterday. The letter said that while Negro parents "reluctantly" went along with the school board's decision to admit only a small number of Negroes to white schools last year, "they were and are in no wise satisfied."

FETED AT PARTY — Prince Edward schooless children pose with Singer Maxine Sullivan at the Christmas party held for the children of the county that have been without school this semester. Over 800 attended the gala party. In background is Santa Claus James "Funk" Scott of Washington, D.C.

NEW INTEGRATION IS SET IN VIRGINIA

Floyd County, Obeying U.S. Court, Assigns 13 Negroes to Two High Schools

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23—The first school desegregation in southwest Virginia is scheduled Monday.

Thirteen Negroes are expected to enter two high schools in Floyd County under an order issued in September by Federal Judge Roby C. Thompson, who is a native of the area.

The step is expected to take place without incident, as was the case almost a year ago when Virginia's first limited desegregation occurred in four areas of eastern and northern Virginia. With the new enrollments there will be about 100 Negroes in former, all-white schools in the cities of Alexandria, Norfolk and Charlottesville and the counties of Arlington, Warren and Floyd.

Change in State Law Cited

The transition has been accompanied by a change of state law to permit localities to decide whether to integrate in the face of court orders or to close schools.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who sponsored the "freedom of choice" plan, is convinced it is working well. To reporters who noted that there was no mention of desegregation in his address to the Legislature last week he declared that he saw no reason to introduce the subject.

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "the program is working well and I'm not opening it up."

He added that he believed "the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Virginia" was to leave unchanged the program enacted last year.

Because southwestern Virginia has few Negroes there had been in the area an attitude of "it can't happen here" after the United States Supreme Court public school integration decision in 1954. Later there were hints that Floyd County would close its schools rather than integrate them.

The county supervisors passed an ordinance to permit quick closing of the schools but the court order in September changed the viewpoint and the school board acted to obey the order.

Basic School Situation

A factor in the situation is that Floyd County has three high schools for white but none for Negroes. A similar situation brought a desegregation step last year in Warren County in the Shenandoah Valley, where there are also few Negroes.

The Floyd County Negroes of high school age have been attending Christiansburg Institute in nearby Montgomery County along with pupils from several other areas that do not have Negro high schools.

A case involving twenty pupils in two southwest Virginia communities, Pulaski and Grayson, is pending before the State Pupil Placement Board, which has yet to assign a Negro to a white school. A hearing has been set for next month.

Under the Governor's local option program schools in only one county have been closed.

1,700 Negro Children And No Public School

By GEORGE D. TAYLOR

FARMVILLE, Va. — (AP) — What does the future hold for the education of 1,700 Negro children in a county where public schools have been closed?

Will they turn to a system of private schooling—the course the white pupils have taken? Or will more and more follow the lead of a relative few and seek their schooling elsewhere?

Uncertainty clouds the picture in Prince Edward County, which abandoned public education rather than see the races mixed in the classrooms and has become a major testing ground in the South's resistance to integration.

White leaders who set up and have in operation a private school system for their 1,500 children are offering to help Negros do the same. The whites want school facilities for both races—but want them segregated.

Up to now, the Negro parents have shunned the proposed private schools.

K. A. Jackson, president of the Parent-Teacher Assn. at a closed Negro elementary school, sees in the proposed Negro schools "more disadvantage than anything since reconstruction" after the Civil War.

The closure of public schools has meant drastic family adjustments for those Negroes determined to provide their children with an education.

Some have moved. Some have sent children to live with relatives in other areas. In some cases, one parent has accompanied them.

The largest single group, 57, attends the high school division of Kittrell, N. C., College, about 100 miles away.

The Rev. L. F. Griffin, the local National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) coordinator, says he knows at least 105 Negro children are being educated elsewhere. That would mean nearly 1,600 children are not going to school.

Most of those attending school elsewhere are high school students. Many of the elementary children are at home. Four supervised play groups have been set up.

Despite the public school closing, there seems to be no outward bitterness or tensions between the races.

Meanwhile, the private white schools apparently are operating efficiently in their temporary quarters in churches and vacant offices and buildings. Much of the equipment and books have been donated. Where funds weren't available for manufactured equipment, the foundation devised its own.

Negroes Classless In Mix Deadlock

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WHITES OFFER HELP

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Pupil Placement Issue Revived By New Virginia Assembly Bill

RICHMOND, Feb. 26 (AP).— The smouldering school segregation issue that splintered the General Assembly last year was back in the laps of legislators today.

The House Education Committee yesterday sent to the floor for action a bill delaying for two years the effective date of the local pupil assignment plan—a key feature of the Perrow freedom-of-choice school program.

The committee split 10-6 on reporting the measure which carries the signatures of 45 delegates. Its chief patron is Delegate James M. Thamson of Alexandria.

Under the Perrow plan, local school authorities would be empowered as of March 1 with assigning pupils. The effect of the Thomas measure would leave the assignment powers with the State pupil assignment board — the three-member agency which Wednesday said it was resigning.

As introduced, the measure carried an emergency clause. This would have put it into effect immediately but would have required a four-fifths vote of the House, which the sponsor did not feel he could muster in the 100-member body.

The emergency clause was removed by amendment in the committee, thus delaying its effective date until the middle of June. Thus, the option of withdrawing from the State-wide pupil placement law, apparently would take effect March 1 for at least a half months without interference.

The massive resistance bloc in control of the House Education Committee sent new tuition grant bill to the House today.

The bill would raise scholarships from $250 to $275 for children seeking private education to avoid integrated public schools.

It's primary objective is to remove the State Department of Education as the channel through which funds would be given to parents for educating thei rchildren in private nonsectarian schools.

Delegate D. French Slaughter of Culpeper said this would eliminate the taint of "state action" in Virginia's program to preserve the right of children to attend segregated schools.

The bill provides that the grants would be paid by the State treasurer directly to the parents of the pupil. One-third of the $275 grant would be supplied by the locality, either by voluntary action of local officials, or by the State withholding funds that otherwise would be sent to that locality.

1965 plan judge set to retire

WASHINGTON

Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond, whose ruling setting 1965 as a target date for desegregation of Prince Edward County, Va., schools was recently overruled by the U.S. Court of Appeals, has asked to retire on Sept. 1.

Judge Hutcheson, who reached the retirement age of 65 last week, has asked for a "qualified retirement," according to the Justice Department. This would mean that he would be available to accept judicial assignments after he had formally left the bench.

Judge Hutcheson presided over the Prince Edward case, the first Virginia school desegregation case to reach the courts.

THE SUIT was brought by parents of colored pupils attending the R. R. Moton High School at Farmville after more than three years of vain efforts to obtain school facilities comparable to those offered white pupils of the county.

It was one of a group of five cases in which the NAACP charged for the first time that the doctrine of "separate but equal" schools was a violation of the constitutional rights of colored pupils.

* * *

IN 1954 the Supreme Court handed down its now historic decision that segregation of schools was unconstitutional and ordered desegregation of the public school systems in 17 Southern and border states with "all deliberate speed."

However, no action was taken on Prince Edward County school desegregation until the fall of 1958, when Judge Hutcheson in answer to a NAACP motion for an order for immediate ruling calling for desegregation handed down a ruling calling for desegregation seven years later in 1965.

On appeal, this ruling was upset by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which ordered a start on desegregation in September, 1959.

Officials of the county countered by refusing to appropriate funds for the operation of Prince Edward public schools.

* * *

WITH JUDGE Hutcheson's retirement, Judge Albert A. Bryan of Alexandria becomes Chief Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia. The other remaining judge in the district is Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

While there is no indication of when Judge Hutcheson's successor will be named, Oren Lewis, an Arlington attorney and a Republican, and John S. Davenport III, a Richmond lawyer and a Democrat, have been discussed as possible candidates.

Half a Loaf?

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN PRINCE EDWARD

By HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

FARMVILLE, Va., Feb. 6—The private schools of Prince Edward County, described to the Georgia Legislature last week by a Virginia segregationist, are still operating here in inconvenient but usable quarters.

The education they are giving to the 1,500 white children of the county has been called "half-a-loaf" education by some, but it all depends on who you talk to.

As in most places, you cannot measure public sentiment here. There have been no elections, no polls which show what the people of Farmville and Prince Edward County really think. Any outsider who comes into the county for a few days and then tries to pretend he knows what the people think is a liar.

* * *

THERE ARE WHITE people here easily found who say privately that they want the public schools opened back up and the private schools disbanded. There are also plenty of people on the other side. They want to go on running the private schools as they are at present.

The private schools take care of all the white students of the county who want an education. The Negroes have started no private schools of their own and have not cooperated too well with white attempts to set up Negro educational centers. It is likely that some kind of Negro educational institution is in the cards for the future if the school crisis continues, however. The whites will insist on it.

The approximately 1,500 Negro students are not studying anywhere now. There are a few exceptions. A handful has gone outside the county to live elsewhere with relatives or to attend church schools.

* * *

EVEN THOUGH it is futile to try to delineate public opinion on the private schools here, it is possible to describe fully their operation. Newspaper reporters are courteously received provided they are not loud-talking Yankees with intolerance sticking out all over them.

The administrator of the private school system is Roy R. Pearson, the Virginia gentleman

ROY PEARSON
Once Taught School

who lectured to the Legislature last week and who went on from there to talk to a segregation rally at Atlanta's Tower Theater.

Mr. Pearson was for some years an oil company executive in the Far East. He retired from that employment with a nice income and was left with enough free time to take over full-time supervision of the Prince Edward private school system.

Mr. Pearson taught school in his younger years and was trained as an educator in North Carolina.

BACKING Mr. Pearson up in his operations is a board of directors of eminent citizens of Farmville. The first president of the Prince Edward private school foundation was Blanton Hanbury, a young man who operates a shook factory. Other substantial businessmen are actively associated with Messrs. Pearson and Hanbury.

The private schools can be neatly described.

Mr. Pearson and the directors found nine buildings in Farmville and 15 out in the county which could be converted to classroom use. In the city itself, these included the Sunday school departments of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal churches; the Moose Club, the Woman's Club, and private buildings owned by Mrs. R. J. Martin Sr., T. W. Bloomfield and A. N. Fore.

Out in the county, Mr. Pearson concentrated on church buildings. In the several small towns around Farmville, elementary schools were started and in nearby Worsham, a high school was gotten under way in a church. (A high school also operates in Farmville, making two private "upper academies" in the county plus a host of private elementary schools.)

* * *

MONEY was raised by private subscription. When Prince Edward County decided not to levy any more taxes for public schools, local taxes totaling $200,000 were repealed. President Hanbury and his group figured out how much the saving to each individual was and approached him and asked for a contribution.

More often than not, the citizen donated the amount he had been saved. Some made an even larger gift.

Money was assured almost from the beginning. The schools charge no tuition at all.

Virginia has a tuition grant law which enables a student to draw up to $250 from the state to attend private nonsectarian schools. Prince Edward County's leaders doubt the legality of the law and so far have shied away from using it to finance their efforts.

Mr. Pearson hired 66 teachers right in Farmville, most of them professional teachers already.

IN VIRGINIA, students furnish their own books anyway so instructional matter took care of itself.

Much equipment was donated or made.

Smithdeal-Massey Business College in Richmond gave 150 desks; a sympathizer in Orlando, Fla., sent all the chalk for a year; toilet tissue was given by a dealer, and a supplier sent 100 flat doors. The doors had legs put on them and were turned into desks.

A library was collected from all over the state and so many books arrived that a truckload was later given to another private school at Front Royal.

President Hanbury says there are undeniable inconveniences connected with studying in the Prince Edward private school system. The buildings the students go to were not built as schools; some of the equipment is makeshift; the classrooms are scattered out.

* * *

IF THE SCHOOL crisis continues, he says, plans will have to be made to acquire more permanent facilities.

The close-down of all public schools in Prince Edward County is one of the clear alternatives possible under Virginia's flexible freedom-of-choice law. The law was written to guarantee that integration would not be forced on individuals who could not stand it.

Farmville is the only place in Virginia where all the public schools are shut.

In Norfolk, Front Royal and Charlottesville, public schools are still operating on a slightly integrated basis. The public facilities have a handful of Negro students enrolled. They also teach a great number of white students who apparently do not object.

* * *

IN THOSE THREE cities, some of the white students did object—a mere handful in Norfolk and a great many in Charlottesville and Front Royal. For the conscientious objectors, private segregated schools are running. They are actually financed by state money since the students draw tuition grants from the commonwealth.

In some of the more cosmopolitan parts of Virginia — Alexandria and Arlington, for example—there is a little bit of integration in the public schools and nobody much seems to care. Although tuition grants are available for any student who wants to pull out of public facilities and use them, fairly few have applied for the money. Many of those who have were already going to private schools anyway and are grateful for the chance to get a little help from the government.

Almost everywhere else, total segregation continues.

The flexible freedom of choice law, sponsored by Gov. Lindsay Almond, is popular in many parts of Virginia because it lets different solutions to the race problem be worked out in different places.

It is not popular in that Southern tier of agricultural counties known as the Black Belt, which includes Farmville.

The Black Belt is bitter about the freedom of choice plan. Many of its citizens feel that because they oppose integration so strongly, all of Virginia should have followed their inclination to shut down every public school in the state rather than submit to integration anywhere.

Virginia Church Opens Door as Negro School

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP)—Two of 10 training centers proposed for schoolless Prince Edward County Negro children have opened. The leader of the program said Wednesday he did not know exactly when the rest would open.

The Rev. L. Francis Griffin, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, said the first center began in his church Monday. The second began Tuesday at Meherrin Community Center.

"Both centers are off to a satisfactory start," he added.

The county abandoned its public school system last fall, after federal courts ruled there must be classroom integration. The county's 1,500 white pupils have been attending private classes but there are no schools for the 1,700 Negro school-age children.

All Three Members Step Down

Stymied By Laws, Courts, Group Throws In Towel

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND — Ignored by some federal judges and ordered to keep hands off Norfolk assignments as long as their segregation policies are retained, the three members of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board submitted their resignations to Governor J. Lindsay Almond Jr. on Wednesday.

The three, Hugo V. White of Nansemond county; Beverly H. Randolph Jr., of Richmond, and Andrew A. Farley of Danville, informed the governor of their intention to quit as of March 1 in a single letter.

THEY SAID that they were acting partly because of personal reasons. The three added that their decision was influenced in large measure by their opposition to a provision in the Perrow school law program giving counties and localities the choice of controlling assignments of pupils or leaving that role in

the hands of the state board.

This provision becomes effective March 1.

The state board found the sledding hard in Norfolk this winter when its members appeared in U. S. District Court to explain why its members refused to approve recommendations of the Norfolk board for assignment of colored pupils under integrated conditions.

THE THREE told the court that they had a policy of turning down all such recommendations because they disapproved of integrated education and wanted pupils to appeal and explain to the board why they desired to change from segregated schools. Judge Walter E. Hoffman informed the Norfolk School Board that it was free to make its own assignments without regard to the board.

The state agency appealed the decision.

On Wednesday the placement board heard an appeal of two Grayson county colored pupils, and announced that decisions would be handed down before the resignations become effective.

The retiring board has made more than a half-million assignments on a strictly segregated basis with the exception of four Norfolk colored pupils assigned to formerly white schools under threat of a contempt citation by Judge Hoffman.

Virginians Ask Private-School Scholarships

Would Replace Tuition Grants, End Local Role

RICHMOND, Feb. 12 (AP)—A new proposal to supplant present local tuition grants for private education with a bill calling for $275 state scholarships was offered to the House today.

Other measures in the Legislature today would give the Highway Department zoning power over future rights-of-way, and set up a commission to make a sweeping study of state taxes.

$275 Scholarships

Del. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpepper and 20 co-patrons introduced the tuition grant bill. It would have the State pay $275 to the parents of any childen between the ages of 6 and 18 enrolled in a systematic course of private instruction.

The bill does not specify that the private education must be received in non-sectarian schools. But it refers to compliance with state constitutional provisions, which Slaughter interpreted to mean non-sectarian.

Present law under which the state and locality may provide tuition grants limits the combined amount to $250.

Would Cut Road Costs

Del. Lewis A. McMurran Jr. of Newport News offered a bill to permit the Highway Department to set up a comprehensive 20-year plan for the interstate system and to reduce the costs of acquiring rights of way. The bill would give the Highway Commission zoning power over parcels of land it planned to acquire for future rights of way.

McMurran said one of the objects was to cut the cost of obtaining land for road building.

Broad Revenue Stuady

The Senate passed a joint resolution for a commission of 20 members to make a sweeping study of revenue sources available to the state and localities, their needs, and their efforts to fill such needs.

The commission would be composed of 4 Senators, 8 Delegates and 8 persons appointed by the Governor.

The commission also would study the cost of local government and economies which might be made through consolidation of functions, and the proper allocation of all sources of revenue between the state and the localities.

Sponsors send out letters

RICHMOND

With the odds against acceptance by the colored citizenry, a white organization of Farmville, Va. is continuing plans to establish private jim crow schools for Prince Edward County children.

The public schools were closed last fall to circumvent the Federal Court order for integration. Since then, white children have been attending makeshift private schools, but 1,700 colored pupils have had to do without schooling.

* * *

LAST WEEK, a newly organized group of white citizens, chartered as Southside Schools Inc. revealed a proposal to set up private educational facilities for the locked - out colored children.

But the proposal has been summarily rejected by the colored citizenry which intends to continue to seek the fight for operation of the public schools on an integrated basis.

Despite this reaction, the sponsors sent out letters this week asking colored parents to make application for their children to attend the private schools.

* * *

THE LETTERS read as follows:

"Southside Schools, Inc., has been formed to provide schools for those Negro children who have not been able to get an education since the public schools were closed this fall.

"It is our intention to set up good schools, get qualified teachers, and, so that the Negro children of this County will not lose time from school, to run these schools at least 180 days which is a full school year.

"The actual location of the schools and the securing of the teachers will be determined after all applications have been received.

"There are funds available from the State of Virginia to pay tuition for children when public schools are closed.

"The Board of this corporation has set a tuition charge of $240 per child. Therefore, each parent can apply for this money after enrolling, which will pay for educating your child.

"How to do this will be explained to you and help given by this corporation after your child is enrolled in school.

"Enclosed is an application for registration. Please fill it out and return it to Southside Schools, Inc., P. O. Box 161, Farmville, Va., as soon as possible but not later than January 15, 1960.

"No application received after January 15 will be accepted.

"We urge you to mail your application immediately as we must know as soon as possible how many pupils to prepare for.

Prince Edward board quits; funds voted for education

FARMVILLE, Va. — Will Prince Edward County, which shutdown its schools rather than desegregate, open them on an integrated basis next fall?

This question popped up Wednesday after the Board of Supervisors voted to appropriated some $270,000 for "educational purposes" for next fiscal year.

The move came on the heels of the resignation of five of six school board members and the school board counsel. The board quit Tuesday because they "could not sit idly by and see all our school buildings unused forever."

In their resignations, the group pointed out that they believed that "education must be provided for all the school-aged children in the entire county. Anything short of this we regard as contrary to the best interest of all of us in the long run."

Prince Edward County shutdown its schools last summer after a Federal Court ordered desegregation. Prince Edward School Foundation, a private group, has provided stop - gap education for white children and colored pupils have been attending centers described as "morale builders."

Christmas Cheer For America's "Forgotten Children"

Did the school-less children of Prince Edward County enjoy their Christmas party? Just look at these happy faces! Gifts came from far and near. This is but a small section of the large crowd of children who, with their parents, jammed the Farmville armory for the event.

Leaders And Stars Play Party Roles

Pr. Edward Children Remembered By Many; Speakers Give Advice

Special to Journal and GUIDE

FARMVILLE, Va. — Persons from throughout Virginia and other parts of the nation descended on Farmville last Wednesday to do their part in helping Prince Edcolored pupils enjoy a Christmas party.

With the ever-great Maxine Sullivan appearing the guest spotlight, former professional basketball player James "Turk" Scott, Jr., playing the role of "Santa" and messages of good cheer coming from nationally-known personalities both present and from afar, the party attracted upwards to 1900 persons to the local armory and gifts and messages from hundreds of others.

THE ARMORY IN which the party was held is in the heart of the county seat of Prince Edward, the sole county in the south - to date - which has shut down all its public schools in defiance of court desegregation directives. The students for whom the party was staged are among the county's 1700 colored ones without public education.

A thunderously - applauded surprise personal appearance was put in at the party by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. Greeting the students and their parents, Mr. Wilkins said:

"THE EYES OF the nation are on your city and very deep in their hearts is the feeling for the parents and children in your community."

"HERE IN Farmville in Prince Edward county you are rich in children, white and Negro, rich children and poor children, but it is a great tragedy that Prince Edward county is wasting the riches of its children by giving some of them no education and others only makeshift education," Mr. Wilkins said.

He called for throwing off "the old tradition, the old way which has led us not to peace but to tension and strife."

OLIVER W. HILL, chief counsel of the NAACP in Virginia, also attended the party and brought words of greeting and warning to the assembled students and their parents.

Mr. Hill said the students whose schools were closed by the county to avoid a federal court desegregation order, might have to go without classes for two years while the closures are challenged in the courts.

BUT HE urged the colored students to boycott a proposed private school that is being organized for them by an all-white group.

Mr. Hill said the white group is trying to "entice you away from your rights by promising you a private school."

BUT THE message from the national leaders were merely a part of the features at the party. Miss Sullivan, the famed "Loch Loman" singer, held the audience spell-bound with her renditions not only of the tunes which made her famous but also with intepretations of traditional Yule selections. Linda Griner of Washington, 18, was also among the performers on the four-hour-lond presentation.

And "Turk" Scott made an excellent "Santa."

A HIGHLIGHT of the day was the playing of a recording by Mahalia Jackson, famed gospel singer. Miss Jackson, in expressing regret that she could not personally bring greetings, sent a recorded message which included Christmas carols presented in her inimitable manner.

Sponsored by the churches and the NAACP, the party drew a flood of contributions from several areas.

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Cheer For Prince Edward

Singing songs and carols for America's "forgotten children," famed star Maxine Sullivan headlined the program Dec. 23 at the South's biggest Christmas Party, honoring 1,700 school-less pupils of Prince Edward county. The students were locked out of school all year as county officials abolished schools rather than obey a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation. The big party was designed to lift the morale of the children. (More pictures, story, first page, section two)

Prince Edward County Must Do Something With Children

BY VICTOR CALVERTON

FARMVILLE, Va. — (ANP)—A white daily newspaper thinks some white people, in Prince Edward County, are worried because Negro children were locked out of schools this year. The editorial in question apparently the reason an effort is being made to open a private segregated school for Negro children is because "Conscience is at work in Prince Edward." This is the title of an editorial in the Sunday Virginian-Pilot.

The editor says "the white people of the county took care of their 1,500 children, after a fashion, by setting up private schools financed by contributions. But they left 1,700 black children without any schools or schooling except for a handful who are going to school in North Carolina — and that was by the Negroes' efforts, not by the efforts of the white people who control the county. He says further:

"Fantastic as it may seem and as in the long future it certainly will be regarded the county government decided that the education of these 1,700 Negroes was not its responsibility.

TROUBLED WHITE RESIDENTS

Nevertheless, it has been clear from the start that this situation troubled some white residents of Prince Edward. They have expressed regret that the Negroes were not trying to establish private schools for Negroes. They have offered publicly to help Negroes in such private school establishment. They have pointed out that the Negroes were doing nothing, and they have asked why.

It was difficult to see in this attitude the troubled thinking of white men and women who know there was something wrong in denying in the year 1959 all public school education to more than half the boys and girls of the county.

Now there is a positive step in Prince Edward. A group of white men and women represented by 10 of their number has obtained from the State Corporation Commission a certificate of incorporation for Southside Schools, Inc. The corporation, it is contemplated, will operate on a non-profit basis a school or a series of schools for Negro children, to be financed by the state's tuition payments of $250 a pupil.

To carry out this program, the incorporators will write a letter about January 1 to all Negro families asking them if they are interested in such a private school system. If a sufficient number manifest an intention to send their children to this white-established and white-directed school for Negroes, the corporation will begin operation February 1 or thereabouts. The corporation hopes thus to provide the equivalent of a half-year of education for Negroes. It hopes that Negro citizens of Prince Edward will join in the program.

As to the latter, the state, along with Prince Edward, will have to wait to see. The state president of the NAACP, Robert D. Robertson, has predicted that "not more than a handful" of Negro children will attend such a private school for Negroes. He may be wrong.

But through the incorporation of Southside Schools represents undoubtedly an increasing sense of responsibility on the part of some white people in Prince Edward, it is not so certain that the program represents a clear understanding of the situation.

Participants On Program Are Grilled

Star Maxine Sullivan Given Traffic Ticket And Heavy Fine

Special to Journal and Guide

FARMVILLE, Va.—Volunteer entertainers, who came here in 20 degree cold on Dec. 23 in a six-car caravan for a Christmas party for Prince Edward county's 1,700 pupils without schools were plagued by a number of harassing incidents.

Another Story, Pictures First Page, Section Two

A car carrying headliner Maxine Sullivan, of New York, was ticketed for speeding and the driver was fined the maximum of $72.50 — a Christmas present from Virginia officials.

ALSO, AFTER it was discovered that NAACP officials were on the party program, state officials demanded the names and addresses of all show participants, obviously a harassing project. Besides Miss Sullivan, the show volunteers included 18-year-old vocalist Linda Griner of Washington; dancer Esterline Jackson; singer Cleomine Lewis; two quintets, the Harlequins and the Congressionals; model LaJeune Hundley, and an eight-piece band, the Altones. Washington businessman, Turk Scott, formerly of the Harlem Globetrotters, performed in the role of Santa Claus to distribute bags of candy to the children in an impressive ceremony beside a 12-foot Christmas tree.

PRINCE EDWARD colored children are without education for the most part this session because the Board of Supervisors refused to vote any funds for schools to avoid obedience to a court order for integration. Most of the 1,500 white children are attending makeshift private schools set up by segregationist leaders.

Marking the first time colored people have used the Armory in the Virginia tobacco capital, the party featured a surprise appearance of NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins. Miss Sullivan and her troupe were forced to put on two shows to accommodate the crowd estimated at 2,000.

AS A RESULT of the focusing of attention on the plight of the children, Miss Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, has called a special emergency conference on Jan. 16 in Washington to discuss ways and means to help the cause.

She has invited outstanding women leaders to the meeting to explore ways to open the county schools as well as to furnish temporary educational assistance to the families.

MRS. ARETHA McKinley, secretary of the American Council on Human Rights, also announced plans for a meeting in Washington of Negro sorority leaders to press for aiding the school-less children.

HE SAID that colored parents would boycott Southside School, Inc., a white group which has announced plans to establish private schools for colored pupils with financing primarily from state tuition grants provided for in a law Prince Edward Christian Association.

In addition to the entertainers, Mr. Scott and Mr. Wilkins, participants included Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, an NAACP counsel; and the Rev. L. F. Griffin of Farmville, leader in the NAACP and the

Negroes Turn Backs On Private School Gimmick

FARMVILLE, Va. (ANP) - When a group of segregationists in Prince Edward County decided to set up private schools for Negroes along the lines of those established for whites, they obviously thought Negroes would rush the idea. They were wrong.

At last report, only one application for the private schools had been received. According to plans, the schools are scheduled to open in February.

The lack of interest in the schools has prompted Dr. R. B. Hargrove, Jr., president of Southside Schools, Inc., the sponsor, to express disappointment in the project.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND APATHY

Hargrove blames the lack of enthusiasm on misapprehension on the part of Negro parents.

However, it has been pointed out several tmes that the private schools are designed to thwart court ordered integration. Prince Edward County one of the five original defendants in the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling closed its public schools rather than heed to a court order to integrate.

Private schools were then organized for white students, but Negro pupils were left stranded. Recently, however, the Southside organization decided it was time to do something for the Negro students.

Jimcrow schools was their answer.

The organizers went ahead despite the warning of a local Negro minister that the Negro pupils will shun the schools.

Recently, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP pointed out that Negroes would be selling their birthright by attending the schools.

Pr. Edward Leaders Confident

Unity Of Purpose Came With Shutting Off Of Education

Special to Journal and Guide

FARMVILLE, Va. — The lone response to the poorly-written invitations circulated by Southside Schools Inc. for private Negro schools has been hailed in Prince Edward county Va. was a significant victory. Of the 1,700 school-less children, only one application for admission was returned.

This indicates said Prince Edward County Christian Association (PECCA) mentor, L. Francis Griffin, that there is a "new Negro in Prince Edward county." Rev. Mr. Griffin asserted that all signs point toward the Nego community growing up to its rightful place in the sun. He added, "The docility and submissiveness so long characteristic of the Prince Edward Negro is fast disappearing. There is no clearer evidence than this single returned application."

THE REV. I. H. Dunlap, author of the militant pastors of the harassed community, offered this analysis:

"This means, more than anything else, that we have become a Negro community united with a sense of selfless altruism — we are concerned about each other's common welfare." Mr. Dunlap concluded that he is persuaded that the Negro community is willing to sacrifice an immediate good for a later greater good. "We have refused segregated schools, public or private; we shall accept nothing short of the American tradition of free public school education for our children," he declared.

THE REV. E. V. HILL commented that the citizens have shown already that they will make whatever sacrifice is necessary to secure the right and privilege of a free, desegregated public school system.

PECCA'S LEADER, Rev. Mr. Griffin, observed that the intended exploitation of the Negro's rights, disguised as benevolence, fooled only one parent.

Having declared that no responsible Negro leadership has been concerned, "the 'good white folks' who locked up all the schools felt that they should do something for the poor colored children. Thus followed the offer for segregated private schools," Rev. Mr. Griffin said.

"The whole community seems to sense this new found dignity and self - respect. It promises to produce earth-shaking changes in the outdated customs of this southern community. What is more, the responsible leadership of the Negro community has been working since August to provide a program — a well defined program of study groups. When it is broached, it will not be ill - timed, ill-planned, and ill -advised as was the 'benevolent' action of Southside Schools Inc. More than anything else, its ultimate end will not be the destruction of public school education, but rather, a sacrificial step toward the perpetuation of the free, public schools," the Prince Edward Association declared in a recent report.

Virginia School Begins Mixing

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) — The Minnie Howard Elementary School, formerly all white, was integrated this week without incident.

It became the fourth Alexandria school to be attended by both Negroes and white.

Five Negro students enrolled in the school, on order of U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan.

Another school, Jefferson elementary, also was to have received its first Negro student, but the girl, Eva Ann Cooper, 12, failed to show up. Her father, Clarence Cooper, said the girl would remain in Washington's Gordon Junior High School as he did not want her to change schools in the middle of the school year.

Two other Negroes, on order of Judge Bryan, entered schools which were integrated a year ago.

Die-Hards Seen Halted By Almond

RICHMOND, Feb. 3 (AP) State Sen. Mosby G. Perrow Jr. said today he had "more than enough votes in the Senate to block any attacks on Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's freedom of choice school program.

It was the Lynchburg Senator who maneuvered the Governor's moderate program through the Senate last year by 20 to 19 votes and in the process took the Senate in and out of a committee of the whole to bypass a hostile committee.

A group of House members indicated yesterday they were planning to introduce new school legislation aimed at putting more massive resistance in the moderate program.

The chief aim of the massive resistance bloc in the House would be to try and revitalize the State Pupil Placement Board and thereby keep assignment powers out of the hands of the localities.

Under the Governor's program, the localities on March 1 may decided whether they wish to leave the assignment of pupils to the State board or undertake such assignments themselves when facing court orders to desegregate schools.

It appears the vote in the 100-member House would be close. But some of Almond's supporters felt that he could muster as many as 25 votes in the 40-member Senate.

Alexandria Admits More Negro Pupils

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (UPI) — Another school in this Washington suburb peacefully began racial integration Monday.

Five colored students entered Minnie Howard elementary school without incident. They registered for the second semester, then went to classes.

Another all-white institution, Jefferson school for eighth graders, was scheduled to admit a colored girl but City School Supt., T. C. Williams siad she had not arrived an hour after the school day started.

Monday's integration brought to 105 the number of colored pupils attending formerly white schools in six localities.

Virginia Sees the Light, Dimly

One feels rather sorry for the Virginia school segregationists.

They have fought the bad fight and had the cooperation of the Governor and the whole machinery of the state, but like the bear in the middle of Times Square, they're nowhere.

Painfully they have had to surrender step-by-step to the inevitable, but fighting a vicious rear-guard action all the way.

According to the latest news, the latest school desegregation has taken place in Floyd County, with 13 Negro children entering two of the county's high schools (white) for the first time in history.

Working on the basis of local autonomy, the various communities are deciding, albeit reluctantly, that it is better to have some schools with Negroes than no schools with only whites.

This whole business, of course, was a racist tempest in a Cracker teapot, because few white people were deeply concerned about the alleged dire consequences of colored and white children sitting in classroom together.

At any rate, Virginia offers an example of both methods which those interested in education will do well to study.

* * *

Meanwhile, we are sure the governor and his leaders will not wish to encourage any violence, with the lessons of Little Rock behind us. And we trust that Lt. Gov. Byrd will, whatever his beliefs, cease and desist from talk of resisting nonexistent federal troops and thereby providing encouragement to those with an impulse and will toward violence and lawlessness.

People in high positions have a grave responsibility. There will be no troops in Georgia. The government plans none. Mr. Byrd knows that. There will, in time, be a choice between no public schools and the operation of them by moderate processes of law. That choice is inescapable. The agitators know this. The choice can, and will be made, without violence unless it is imported and encouraged by those in positions of public responsibility. They can support whatever beliefs they have without truckling to the fanaticism of irresponsible extremists.

This state must proceed by lawful processes and leaders who have taken an oath to that effect should recall that moment when, with hand on the Bible, they took it.

Virginia School Plan Is Contrast in Methods

Virginia continues to offer an excellent comparison in methods for those interested in saving public education. On Monday, Alexandria, using a pupil placement plan, desegregated its fourth school without incident. Five Negro students were admitted on court order and passed into the large enrollment with little attention.

In other Virginia cities, including Norfolk and Charlottesville, the pupil placement law is working well, and public education is flourishing without any untoward incidents.

The choice in all states where the court order is an issue is between public schools and a pupil placement law which will save public education.

Virginia has one county, a rural one, Prince Edward, which has made the other choice. It has 1,500 students. This is a small number, being but a fraction of what any metropolitan area would need to educate. Prince Edward children go to school in about 14 different buildings. They are receiving, according to one of its spokesmen, an education which satisfies parents and children. Whether it will later satisfy the children when they seek to enter college remains to be seen, but by all accounts, the Prince Edward schooling is by no means up to accepted standards and cannot be.

The fact that elsewhere in Virginia public education is being maintained by a pupil placement plan and that no school is being overrun is significant.

School Aid Plan Begun In Edward

FARMVILLE, Va., Feb. 24 (AP)—Two of the 10 proposed training centers for schoolless Prince Edward County Negro children have opened. The leader of the program said he did not know exactly when the rest would open.

The Rev. Francis Griffin, pastor of First Baptist Church here, said the first center began in his church Monday. The second began yesterday at Meherrin Community Center.

"Both centers are off to a satisfactory start," he added.

The county abandoned its public school system last fall after a Federal court ruled in favor of desegregation. The county's 1500 white pupils have been attending private classes but there are no schools for the 1700 Negro children.

Last month Mr. Griffin, acting as coordinator for 21 organizations backing the training centers, said the program would be a morale builder and would offer remedial reading and possibly some mathematics. He said the centers would not be private schools.

Estimated enrollment at the Farmville center is 75. The other center will have about 55.

Mr. Griffin, county coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the centers would operate five days a week from 10 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. The other eight centers will be opened as soon as possible, he said.

3 VIRGINIANS QUIT PLACEMENT BOARD

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25—Virginia's three-man Pupil Placement Board, set up three years ago as a defense against school integration, has resigned.

In a letter to Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. Wednesday, board members said that they could not serve after March 1 for personal reasons. They also said that they were not in sympathy with a law effective then that would permit pupil assignment on a local basis.

The board members are Beverley H. Randolph Jr., a Richmond lawyer; Andrew A. Farley, Danville Newspapers general manager, and Hugh V. White, Nansemond superintendent of schools.

Under the present law, shaped when Virginia undertook a policy of massive resistance to integration, all assignments are made by the state board. The theory at the time was that state assigning on non-racial bases still could be more effective than local assigning in some areas where there was a question of whether segregation would be maintained in public schools.

Since then, the board in assigning hundreds of thousands of pupils never willingly mixed races, but did assign four Negroes to white schools in Norfolk last November to avoid a contempt citation by a Federal court. Other transfers directed by Federal courts have put about 100 Negroes in formerly white Virginia public schools.

Segregation Ends in 4th City School

One more Alexandria school was desegregated quietly yesterday as five Negro children entered Mildnie Howard Elementary School along with more than 500 white children.

Another school was scheduled to admit a Negro child for the first time yesterday but the child's parents decided to keep her in a Washington school.

Three other Alexandria schools were desegregated last February when two Negro children were admitted to Hamilton High School, five to Ramsay Elementary School and two to Ficklin Elementary School.

Seven more Negro children were admitted yesterday under court order including one at Ramsay and one at Hammond.

Eva Ann Cooper, 12, was scheduled to attend Thomas Jefferson School. Her father, Clarence, said she did not transfer because she already attends Gordon Junior High School in Washington, her tuition was paid and he did not want to interrupt her schooling.

Cooper, of 415 S. Royal st., said his daughter, an eighth-grader, would continue at Gordon through the ninth grade.

The seven entering yesterday were among 17 who had applied for admission. Nine were rejected by Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan, most for academic reasons.

Yesterday's action brought to 105 the number of Negroes now attending formerly white schools in six Virginia localities.

30 Seek Admission To Three Roanoke Public Schools

ROANOKE, Va. — (UPI) — Thirty Negro students applied Thursday for September admission in three white Roanoke public schools.

School Supt. E. W. Rushton said the applicants were received Thursday for Monroe Junior High and West End and Melrose Elementary Schools.

City school authorities had announced previously that any applications by Negroes for white schools would be turned over to the state Pupil Placement Board. The applications were the first attempt to desegregate the public schools in this western Virginia city of 96,000.

Richmond, Jan. 1

Save Schools Goal Of Prayer Pilgrimage

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND — A plea for the public school system of Virginia will be the highlight of the pilgrimage of prayer to be held here at the Mosque on New Year's Day at 2:30 p.m. The gathering which will be addressed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has been widely endorsed by leaders in various walks of life.

The significance of this meeting to save the public schools of Virginia is that it is sponsored by colored Virginians whose parents played a major role in the establishment of the schools of the commonwealth. They not only helped to set up public schools, but worked zealously for unsegregated schools. Had their plan prevailed Virginia would never have had a system of schools for Negroes and another system for whites.

DR. KING, keynote speaker for the Prayer Pilgrimage in conversation with pilgrimage officials this week declared "this is the hour for Virginians who believe in public education to rise up and be counted." Dr. King continued, "I am laying everything aside to come to Virginia to make this pilgrimage for free public schools. I shall expect many, many whites as well as Negroes to walk with me. Perhaps this is the time of crisis when Virginians must trade their tired souls for tired feet."

Widespread support for this second pilgrimage is growing rapidly. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, gave his unreserved endorsement to the Pilgrimage. Mr. Wilkins, in Virginia visiting the gala Christmas party for the school-less Prince Edward children, said, "The Prince Edward situation has all America aghast at the irresponsible governing officials who threw public schools to the four winds. This pilgrimage of protest should be met with great enthusiasm and support in the cause of free public education." Mr. Wilkins mentioned that were it not for a long-standing commitment, he personally would be present to show his sincere interest.

DR. SAMUEL D. Proctor, president of Virginia Union university, in company with Mr. Wilkins added his endorsement: "This Pilgrimage should be attended and supported by every responsible citizen who is aware of the great loss that the Prince Edward county children have sustained because of the closing of schools." "I hope," continued the VUU prexy, "that this will serve to accentuate the urgency of this crisis and help to move both voluntary and government agencies to get the schools re-opened on an integrated constitutional basis at the earliest possible moment."

It was announced by the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, public relations man for the Pilgrimage, that a committee from the Pilgrimage will seek a hearing before the General Assembly of Virginia. They will seek immediate relief for the Prince Edward children, repeal of the Pupil Placement law and the statute that allows local communities to suspend public schools in the face of a desegregation order, and the appointment of a bi-racial commission to ease the social transition across the state.

Mr. Walker also mentioned that financial support to underwrite the expenses of the Pilgrimage were almost nil. Checks and money orders may be made payable to Pilgrimage For Schools and forwarded to the Rev. R. G. Williams, Zion Baptist church Petersburg, who serves as coordinator of the Pilgrimage.

March Protests School Closings

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — Integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told 2700 Negroes who staged a protest march on the state capitol Friday that they "must not sell their birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage."

King, featured speaker at a protest rally against the closing of the Prince Edward county, Va. public schools last summer, said he hoped the 1700 schoolless Negro children would not accept makeshift private facilities such as the county's white students now attend.

Following the rally in an auditorium, the Negroes marched some two miles in chilling 36-degree weather to the steps of the state capitol. A resolution protesting the closing of the schools to circumvent a federal desegregation order was read.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond was out of town, spending a quiet holiday in his hometown of Roanoke.

Virginia's Jim-Crow Private School Project Hits Snag

FARMVILLE, Va. — (UPI) — The leader of an all-white group which unsuccessfully tried to put Negroes of Prince Edward County in private, segregated classes charged Yesterday Negro parents were threatened with reprisals if they alowed their children to register.

Dr. R. B. Hargrove Jr. of Farmville, president of the school corporation, said he had heard through "indirect sources" that Negro parents were intimidated and threatened with reprisals.

The NAACP has led a successful boycott of the private school movement in Prince Edward where all 21 public schools have been closed since last summer to dodge an integration order.

The deadline for applications is Friday. So far only one of the 1,700 Negro students whose formal education has been curtailed, has applied.

Oliver W. Hill, the NAACP's chief counsel in Virginia, denied Hargrove's charge and said he had heard that "various (white) employers have been putting pressure on the employes and tenant farmers" to send their children to the private classes.

"There certainly have been no reprisals or threats of reprisals," Hill said.

Prince Edward's approximately 1,500 white students attend private classes in churches and other makeshift facilities. The private school group told Negroes their tuition would be payed under Virginia's "freedom of choice" plan to cope with integration.

Sale of School Left to Voters

FARMVILLE, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—Citizens of Prince Edward County, which abandoned public schools to avert integration, apparently will be asked to decide in a referendum whether the County's only white high school should be sold as surplus property.

The County School Board last night rejected a request by the Prince Edward School Foundation that Farmville High School be declared surplus and offered for sale.

The School Board said it did not feel "at this time" that it should "take the sole responsibility of selling the main white high school in the County," but suggested a referendum on the question.

No Schools for Negroes

The Prince Edward School Foundation has operated a private school system for white pupils since the County Board of Supervisors decided last summer to withhold all funds for operation of public schools, white and Negro, to forestall compliance with a court order to desegregate.

There are now no schools for Negroes in the County. Recently a corporation was set up by white people to provide private education for Negroes, but only one Negro registered for enrollment.

The private school foundation had indicated it would be in the market for the high school here if it were put up for sale. The school had 430 pupils last session.

Crowd Favored Sale

The School Board's decision after a 2½-hour closed meeting was by unanimous vote. Before balloting, the Board in a test of public sentiment had asked the overflow crowd attending the hearing to make its feelings known.

More than 400 persons voted in favor of selling the school, only about 20 against it.

Nonetheless the School Board decided not to sell the school without a referendum.

"This school belongs to the people of Prince Edward County and state law provides a procedure whereby voters may require and approve such a sale," it said in a formal statement. "We believe this statute should be followed here."

Stage Capitol Pilgrimage For Prince Edward County

RICHMOND, Va.—Three thousand 'pilgrims' gathered from all over the state of Virginia in 20 degree cold to protest nonviolently the closure of schools in Prince Edward County, Va.

The Board of Supervisors of that Virginia county threw public education to the winds rather than respect a Federal desegregation order.

At present 1700 Negro children are school-less and 1500 white youth are enrolled in an obviously inferior private school set-up. No respite from any quarter, local, state or Federal, has been forthcoming since the public school lock-out that took effect in September 1959.

KING SPEAKS

The pilgrims met together at the cavernous Mosque in a one and half hour of service highlighted by Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., internationally famed Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott leader.

This was the second such Pilgrimage protesting school closure in Virginia. It came one year to the day following last year's dramatic pilgrimage that attracted some 2400 pilgrims despite a driving rain.

Virginia religious and civic leaders from every quarter of the Commonwealth extended a 'Call' to protest nonviolently this serious threat to free public schools. The schools in Prince Edward were closed under a 'freedom of choice' statute passed in the last session of the General Assembly.

The State Coordinator for the Pilgrimage was the Rev. R. G. Williams, pastor of the Zion Baptist church and first vice president of the Baptist Allied Bodies of Virginia.

CLOSED MINDS

The Rev. Mr. Wlliams in delivering the statement of purpose said, "Schools are closed because we have closed hearts and closed minds." Williams continued by saying that the present dark night of affairs "brings us here."

Dr. King said to the citizens of Prince Edward, "I hope you won't sell your birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage." (A group of white citizens have offered to set up private schools for Negro children). "There is nothing more sublime than suffering and sacrifice for a great cause."

At the conclusion of the service, Dr. King, flanked by Mr. Williams and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Coordinator of the original pilgrimage and public relations man for the second edition, made the 19 block pilgrimage of protest that ended on the south portico of the state Capitol building.

At least 1500 of the pilgrims followed five abreast in the sub-freezing weather in a line of march that at times extended 12 city blocks.

As night came, amid the chill of the overcast day, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walkeh head the resolutions to be presented in the General Assembly. It specifically asked:

1. Immediate relief to the Prince Edward children by opening the closed schools;

2. Repeal of the Perrow Commission statute that allows communities to close schools rather than desegregate;

3. Appointment of a bi-racial commission to ease the social transition across the state in harmony and good-will.

With a song of fellowship they left as quietly and as orderly as they had come.

3,000 'Pilgrims' Protest Virginia School Closure

Three thousand 'pilgrims' gathered from all over the state of Virginia in 20 degree cold to protest nonviolently the closure of schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The Board of Supervisors of that Virginia county threw public education to the four winds rather than respect a Federal desegregation order. At present there are 1700 Negro children schoolless and 1500 white youth enrolled in an obviously inferior private school set-up. No respite from any quarter, local, state or Federal, has been forthcoming since the public school lock-out that took effect in September 1959.

The pilgrims met together at the cavernous Mosque in a one and half hour of service highlighted by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., internationally famed Montgomery (Ala.) Bus Protest leader. This was the second such Pilgrimage protesting school closure in Virginia. It came one year to the day following last year's dramatic pilgrimage that attracted some 2400 pilgrims despite a driving rain.

Virginia religious and civic leaders from every quarter of the Commonwealth extended a 'Call' to protest nonviolently this serious threat to free public schools. The schools in Prince Edward were closed under a 'freedom of choice' statute passed in the last session of the General Assembly.

The State Coordinator for the Pilgrimage was the Reverend R. G. William, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church and 1st Vice-president of the Baptist Allied Bodies of Virginia. The Reverend Mr. Williams in delivering the statement of purpose said, "Schools are closed because we have closed hearts and closed minds." Williams continued by saying that the present dark night of affairs "brings us here."

Dr. King said to the citizens of Prince Edward, "I hope you won't sell your birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage." (A group of white citizens have offered to set up private schools for Negro children.) "There is nothing more sublime than suffering and sacrifice for a great cause."

At the conclusion of the service, Dr. King, flanked by Mr. Williams and the Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker, Coordinator of the original pilgrimage and public relations man for the second edition, made the 19 block pilgrimage of protest that ended on the south portico of the state Capitol building. At least 1500 of the pilgrims followed five abreast in the sub-freezing weather in a line of march that at times extended 12 city blocks.

As night came, amid the chill of the overcast day, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker read the resolutions to be presented in the General Assembly. It specifically asked:

1. Immediate relief to the Prince Edward children by opening the closed schools;

2. Repeal of the Perrow Commission statute that allows communities to close schools rather than desegregate;

3. Appointment of a bi-racial commission to ease the social transition across the state in harmony and good-will.

With a song of fellowship they left as quietly and as orderly as they had come.

State Board Gets Appeal On Negro Pupil Rulings

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—The State Pupil Placement Board has disapproved applications of 18 Negroes to enter Pulaski High and two more to enroll at Independence High School at the start of the new term next month, it was disclosed yesterday.

That decision has been appealed to the Board by Reuben E. Lawson Jr., attorney for all 20 and a staff lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is expected that the turndown would be appealed to Federal court, as was true in the Floyd and two other western Virginia desegregation cases.

But Lawson's appeal was received by the Pupil Board in Richmond today, a Board spokesman confirmed.

This is the first appeal of a decision of the Board "that I know of," said the spokesman. Some half a million Virginia students have been assigned to schools by the Board, which was set up by a massive-resistance-minded General Assembly several years ago.

The spokesman speculated that the Board will hear the appeal in Pulaski "some time in early February."

Lawson declined to comment on why he chose the Placement Board appeal route over Federal court.

But the United States Supreme Court in recent rulings has indicated that state remedies should be exhausted before Federal courts take up desegregation cases.

Neither locality involved in the appeal has a Negro high school. The Pulaski Negroes go to Christiansburg Institute in adjacent Montgomery County. The Grayson County pair travels some 80 miles each school day to attend Scott Memorial High in Wytheville. They live in Grayson's Oldtown District, just outside Galax.

Thirteen Negroes are slated to attend two Floyd County high schools on Monday under a desegregation order handed down by District Judge Roby C. Thompson last year.

Prince Edward Stalls School Sale Decision

FARMVILLE, Va., Jan. 12 (AP) — The Prince Edward School Board has postponed until a special meeting next Monday night a decision on whether it will offer the closed Farmville High School for sale.

The Prince Edward School Foundation, which operates private schools for white county youths, asked the School Board Monday night to offer the building for sale. Although the Foundation has said in the past it would like to have the building for its upper grades, President B. Blanton Hanbury did not commit his group to purchasing the building.

All public schools in the County have been closed since July 1 when the Board of Supervisors decided to get out of the public school business as an alternative to desegregating classes in compliance with a Federal Court order.

The School Board took the Foundation's request into a closed session and announced that no decision would be made until next week. Under state law, empty school buildings may be sold with the approval of the Circuit Court.

SEEKS SCHOOL LAW REPEAL

King Leads Virginia Negroes In March On State Capitol

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — About 1,500 Negroes marched on the state capitol and approved a resolution asking the General Assembly to repeal the state's freedom of choice school legislation and the state pupil placement act.

The Negroes, led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, also asked the Legislature to give Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. emergency authority to reopen Prince Edward County's public schools.

The 17-block march Friday to the onetime capital of the Confederacy followed a two-hour "pilgrimage of prayer" attended by 2,500 Negroes and a scattering of white persons at Richmond's Mosque auditorium.

FEATURED SPEAKER

King was the featured speaker at the meeting, a rally of protest against the closing of Prince Edward County's public schools.

"Nothing is more sublime than suffering and sacrifice for a great cause," King said of the Prince Edward County Negroes. There have been no Negro schools in the county since spring when the Board of Supervisors, exercising Virginia's freedom of choice plan, abandoned public education rather than accept court-ordered integration.

A private group has been operating schools for white children. Recently, another white group announced its intention of starting private schools for Negroes.

"I do hope," King said, "that citizens in that community will not accept the offer of private schools for Negroes. I hope they won't sell their birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage."

King said attempting to resist integration "is like standing against a tidal wave . . . it is an unstoppable movement.

In effect, he said, Negroes are saying to white segregationists: "We will wear you down by our capacity to suffer, and in the process we will win your hearts."

The Negro "has a new sense of destiny to struggle, sacrifice and even die . . . we stand on the threshold of the most constructive period in the nation's history in race relations. We stand on the border of the promised land of integration," he said.

Don't Sell Birthright Of Freedom, King Says

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — Integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told 2,700 persons who staged a protest march on the state capitol Friday that they "must not sell their birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage."

King, featured speaker at a protest rally against the closing of the Prince Edward County, Va. public schools last summer, said he hoped the 1,700. schooless Negro children would not accept makeshift private facilities such as the county's white students now attend.

Following the rally in an auditorium, the group marched some two miles in chilling 36-degree weather to the steps of the state Capitol Building. A resolution protesting the closing of the schools to circumvent a federal desegregation order was read.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond was out of town, spending a quiet holiday in his hometown of Roancke.

King said "Never underestimate what you are doing today. I can assure you it will have far reaching effects."

"There is nothing more sublime," he said, "than individuals willing to suffer in a great cause."

He told the group, which sang hymns and heard other Negro leaders denounce the closings, "America today is a split personality divided against itself.

"The American dream has been scarred and bruised."

King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and an advocate of non - violent resistance to segregation, told his audience that they were living in a "period of constructive integration."

"How long, how long is it to last,' he asked. "Not long."

"Segregation does something to the soul," he said. "There are giants in the land, giants of vested interest and emotional instability."

"But we can't afford to slow down now. If moderation means slowing up," he said, "then moderation is a vice."

Richmond Negroes Exhorted By King

2,700 March In Protest To School Closing

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—(UPI)—Integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told 2,700 Negroes who staged a protest march on the state Capitol Friday that they "must not sell their birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage."

Dr. King, featured speaker at a protest rally against the closing of the Prince Edward County, Va., public schools last summer, said he hoped the 1,700 school-less Negro children would not accept makeshift private facilities such as the county's white students now attend.

Following the rally in an auditorium, the Negroes marched some two miles in chilling 36-degree weather to the steps of the state Capitol building. A resolution protesting the closing of the schools to circumvent a Federal desegregation order was read.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond was out of town, spending a quiet holiday in his home town of Roanoke.

Dr. King told the Negroes "never underestimate what you are doing today. I can assure you it will have far reaching effects."

"There is nothing more sublime," he said, "than individuals willing to suffer in a great cause."

Negro march protests school act in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2—(AP)—Some 1500 Negroes marched on the state capitol Friday and approved a resolution asking the General Assembly to repeal the state's freedom of choice school legislation and the state pupil placement act.

The Negroes, led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, also asked the legislature to give Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. emergency authority to reopen Prince Edward County's public schools.

The 17-block march to the onetime capitol of the Confederacy followed a two-hour "pilgrimage of prayer" attended by some 2500 Negroes and a scattering of whites at Richmond's Mosque Auditorium.

King spoke at the big meeting, a religious rally of protest against the closing of Prince Edward County's public schools.

"Nothing is more sublime than suffering and sacrifice for a great cause," King said of the Prince Edward County Negroes. There have been no Negro schools in the county since last Spring when the board of supervisors, exercising Virginia's freedom of choice plan, abandoned public education rather than accept court-ordered integration.

A private group has been operating schools for white children. Recently, another white group announced its intention of starting private schools for Negroes.

"I do hope," King said, "that citizens in that community will not accept the offer of private schools for Negroes. I hope they won't sell their birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated pottage."

King said attempting to resist integration "is like standing against a tidal wave . . . it is an unstoppable movement.

In effect, he said, Negroes are saying to white segregationists. "We will wear you down by our capacity to suffer, and in the process we will win your hearts."

Rev King Is Main Speaker

By VICTOR CALVERTON

RICHMOND, VA — (ANP) - ive thousand Negroes are expected to gather here on Jan 1 for the pilgrimage of prayer for public schools in Virginia. It will be the second annual meeting in the interest of complete freedom for Virginia Negroes. The session will be held at The Mosque, and the main speaker will be Dr Martin Luther King Jr, leader of the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

Sponsored by several state wide organizations, the meeting will attract leaders in all walks of life. Special interest will be devoted to the plight of the Negro children in Prince Edward county, Va where all schools are closed to avoid compliance with U.S. Supreme Court.

Virginia Negroes are pushing their demands for civil rights and equality with the thought of achieving them by Jan 1, 1961, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. The NAACP has set ths date as the deadline for winning on complete freedom.

The group on Jan 1 will adopt a petition urging repeal of Virginia laws which give localities an opportunity to close their schools rather than allow the mixing of the races in class rooms. The petition will point out that it is unfair to make the children suffer because of the hatred and show sightedness of the segregationists.

The Prince Edward case is one of the five original cases argued before the U.S. Supreme Court which resulted in the historic desegregation decision of May 17, 1954. The county is the only rural community in Virginia where the public schools have been closed to prevent integration.

Virginia's massive resistance laws against desegregation collapsed after several federal court decisions pronouncing them unconsitutional. Even the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals ruled against some of the main laws supporting no ncompliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

Va. Negro Parents 'Skeptical' About Plan For Private Schools For Their Children

The Louisville Defender Louisville, Ky

by Alice A. Dunnigan

Dec. 14-60

Farmville, Va. (ANP) — Parents and leaders of Prince Edward County, Virginia, are watching with a great deal of skepticism the movement originated by a group of white citizens to open up private schools for Negro children.

All schools in the county were closed last September in an effort to avoid integration. White schools were soon opened up on a private basis in churches and other public buidings in and around Farmville. But 1700 Negro children were left schoolless.

WHITES GET BUSY

So much adverse publicity has been given that county that a group of white citizens have formed an organization called Southside Schools, Inc. The purpose of this organization is to "provide schools for those Negro children who have not been able to get an education since the public schools were closed this fall."

Form letters signed by Roy E. Hargrove, identified only as president of the group, were sent to all parents, stating the purpose of the organization and soliciting their cooperation.

Qualified Teachers

The letter said the organization intended to set up good schools and get qualified teachers so that the Negro children of the county would not lose time from school. The schools are to run 180 days, which is a full school year. But the actual location of the schools and the selection of teachers had not been made. These things would be determined after the group had received applications from parents for their childrens entrance.

The state of Virginia has sufficient funds to pay a tuition charge of $240 per child. Parents have only to apply for this money after the child has enrolled and it would be granted.

These letters contained an enrollment card with instruction that it be returned before January 15. Parents were informed in a postscript that they might consult any of the 16 members of the board of directors, listed on the letterhead, for further information.

Attorney Oliver Hill of Richmond in remarks at a Christmas party given for the children of Farmville, last week, warned the parents that whatever this organization is doing is not because of any desire to improve their lot. He told the children that they are making a sacrifice but there is more to be gained by this sacrifice than by the jim crow education which they are losing.

A "Lure To Negroes"

All of the jobless teachers questioned about the proposal showed signs of disapproval. The majority said they did not know the motive behind this movement, but some agreed with Hill that the offer was only made to entice Negroes away from their goal.

Some feel that this is a means of getting their hands on the money in the State treasury for the benefit of their own schools. Their private schools are apparently failing. The schools are inadequately housed and insufficiently equipped for adequate schooling.

It would be inhuman for the school officials to dip into the state treasury for tuition fees for the educaiton of white children in private schools while Negro children have no schools at all. But by establishing some improvised type of schools for colored children and allowing $240 per child, the white citizenry might feel justified to demand the same amount, if not more, for each of their children.

Leave Farmville

Others felt economics were involved. It was learned that people are moving from Farmville in droves. This exodus has resulted in a business lull in the little Virginia town, and no industries will think of moving there. So the few people remaining are depending largely on agriculture for a livelihood. Perhaps the white citizens think that some form of education might be effective in holding the Negro citizen in the village.

Still others feel that the spotlight of public opinion glaring upon Farmville have given the officials cause for shame. And they are hoping to modify this ugly condition to some extent.

Whatever has caused the change of heart has won little favor from Negro parents. And as far as could be learned, only a few have bothered to fill in and return the application card for their children.

Spur Education Units In NAACP

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill

Jan. 1-9-60

NEW YORK — The NAACP has launched a national drive to revitalize and give guidance to local branch educational committees, it was reported here by James Farmer, association program director.

A memorandum outlining the new program has been sent to the country. The branches were advised to become "a center of popular education on the race question and the work of the NAACP."

The memorandum also gave step-by-step suggestions for organizings, planning, promoting and publicizing open mass meetings to feature education programs.

Recipients were also advised of educational materials such as films and records, scripts, displays and the like which are currently being prepared by the national office staff.

2,000 Help Boost Morale Of Schoolless Children

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill

Sat. 1-9-60

FARMVILLE, Va. — An estimated 2,000 parents and children attended the South's biggest yuletide party at the Armory in Farmville, Va., as a result of a successfull nation-wide drive to help America's "forgotten children."

The party was geared to boost the morale of the 1,700 Negro school children who have been out of school all year because Prince Edward County officials abolished public schools to avert integration.

Marking the first time Negroes have used the Armony in the Virginia tobacco capital, the party featured a surprise appearance of NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins (with a special message of faith to the courageous families) and an all-star show headlined by famed singer Maxine Sullivan. To accommodate the crowd, the troupe was forced to put on two shows.

D. C. CONFERENCE

As a result of the focusing of attention on the plight of the school-less Negro children, Miss Dorothy Heights, president of the National Council of Negro Women, has called a special emergency conference on Jan. 16 in Washington to discuss ways and means to help the cause.

She has invited outstanding Negro women leaders to the meeting to explore ways to open the county schools as well as to furnish temporary educational assistance to the families.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aretha McKinley, secretary of the American Council on Human Rights, also announced plans for a meeting in Washington of Negro sorority leaders to press for aiding the schoolless children.

At the party, Wilkins encouraged the families to keep "faith and courage." He charged that "the people are strangling them-" adding; "I think they know they have done wrong."

Meanwhile, Va. NAACP counsel Oliver Hill charged that the attempt of whites to open a Negro private school was "a deception," and told the packed armory that, "All you are losing is one or two years of basic education, but if you succeed, you'll get far more than you ever would in the rinky-dink Jim-Crow schools."

As a highlight of the party, Wilkins and Hill led a group of NAACP officials and show stars in a mass singing of Christmas carols. It was the most emotional part of the program and brought tears to the eyes of many parents in the bitter school desegregation case.

To entertain the crowds, the volunteer troupe traveled in a six-car caravan from Washington in 20-degree weather and experienced several incidents.

A car carrying headliner Maxine Sullivan was ticketed for speeding and the driver fined the maximum of $72.50 — a Christmas present from Va. officials.

Also, after it was discovered NAACP officials were on the party program, state officials demanded the names and addresses of all show participants, obviously a harassing project.

Besides singer Miss Sullivan, the show volunteers included 18-year old vocalist Linda Griner, dancer Esterline Jackson, singer Cleomine Lewis, two quintets, the Harlequins and the Congressionals, model LaJeune Hundley, and an eight-piece band, the Altones. Washington businessman Turk Scott performed in the role of Santa Claus to distribute bags of candy to the children in an impressive ceremony beside a 12-foot Christmas tree.

Pupil Assignment Bill Passed by One Vote

RICHMOND, March 1 (AP) The Virginia House handed Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's school-racial policy a rebuff by a single-vote margin today and set the stage for another rough fight in the Senate on the "freedom of choice" plan.

By a squeaky 50-49 roll call vote the House passed the bill by Del. James M. Thomson (D-Alex.) to keep all pupil assignments under a central three-member State pupil placement board for another two years.

The "freedom of choice" program enacted last year gives counties and cities the authority to take themselves from out of the State placement system and restore local pupil assignment as today.

As the House acted on the measure, the resignations of the three-member State board became effective and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond remained silent on what plans—if any—he has for replacing them.

Sen. Mosby G. Perrow (D-Lynchburg), chief pilot of the school plan last year in its rough trip through the Senate, indicated he felt he could muster the votes to defeat the bill.

Dels. J. J. Williams (D-Henrico) and Robert Whithead (D-Nelson) argued that passage of the bill would amount to undoing what the Assembly had done last year in enacting the "freedom of choice" plan.

"The pupil placement board realizes that its usefulness is ended," he said, referring to the resignations of the three members last week.

Whitehead said the Thomson bill is a mere device to cripple the effectiveness of the school legislation enacted last year.

Whitehead said people who thought the State Pupil Placement Board could put its authority between local school officials and the Federal courts "labor under a vast illusion."

Meanwhile the Senate passed and sent to the House the Hagood bill empowering local governing bodies to appropriate funds for the private schooling of children.

The bill was offered by Del. J. D. Hagood (D-Halifax), to aid children attending private schools in Prince Edward County where the board of supervisors abandoned public schools when Federal courts ordered them desegregated.

ROY B. HARGROVE
PRESIDENT

"P.S.—If you are in doubt about the meaning of anything in this letter, we urge you to see the member of the Board of Directors, listed in the margin of this letter, living nearest you.

"He will be glad to explain exactly what is meant."

In addition to Mr. Hargrove, officers are J. V. Lewis, vice-president; J. B. Wall Jr., secretary; and R. M. Bradshaw, treasurer. Some 16 persons are listed on the board of directors.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis was in charge of the local drive in the absence of the Rev. E. C. Smith, chairman, who is recuperating from injuries suffered in a recent auto accident.

Assembly Passes Bill Setting Up New Private School Tuition Grants

By Ralph F. Reikowsky
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, March 11—A bill setting up a new schedule of tuition grants for children who wish to attend private non-sectarian schools was passed by the House today and sent to Gov. J. Lindsey Almond.

The measure provides uniform grants of $250 for elementary school children and $275 for high school pupils. The cost of the elementary grants would be shared equally by the State and localities. On grants to high school students, the State would pay $150 and the localities $125 each.

Under present law, tuition grants are based on per pupil cost in each area with State and localities sharing equally.

The new measure also is aimed at helping Prince Edward County, which closed its schools last fall rather than desegregate them.

A private school foundation there, which is providing classes for white children, has refused to accept the grants for fear that such action would open the way for more desegregation litigation.

Under the new measure, the grants would be administered by the State Department of Education through any local agency the department chooses—rather than by local school boards. This provision removes the objection of the Prince Edward Foundation.

Except for this minor change, in which Almond's backers concurred, the moderate "Freedom of Choice" program forced through the Assembly last spring emerges from this Legislature unscathed. Attacks on the program from massive resistance backers were pushed aside easily.

The Senate Education Committee, however, approved 9-6 today the bill by Del. James M. Thomson (D-Alex.) to extend the exclusive power of the State pupil placement board to assign pupils to schools. The measure is headed for almost certain death if it gets to the Senate floor during the final day of the Legislature Saturday.

Negroes Ask U. S. School Action in Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 13 (AP)—A bid for Federal Government intervention, to "provide adequate education for all children" of Prince Edward County has been made by 600 Negro teachers from the southside Virginia area.

Delegates to the annual conference of the Fourth District of the Virginia Teachers Association Saturday described the closing of public schools in the southside county as a "backward step" and asked Federal Government measures.

The resolution approved by the teachers said the Federal action was necessary "in view of the failure of the state governing body to correct the existing situation."

Prince Edward County has been without public schools since the County Board of Supervisors refused to appropriate funds for their operation last year. A private school system was organized to accommodate the white children.

Warren School Reports Funds

FRONT ROYAL, Va., April 5 (AP)—The foundation operating a Mosby Academy, private school here for white pupils, will end the current school year financially solvent, its president announced today.

Hugh D. McCormick, head of the Warren County Educational Foundation, said the Board of Directors has approved a salary schedule for 1960-61 for teachers in the private schools equal to the $3250 to $4350 scale of bachelors degree teachers at the public Warren County High School. The School Board has proposed to raise the scale next year.

McCormick announced after a meeting of the Foundation Board last night that the directors "reviewed the budget for the current year and found it sufficient" to cover this school year's expenses. He did not disclose any figures.

McCormick said the Foundation Directors also authorized the Headmaster at Mosby, Glenn E. Sunderlin, to re-appoint for 1960-61 his present 18 teachers plus three new staff members. The newly-authorized personnel include an assistant principal, a director of physical education and a band director.

McCormick said "emphasis was placed on the highest standards of scholarship. The voluntary registration of the present student body (for next year) to date is almost unanimous."

The Academy, now housed in a restaurant-club near the outskirts of town, has 425 pupils who paid tuition with grants received from State and local funds.

Enrollment at the desegregated Warren County School now totals 406 pupils, including 19 Negroes ordered admitted by a Federal Court.

Meanwhile, The Front Royal Academy Inc., a separate corporation formed to provide a new permanent building for Mosby Academy next year, announced a drive to sell debenture bonds to raise $250,000 for construction of the proposed 22 classroom school.

The corporation already has purchased a 20-acre site for the school, scheduled to open next September.

Warren County High School was the first public school in Virginia to shut down rather than accept court-ordered desegregation The school closed under the State's old "massive resistance" policy in September, 1958. It reopened in February, 1950 with 21 Negroes enrolled. No white pupils showed up.

By September, 1959, about one half of its former 1000-member student body returned. The other half went to Mosby Academy.

State School Board Thwarts Local Pupil Assignment Law

To Set Up Rules On Procedure After Deadline

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, March 31 The State Board of Education today made it impossible for communities to adopt local option school desegregation programs during the coming school year.

The Board did this by postponing for a month any action on regulations permitting localities to take over pupil assignments which could lead to voluntary desegregation.

The regulations would have had to be adopted this week to meet an April 15 deadline on transwer applications for the 1960-61 school year.

Reaction to the delay was swift and vehement in Northern Virginia.

Arlington County Board Chairman Herbert L. Brown Jr. said it was "unfortunate that the State Board seems to be deliberately thwarting the intent of the Legislature."

"Negates Will of Majority"

Arlington School Board Chairman L. Lee Bean called the delay "regrettable." School Board member James G. Stockard said it was "very distressing" that the State Board could "negate the will of the majority of the people of the State."

Chairman Anne Wilkins of the Fairfax County Supervisors said:

"Apparently the State Board of Education has done administratively what the massive resistance forces wer unable to do in the General Assembly —that is delay local option for one more year. They might as well have passed the Thomson bill."

Del. James Thomson of Alexandria introduced a bill to delay local option for two years during the recent legislative session. It was defeated.

The delay is expected to set off a new round of litigation by Negroes seeking admission to schools for white children. Informed of today's action, Oliver W. Hill, top Virginia lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "If local option will not be possible, we will have no other recourse than to continue and increase litigation."

The Board of Education met for only 3 minutes and then adjourned today. It's next meeting is scheduled for April 28.

Application Deadline

The "freedom of choice" law enacted a year ago requires parents to file pupil assignment applications for their children by April 5 on forms provided by the State Board of Education. Local school boards are required to pass on the applications by April 15 in accordance with rules laid down by the State Board.

Chairman Leonard G. Muse of the State Board said that he had hoped to have a draft of the proposed regulations in the hands of board members, sometime before today's special meeting, but "despite our best efforts," it was not ready.

Board members received the draft just before the meeting today, and agreed unanimously that they wanted more time for "mature consideration" before acting, Muse said.

"That should be understandable. This is an important matter," he added.

Muse said there was no intentional delaying action on the Board's part. Sen. Mosby G. Perrow (D-Lynchburg), author of the "freedom of choice" program and a member of the school board, was not present for today's meeting.

Muse said the Board had not started working on the regulations until March 12, when the legislature defeated Thomson's bill

State School Supt. Davis Y. Paschall said it would have been "inappropriate" for the Board to start drafting regulations while the Thompson bill was under consideration. Asked why the board didn't start working on the rules a year ago, Paschall replied that the law had an effective date of March 1, so there was no need for "systematic production before that time".

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Illegitimacy Scored

SNOW HILL, Md., March 31 (AP)—The Worcester County grand jury wants to subject mothers and fathers who have several illegitimate children to sterilization.

And it wants Congress to change the national laws so that passing illegitimacy legislation in Maryland wouldn't jeopardize any federal funds.

The jury made the recommendations yesterday after returning 43 indictments for bastardy—an all-time high.

Council Women Seek Support Of Virginia Children

WASHINGTON — Public schools were closed in Prince Edward County, Virginia in the Fall of 195 to circumvent the order of the federal district court to integrate Makeshift private schools for approximately 1400 white children were set up, but 1765 Negro pupils have had to do without schooling.

The legal situation at the present time is that a final order on the validate of the court to integr schools is pending. The NAACP will carry out whatever further litigation is necessary in the case to make the integration order effective.

Meanwhile, late in 1959, the Board of Directors of the Southside Schools Inc., composed of white businessmen in the area sent letters to the parents of the Negro children offering to set up private segregated schools for them.

By January 15, 1960, the deadline for submitting applications. only one Negro parent had signed up.

The National Council of Negro Women has launched "Operation 1700" to assist the Prince Edward County Christian Association (PECCA) in establishing a program of ten informal educational and recreational centers. Reverend L. Francis Griffin of Farmville, Virginia is the President of PECCA.

These centers should by no means be interpreted as a substitution of segregated schools for public schools. Rather, it is a method to fill the gap of the terrible hours of idleness imposed upon these innocent children with supervised recreational services such as most urban communities have in voluntary agencies like settlements, community centers, Y's Scouts, etc.

Generous contributions to support a cause which has been symbolic of the struggle to uphold the U. S. Supreme Court Decision of 1954 will be greatly appreciated.

Checks should be made out to "PECCA" and sent to:

Miss Dorothy I. Height, National President, National Council of Negro Women, Inc., 1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Washington 5, D. C.

Private Tuition of $265 Set in Prince Edward

FARMVILLE, Va., May 27 (AP)—White children attending the private, segregated Prince Edward school foundation next ter m will pay $240 tuition for elementary classes and $265 for high school.

Parents may be able to get back virtually all their tuition costs by means of State and county grants.

No tuition was charged this year by the foundation when Prince Edward County supervisors abandoned public schools rather than submit to a Federal court desegregation order. About 1,700 white children are attending the private school this year. There is no formal education program for approximately 1,800 Negro children of school age.

The proposed tuition charges, to finance an operating budget of $348,500, were disclosed by the private foundation last night. The foundation operates two high schools and six elementary schools. Funds for their operation this year came from voluntary contributions.

The proposed 1960-1 budget of $348,500 for the private school system calls for operating expenses of $333,359, an increase of $29,256 over the outlay this year. Roy R. Pearson, administrator, said much of the increase would go for teacher pay raises.

State tuition grant laws allow parents to obtain a State grant of $150 to finance attendance of a child at a private, nonsectarian high school and $125 for a child attending a similar type elementary school. The county must supplement each amount by $125.

MORE TUITION AID BY STATE IS HIT

NORFOLK, Va., May 27 (AP)—A continued "mushrooming" of the use of state tuition grants may harm public schools, Vice Chairman Francis N. Crenshaw of the Norfolk School Board believes.

The subject of the grants came up at the board meeting yesterday when three patrons of the private Turnbull school here asked for help in having the school placed on the approved list fo rtuition grant pupils .

Turnbull pupils have been declared ineligible for grants because the school has less than the 20 students required under State Board of Education regulations.

The patrons said a State board official had advised that for an exception to this regulation to be considered, a recommendation by the Norfolk School Board would be necessary. Benjamin J. Willis, chairman of the local board, said the tSate board was shirking its own responsibility and that his board could do nothing.

"If it keeps mushrooming its going to unduly stimulate private schools, perhaps create a drain on our teachers, and may encourage fly-by-night private schools, which the Turnbull Schools is not," Mr. Crenshaw said.

Virginia Desegregates Two More Schools

The Virginia Pupil Placement Board has assigned 12 Negro students to five predominantly white schools in Arlington, including two which are to be desegregated for the first time.

The Board announced in Richmond yesterday that five children had been assigned to Stratford Junior High School, two to Washington-Lee High School, one to Patrick Henry Elementary School, and two each to Henry Clay and Thomas Jefferson elementary schools.

Their action brings to 35 the number of Negro children admitted to previously all-white schools in Arlington since February, 1959. The Clay and Jefferson schools will be desegregated for the first time.

It was the first time in the four-year history of the board that it had voluntarily assigned a Negro to a white school.

12 Unopposed

The applications, approved Monday, were among 34 applications of Negro students to attend predominantly white schools. None of the 12 had been opposed by the Arlington School Board.

The school board last Thursday told District Judge Albert V. Bryan it would not oppose the admission of nine of the pupils.

The additional three students applied for admission on July 15, too late for the local board to take action.

School Board Chairman Barnard Joy said yesterday that all three, however, "clearly fell within the criteria which led us not to oppose the other nine." The three were included in those assigned by the Pupil Placement Board.

Kindergarten Application

The school board also told Judge Bryan that one other child had applied for a kindergarten class at a school which has no kindergarten, but that it would not oppose the child's admission to a school with such a class.

One other Negro child applied for admission to a sight-saving class at Page Elementary School, and the board said it would not oppose the application when there was room in the class.

B. S. Hilton, executive secretary of the Pupil Placement Board, called School Superintendent Ray Reid with the announcement yesterday.

Mr. Hilton said the board had not yet acted on the applications of 10 Negro students whose admission to predominantly white schools has not been opposed by the Alexandria School Board. The city's school board has not yet sent in those applications, he said.

First Negroes To Go To White Schools In Richmond And Roanoke, Virginia

Richmond, Va., Aug. 15 — The Virginia Pupil Placement Board assigned Negro students today to white schools in Richmond and Roanoke for the first time.

In both cases the pupils obtained their transfers without seeking placement through Federal court.

Today's decisions raised to ten the number of Virginia cities and counties in which there is some school integration. Of approximately 150 Negroes assigned to mixed classes, most have obtained their transfers through court action.

The present Placement Board, appointed last month, had assigned forty pupils to mixed classes starting next month.

For Richmond, the three-member state board assigned two girls to Chandler Junior High School, in a section of North Richmond toward Negroes have been moving as population has shifted in recent years.

The girls are Carole Irene Swann, 12 years old, a grille owner's daughter going to the seventh grade, and Gloria Jean Mead, 13, a pipe-layer's daughter going to the eighth grade. Both are B average pupils.

A boy and girl seeking admission to Chandler were refused transfers because they lived nearer Graves Junior High, the Negro school all four have been attending.

Richmond and Roanoke to Enroll First Negroes in White Schools

Special to The New York Times.

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A boy and girl seeking admission to Chandler were refused transfers because they lived nearer Graves Junior High, the Negro school all four have been attending.

After an all-day session including a one-and-a-half hour discussion of the Richmond applications, the board announced that it was making the assignments "on the basis of factual information furnished by the Richmond public school authorities" and because it had found "no reason other than race" for refusing to make the assignments.

Richmond school officials made no recommendations, the board said.

Lewis F. Powell Jr., chairman of the Richmond school board, and H. I. Willett, school superintendent, who appeared before the board this afternoon, issued a joint statement noting that the assignments were "the action of a duly constituted [state] board."

They expressed confidence "that the people of Richmond will view this decision in a spirit that will foster harmony and the continued strengthening of our public education program."

Three applications by Negro pupils to a West End junior high school are pending in Federal court.

Nine Assigned in Roanoke

For Roanoke the board assigned nine Negroes to previously white elementary schools and turned down thirty others for various reasons, including academic standing and distance from school.

The board also assigned twelve Negroes to white or predominantly white schools in Alexandria, previously integrated, and rejected four. It assigned one and rejected thirty in Norfolk, also previously integrated.

Board members are Dr. E. J. Oglesby, a University of Virginia professor, and A. L. Wingo, and E. T. Justis, both officials of the State Department of Education. All three were drafted reluctantly by oGv. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. when he was unable to find members after the earlier board had resigned.

Klan Symbols Greet Doctor

MILWAUKEE — (UPI) — Three crudley painted Ks, symbol of the segregationist Ku Klux Klan, Friday were found on the sidewalk at the home of a Negro doctor whose daughter has been denied admission to a Milwuakee school.

Dr. Charles T. Atkinson speculated the letters may have been painted on his sidewalk by a prankster, sometime during the night. His family, and neighbors said they hadn't seen anyone in the area who they felt could have been responsible.

Dr. Atkinson, who is seeking to have his 13-year-old daughter admitted to Milwaukee University School, claims she was rejected because she is a Negro.

Drops Fight To Integrate School

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — (UPI) — The wife of a Negro doctor said she had given up efforts to get the couple's 13-year-old daughter enrolled in a Milwaukee school.

"I wouldn't enroll her now if they offered us four years free tuition," Mrs. Charles T. Atkinson said.

The Atkinsons charge that Milwaukee university school rejected the daughter's application for entrance on grounds she is a Negro. But the school said it turned her down because there would be more girls than boys in her class if she entered.

The Milwaukee Human Rights Commission, to which Mrs. Atkinson referred the matter, held a closed hearing with school officials, but came to no decision.

The Rev. Norman Bandt, commission chairman, said another meeting will be held.

Mrs. Atkinson said she was convinced the school was practicing discrimination because she had never been given a formal application to fill out, despite the fact the girl, Polly, passed the entrance tests.

"I can teach Polly to be a bigot at home," she said.

Mrs. Atkinson said she would seek to enroll the child at another school in January, when she graduates from Hartford grade school, where she is in eighth grade.

"This has caused a lot of trouble for us. We've gotten crank calls, and such. But it's a matter principle. We hope it does some good," she added.

Montgomery County Receives Lion's Share

Montgomery County walked off with a lion's share of the $11.6 million released Friday by the Alabama Education Authority for school construction projects.

The biggest item was an allocation of $1 million for the construction of a new trade school here for whites. It will be built on the Southern Bypass at its interesection with the Troy Highway.

In addition, the city-county school system was allocated $220,000—the maximum—for addition to two Negro schools in the city.

One project calls for the construction of eight classrooms, a kitchen and lunchroom at Daisy Lawrence Elementary School for Negroes on Beach street. A total of $89,000 was allocted for this project.

The other provides for a $131,000 allocation for the addition of six classrooms to Hale Elementary School for Negroes on North Decatur street.

And finally Montgomery receifed a grant of $50,000 as did the other 66 counties.

The entire Montgomery County legislative delegation attended the meeting. Also present was School Supt. Walter McKee.

Board Grants Schools $30 Million

REMAINDER OF BUILDING FUNDS TO BE ALLOCATED TODAY

The Alabama Education Authority Tuesday gave the state's tremendous school construction program a $30 million shot in the arm.

In a day-long session where harmony prevailed the authority allocated approximately $30.5 million to school systems in 37 counties and to institutions of higher learning.

The group reconvenes at 8:30 a.m. Wednesday to dispose of the remaining $19.5 million to the other 30 counties and city systems therein.

When completed, the authority will have allocated a total of $50 million for school construction. The money came from the $100 million school bond issue approved by the 1959 Legislature. Earlier, $20 million had been allocated for emergency school needs.

At Tuesday's session the allocations were made alphabetically to the county and city systems. More than 100 school officials were here for the meeting but they were called in only when some question arose.

While each school system was slated to receive 70 per cent of its total share of the bond money, in some instances counties received less. This was due either because they had no projects in the works to spend the money on, or they lacked sufficient matching funds. However, in these cases the money was set aside and will become available to the counties when they are ready for it.

The biggest allocations went to the Universities of Alabama and Auburn. Each got $3,430,000.

Florence and Jacksonville State Colleges each received $980,000; Troy State received $742,000; Livingston $539,000; Alabama College at Montevallo $456,000.

Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery was allocated $440,000 and an additional $401,000 went to the Alabama State branch in Mobile. The state's other Negro college, Alabama A. & M. near Huntsville received $842,000.

County and city school system allocations were (first figure represents the outright grant, the second the amount to be matched dollar for dollar with local funds):

Autauga County—$110,275 and $64,682.
Baldwin—$452,739 and $157,552.
Barbour—County system, $272,616 and $67,616; Eufaula city system $92,598 and $30,258.
Bibb—$50,079 and $53,041.
Blount—County system, $143,863 and $71,750; Oneonta city system, $45,917 and $16,782.
Bullock—$86,130 and $57,842.
Butler—$198,850 and $93,645.
Calhoun—County system, $379,810 and $151,467; Anniston city system $233,784 and $96,971; Jacksonville city system $56,572 and $24,066; Piedmont $21,688 and $17,810.
Chambers—County system, $145,659 and $97,547; Lanett city system, $100,565 and $26,764.
Cherokee—$81,065 and $57,071.
Chilton—$360,114 and $85,430.
Choctaw—$150,469 and $72,841.
Clarke—$264,496 and $94,661.
Clay—$136,000 and no matching funds.
Cleburne—$1,856 and $35,519.
Coffee—$149,774 and no matching funds.
Colbert—County system, $260,335 and $72,542; Muscle Shoals city system, no allocation; Sheffield city system, $146,254 and $40,856; Tuscumbia city system, $27,441 and $29,063.
Conecuh—$235,298 and $71,506.
Coosa—$181,610 and no matching funds.
Covington—County system, $64,893 and $25,000; Andalusia city system, $77,346 and $31,761; Florala city system, $18,551 and $7,136; Opp city system, $25,384 and $16,251.
Crenshaw—$206,384 and $54,992.
Cullman—County system, $252,654 and $112,254; Cullman city system, $123,473 and $34,224.
Dale—County system, $27,499 and $44,762; Ozark city system, $55,673 and $36,147.
Dallas—County system, $200,064 and $86,986; Selma city system, $225,302 and $86,118.
DeKalb—County system, $261,946 and $30,880; Fort Payne city system, $28,302 and $24,190.
Elmore—County system, $323,979 and $81,528; Tallassee city system, $38,382 and $26,093.
Escambia—County system, $343,961 and $90,003; Atmore city system, no allocation; Brewton city system, $68,869 and $18,026.
Etowah—County system, $111,973 and $94,763; Attalla city system, $79,726 and $25,133; Gadsden city system, $523,433 and $108,796.
Fayette—$62,824 and $30,400.
Franklin—County system, $211,149 and $56,535; Russellville city system, $100,611 and $23,342.
Geneva—$100,000 (permission granted to submit other projects Wednesday).
Green—$183,464 and $39,000.
Hale—$135,763 and $80,921.
Henry—$195,000 and $39,834.
Houston—County system, $209,424 and $79,146; Dothan city system $240,380 and $56,000.
Jackson—County system, $330,252 and $101,265; Scottsboro city system, no allocation.
Jefferson—County system, $1,805,192 and $695,605; Bessemer city system, $273,485 and $74,000; Birmingham city system, $2,501,735 and $842,000; Fairfield city system, no allocation; Mountain Brook city system, $47,021 and $27,588; Tarrant city system, no allocation.

Alabama A&M confers first M. S. degree in history

Birmingham News 7-13-60 p. 33

NORMAL, Ala., Aug. 12—Alabama A&M College conferred the first master of science degree since establishment of the graduate division in 1958 at recent Summer commencement exercises.

Recipient of the degree was Quimby Albert Berry, a diversified occupations coordinator of Gadsden. Berry's thesis topic was concerned with information and attitudes held by a sample of students, their parents, and business men of Gadsden toward diversified occupations training.

Thirty-four other students received bachelor's degrees at the exercises. This was the smallest undergraduate class in many Summers.

Dr. E. Paul Jones, director of Negro schools for Jefferson County, the commencement speaker, emphasized the many new challenges the graduate must face today.

In the absence of President J. F. Drake, the degrees were conferred by Dean R. A. Carter.

Negro Group Asks Probe Of State Negro Colleges

MONTGOMERY (AP) — A newly formed organization of Negroes today called on State Supt. of Education Frank Stewart to tighten up scholastic and attendance requirements at Negro colleges in Alabama, especially at Alabama State College here.

Sam Moore of Birmingham, president of Sensible Approach of Negro Efforts Inc., SANE, also called upon "responsible officials" to investigate Negro college faculties and discharge any who are "found to be promoting strife, disunity and racial unrest."

He said this request applies particularly to Alabama State College and that "we think it should be further determined why discipline broke down" at the college, scene of recent demonstrations for integration.

Nine ASC college students were expelled for their part in lunch room integration efforts at the Montgomery County courthouse and subsequent events which led to a near race battle before the state capitol. Moore's letter asked Stewart to "investigate whether it is proper for the chairman of the history department at ASC to be a leader in a group working closely with the Congress for Racial Equality, CORE, and other agitation groups."

Dr. L. D. Reddick is head of the history department at the Montgomery College.

Neither Reddick nor Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State, could be reached for comment.

The State Board of Education meets here tomorrow. But Stewart said this morning Moore's letter had not reached his desk and he would have no comment until he had read it.

Teacher firing hit by NAACP

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has protested the discharge of 11 members of the faculty and the expulsion of more than 100 students from Alabama State College at Montgomery for their participation in peaceful demonstrations against racial segregation.

In a telegram dispatched to Gov. John D. Patterson of Alabama, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declared that "suppression by the State of Alabama of the constitutional right of citizens to assemble, speak and seek redress of grievances will sharpen demand for exercise of those rights and will increase tension."

The text of the telegram follows:

The NAACP joins with other organizations and citizens in protesting dismissal of eleven faculty members at Alabama State College allegedly because they counseled with students who staged peaceful demonstrations against racial segregation.

"We register, also, our protest against the expulsion of student leaders from Alabama State College and the dropping of an additional one hundred student demonstrators on the announced ground that they failed to observe some technical registration regulation.

"Suppression by the state of Alabama of the constitutional right of citizens to assemble speak and seek redress of grievances will sharpen demand for exercise of those rights and will increase racial tension.

"Suggestion of your police commissioner Sullivan that college be closed would have been the solution 300 years ago before Negroes had secured any education or perhaps 134 years ago when first Negro was graduated from an American college at Bowdoin. Suppression is not only contrary to American history tradition and principles, but is too late."

100 Negroes Hold Meeting

About 100 young Negroes, most of them reportedly late applicants who were refused re-entry to Alabama State College, held a mass meeting Wednesday.

Purpose of the meeting—held at Beulah Baptist Church—was not learned.

Refusal of college officials to readmit the 400 late-applying former students sparked a class boycott at the Negro college Monday and set off an anti-segregation parade of about 50 students there Tuesday.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the school, said no demonstrations were reported on the campus Wednesday. He said he had heard of the off-campus meeting but did not know the reason for the assembly.

He said the school is "in the process" of removing the last of the some 100 late applicants from the campus but declined to give any details on this action.

The applicants were turned down when they sought entry after the March 14 registration deadline for the current quarter.

Gov. Patterson Tells Dr. H. Council Trenholm To Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Dismissed After 34 Yrs. As Pres. Of Alabama State College

Student Demonstrations Behind Move

DR. H. C. TRENHOLM

Montgomery, Ala., June 27.—Dr. H. Council Trenholm has been called upon by the state board of education to show why he should not be dismissed as president of Alabama State college which he has headed for 34 years.

The educator, one of the oldest college presidents from the standpoint of service in the nation was informed of the recommendation by Gov. John Patterson as he concluded writing a letter to Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick informing him that he had been fired by the board.

Reddick, 50, head of the history department and on the staff of the college for six years, had already submitted his resignation to become effective August 31, when Patterson told Trenholm to "fire him before sundown."

Trenholm Unaware

Trenholm said he was unaware of Patterson's recommendation regarding himself as he had left the meeting of the board to inform Reddick of his dismissal. He refused to comment.

Reddick, however, referring to Patterson's charges that he was a communist said:

"Gov. Patterson knows that I have never been a communist. That I spoke from the same platform as Andrei Vyshinsky makes me no more communist than his having his picture made with John Kennedy makes him an integrationist.

Vyshinsky was once the chief Russian delegates to the United Nations. Kennedy, seeking the Democratic nomination for president, favors school integration which Gov. Patterson bitterly opposes.

Called On Board

Patterson called on the board to "give serious consideration to replacing Trenholm as president of the college where students in recent months have been involved in numerous anti-segregation demonstrations.

No immediate action was taken to replace Trenholm, but he was directed to appear at the next board meeting in July, bringing with him complete files on all Alabama State faculty members.

The action on Reddick came after the governor distributed to board members and members of the press a voluminous report on Reddick prepared by state investigators.

Digs Up Old Charges

In addition to his affiliation with known Communist organizations, the report showed that Reddick was convicted of fornication and adultry in Atlanta in 1949.

Describing Reddcik as a "known agitator," Patterson said the professor's link with Communist organizations gave credence to charges that "Communists are involved" in the sit-ins and other pro- integration demonstrations in the South.

Patterson said he had been advised that Reddick submitted his resignation the day after state investigators went to the schools to look at his file.

The first time the investigators went to the campus, Patterson said Dr. Trenholm refused to give them Reddick's file.

Alabama Teachers Speak Up For Dr. Trenholm

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The Alabama State Teachers association last week urged Gov. John Patterson to reconsider his recommendation that Dr. H. Councill Trenholm be dismissed as president of Alabama State College.

In a telegram to the governor the organization said Dr. Trenholm was "desperately needed" in his present position.

The telegram, signed by Wayman R. F. Grant, president of the ASTA, which Trenholm once headed, and by George W. Jones, executive secretary, called on the governor to "reconsider your directive to the State Board of Education to replace Dr. Trenholm."

"We regret and deplore the unfortunate and unfair implication that Dr. Trenholm has not acted in the best interest of the State of Alabama," the wire said. "As president of Alabama State College Dr. Trenholm has for some 30 years unselfishly and unstintingly given us his energy and service for the development of public education in our state. A man of his caliber ability and concern for children and youth is desperately needed."

The telegram from the organization made no mention of Dr. L. D. Reddick, who was fired by the state bord of education from his post as head of the history department.

It was during his discussion of the Reddick case that Gov. Patterson suggested the removal of Trenholm.

PRIOR TO FEDERAL HEARING

School Board To Study Negro Suit

The State School Board has been called to meet here Monday shortly before the start of a Federal Court hearing on the ouster of nine Negro college students.

Six of the Negroes who were expelled from Alabama State College on direct orders from the board are asking U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to get them reinstated.

Members of the board are defendants in the suit along with Gov. John Patterson, Ex-officio chairman, and the Negro college president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm.

State Supt. Frank R. Stewart, also a board member, said the meeting was called for 8:30 a.m. Monday to give the board a chance to talk over the pending suit before court convenes 90 minutes later.

The Negro students, who took part in a sit-in demonstration at the segregated lunchroom in the Montgomery courthouse last Feb. 25, were expelled from college six days later. Twenty others were put on probation.

In asking the federal court for an injunction to prevent school authorities from interfering with their right "to complete their education," the six complaining Negroes said the expulsion order violates the U.S. Constitution.

The complaint said it was an effort to retaliate against, punish and intimidate the Negro students "for having lawfully sought service in a publicly owned lunchroom." The courthouse grill where the demonstration took place is privately operated, but in a public building.

SOUGHT TO ENROLL

Seeking readmittance to the state-supported college are Bernard Lee, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, St. John Dixon, Edward English Jones and Joseph Peterson.

They were expelled along with Leon Rice, Howard Shipman and James McFadden, who did not join in the suit.

Since their ouster, some of the students have taken part in other anti-segregation incidents. Embry has twice been convicted of trying to eat in a public restaurant with a visiting white theology student from Boston.

Watts was one of 13 Negroes who sought enrollment at the white University of Alabama center here in March. No action was announced on the applications.

Besides expelling the nine students, the school board also ordered a faculty member, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, discharged from the college staff.

Reddick's dismissal came after the governor said he had evidence that the head of the college history department had been associated with Communist organizations, and also that he promoted student demonstrations at Alabama State.

Reddick denied the charges and asked for a hearing before the board. No hearing has been held.

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MIA Honors Profs Who Quit Ala. State College

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Montgomery Improvement Association honored four professors of Alabama State College, here who were either dismissed or resigned after more than a total of fifty-eight years of satisfactory teaching service.

Bronze plaques engraved with appropriate descriptions of the services rendered to the citizens of Montgomery over the years were presented to each honoree.

The recipients were Mrs. Mary F. Burks, an associate professor of English and a native of Montgomery; Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the history department and author of "Crusader Without Violence," a biography of Martin Luther King, jr., whose dismissal was demanded by Gov. John Patterson; Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson, assistant professor of English and one time editor of the newsletter, published by the Montgomery Improvement Association; and Robert Williams, instructor in music and voice and director of the freshman college choir.

The Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the MIA who presented the plaques, stated it was an "unusual privilege to present bronze plaques to dedicated servants in the struggle to free Negro citizens from the burdens of ostracism and exploitation which is our lot here in Montgomery." The Rev. Mr. Abernathy continued by saying that the program was "dedicated to these fine men and women, who had the courage to fight for their convictions, for the records shows that they have dedicated their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for all mankind."

He concluded by saying, "we shall never forget you for a job well done," and assured his colleagues that, "the Negro people of this community favor you, not as deserters, but as heroes in the battle for human freedom and equality which will continue unabated."

Of equal importance was the spontaneous appeal on behalf of Mrs. Rosa Parks, originally of Montgomery but now residing in Detroit. A total of $322.24 was collected and forwarded to her. To assist her in resolving financial difficulties. She reportedly lost her job because of the stand she took on the bus situation.

The message for the "teachers recognition program" was delivered by the Rev. S. S. Seay, sr., executive, secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association. The Rev. Mr. Seay, spoke on "choosing to suffer with the people of God rather than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." The elderly minister brought tears to the eyes of many.

Bernard Lee, student leader in the "sit-in" movement in Montgomery brought greetings to the honorees on behalf of the students.

Mrs. Juanita Abernathy, wife of president Abernathy presented the plaque to Elliot Finley who stood in for Robert Williams; Mrs. Hazel R. Gregory office secretary of the MIA presented Leonard Ballou the plaque for Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick; Mrs. Erna A. Dungee, financial secretary of the MIA presented the plaque to Mrs. Fannie Doak for Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson and Mrs. A. W. West sr., presented the plaque to Mrs. Mary F. Burks.

"ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES"

State Launches Probe Into ASC Purchases

The state launched another investigation Monday into Alabama State College for Negroes, this one aimed at "alleged irregularities" in purchases made by the college cafeteria.

Acting on the recommendation of Gov. John Patterson, the State Board of Education ordered State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart and Alabama State President Dr. H. Councill Trenholm to make an immediate investigation.

The probe was ordered even though at the time neither Stewart, Dr. Trenholm or the board members knew anything about the irregularities or what they were.

DECLINES TO SAY

The matter was brought up by Robert Bradley, legal adviser to the governor. He said the Department of Public Safety had made a preliminary investigation and found "certain irregularities" which the governor felt warranted a further investigation.

When asked by Board member Robert Locklin of Mobile what the irregularities were, Bradley replied: "I would hesitate to say at this time."

Stewart and Dr. Trenholm both said they knew nothing of the matter. Dr. Trenholm said if any investigation had been made previously "I don't know anything about it."

Public Safety Director Floyd Mann, contacted by phone in Russellville, shed what little light that was available on the case.

DETAILED REPORT

It was Mann who mentioned "purchasing irregularities" at the cafeteria. However, he would add no more.

"A report of our investigation has been submitted in detail to Mr. Bradley who has turned it over to the Board of Education," Mann said "Any further comment on its contents will have to come from the Board, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Trenholm."

The action by the board Monday was but a continuation of a controversy between the state agency and the Negro college.

Earlier the board had expelled eight Negroes from the college because of their leadership in "sit-in" demonstrations, and later these students filed suit against the board.

The board also dismissed an Alabama State faculty member —Dr. Lawrence Reddick—several months ago after he had been accused of being associated with pro-Communist organizations.

No More Protests By Students Vowed

MONTGOMERY (UPI) — The president of Alabama State College for Negroes told the State Board of Education Wednesday there would be no more anti-segregation protests by the school's students.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm said he was taking every precaution to see that the demonstrations were not resumed.

Gov. John Patterson, who recently urged the board to consider firing Trenholm, said "I'm satisfied."

The Negro scholar had been ordered to make a full report on the college faculty to the education board and to report on steps being taken to "clean up" the state-financed school.

He presented board members with biographical sketches of the 121 teachers at the school.

Speaking directly to the governor, Trenholm said, "We see little evidence of continued agitation. We are trying to prepare for what may happen next year. There are some students we are watching.

"I too, have been concerned and embarrassed. You can rest assured anybody out there is there because they behave."

In answer to a series of questions, the president said he did not know when Dr. Lawrence K. Reddick was hired that he had been photographed with an alleged Communist or that he had been convicted of adultery in Atlanta several years ago.

Reddick, chairman of Alabama State's history department, was fired by the board on a 9-1 vote after Patterson accused him of being a "Communist sympathizer" and a "racial agitator."

The harmony of the board meeting dispelled the idea that Trenholm would be dismissed. The governor suggested to the June meeting that the board consider firing Trenholm because it was his understanding the Negro president refused to cooperate with state agents.

However, Wednesday, the governor said the state "does not wish to interfere with the administration of the college."

Patterson chided for firing prof

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union declared today that the ordered dismissal of a college professor by Gov. John Patterson of Alabama is a violation of academic freedom.

Patrick M. Malin, ACLU executive director, made the comment on the firing of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, chairman of the History Department of Alabama State College, in a letter to the governor. Patterson charged Dr. Reddick with Communist assciations.

Asserting that if there was evidence that Dr. Reddick had misused his academic position, the ACLU said the proper course would be to bring such a charge before a formal hearing at which Dr. Reddick would be entitled to due process.

In the absence of such a hearing and Dr. Reddick's dismissal, the ACLU said, "we fear that you and the Sate Board of Education have fallen into the error of equating with Communism the indigenous southern movement to attain racial equality by non - violent means."

DR. H. COUNCIL TRENHOLM, whose dismissal as President of Alabama State College has been suggested by **Governor Patterson**, received support last week from **Wayman F. Grant**, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, and **George W. Jones**, executive secretary, who have wired to request the Governor's "reconsideration" of his suggestion since a man of his (Trenholm's) caliber, ability and concern for children and youth is desperately needed."

Dr. Trenholm's Tough Assignment

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, seedbed of previous Negro demonstrations and sit-in attempts at Montgomery, has apparently emerged from the most recent State Board of Education session with at least an olive branch in hand if not a leafy victor's wreath on his head.

The state board was presented with a documented summary of the situation and condition at the college and apparently it could only conclude that Dr. Trenholm had done all that is in his power to set things right. The college president assured the board that a close eye was being kept on the faculty and on some students who, it was thought, might be a source of some further difficulty.

Dr. Trenholm from all evidence thus far, both in action and word, is seriously aware of the danger to the cause of Negro higher education in the state. He has shown an awareness, also, of the sources of activist troubles. He has seemed, on his record, to be above all else devoted to the continuation of the good job of education for Negroes in this state.

Dr. Trenholm . . . Trying Times

The board obviously will continue to keep its own close eye on Alabama State College affairs. The fact that students and some faculty members of the publicly supported institution were induced to take open parts in the general sit-in effort makes such continued vigilance essential. Taxpayers of Alabama cannot and will not condone use of the school for political purposes. Dr. Trenholm appears dedicated to that course also. He seems thus to have a go-ahead to continue his demonstrated good work. He deserves encouragement for it has been for him, a very trying situation.

Alabama (U.) Bound

It has been repeatedly asserted by freedom fighters that segregationists themselves greatly aid the cause of integration. A case in point is Alabama's Gov. John Patterson.

First, he ordered student sitdown leaders expelled from Alabama State College; then, unable to make a perjury rap against Dr. Martin Luther King stick, he ordered the dismissal of Dr. King's biographer, Lawrence D. Reddick, from his post at Alabama State.

Most recently, he has recommended the firing of the college president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm. The venerable educator, who faithfully executed all of the governor's previous firing orders, now finds himself under the hatchet.

The governor does not realize it but in showing the force of his fury, he is doing more than killing a college. He is integrating the University of Alabama.

Since before 1956 when Miss Autherine Lucy was driven away from the campus by Alabama mobsters, the university has been under federal court order to admit all students without racial discrimination.

Since that time, there has been no organized effort to see that the court order is enforced.

The unquestioned courage of Alabama youngsters is certain to be shown now that Alabama State College is in its twilight. They have already declared that they will transfer to the main state university.

Then, without having meant to, Gov. Patterson will have earned the thanks of those who believe that public facilities should be public.

The University of Alabama will be integrated.

Ala. teachers support Trenholm

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State Teachers Association Monday urged Gov. John Patterson to reconsider his recommendation that Dr. H. Council Trenholm be dismissed as president of Alabama State College.

Gov. Patterson at a meeting of the State Board of Education suggested that Dr. Trenholm should be removed from office. No action was taken on the suggestion.

In a telegram to the governor, the teachers' organization said Dr. Trenholm was "desperately needed" in his present position. The wire, signed by Wayman R. F. Grant, president of the ASTA and by George W. Jones, executive secretary, called on the governor to "reconsider your directive to the State Board of Education to replace Dr. Trenholm."

The telegram made no mention of Dr. L. D. Reddick, who was fired by the State Board of Education recently from his post as head of the history department. It was during his discussion of the Reddick case that Gov. Patterson suggested the removal of Dr. Trenholm.

Trenholm Report On Ala. State Awaited

MONTGOMERY — (A N P) — The president of Alabama State College was expected to report to the State Board of Education last week on what action he has taken to rid the campus of "racial agitators."

The report could determine whether Dr. H. Councill Trenholm will be dismissed as head of the school which has been the scene of several protests against segregation.

Gov. John Patterson, chairman of the Board of Education, suggested at the June meeting "serious consideration" be given to dismissing Trenholm.

The board members took no action on the governor's request, but ordered Trenholm to make a full report on what measures he has taken to eliminate racial friction on the school campus. He also was instructed to bring complete files on all faculty members.

The request for the files came after the board voted 9-1 to fire Dr. Lawrence Reddick, chairman of the school's history department. Patterson labelled Reddick a "racial agitator" and "a Communist sympathizer."

Patterson suggested firing Trenholm when it was brought to his attention the president allegedly refused to give state investigators Reddick's file.

Firing 'reprisal,' says Dr. Reddick

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, ordered "fired before sundown" by the Alabama State Board of Education at the insistence of Gov. John Patterson, charged that the step was in reprisal for his having dared "tell the truth about Alabama."

Dr. Reddick, well - known in educational and social science circles, was ordered fired Tuesday from the post as head of the history department which he had held for six years.

The order for the educator's dismissal came after Governor Patterson distributed to board members and the press a voluminous report on Dr. Reddick prepared by state investigators which charged him with Communist affiliation.

* * *

ALTHOUGH GOVERNOR Patterson had been informed prior to the meeting that Dr. Reddick had submitted his resignation, effective August 31, he pressed the board to fire him immediately "to get him off the payroll and get it into record."

Dr. Reddick bluntly denied the Governor's accusation, declaring:

"Governor Patterson knows that I have never been a Communist. He knows, too, that I am not an agitator, but from time to time do make serious studies of current and historical questions."

Later Dr. Reddick stated, "I believe the real reason Governor Patterson fired me was because of the biography I wrote of Martin Luther King and because of the sit-ins that have taken place in Montgomery."

Dr. Reddick accompanied Dr. King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott and non-violent struggle against jim crow, upon his trip to India, after which he wrote a biography of Dr. King—"Crusader Without Violence."

* * *

"THE STATE of Alabama," "has been fighting Martin Luther King and his movement desperately and the Governor knew that I had accompanied King to India, testified for him at his trial and had written the story of his life. Moreover, the Governor has been mad at the faculty of Alabama State College ever since students there began their anti - jim crow campaign last February."

On March 25, 11 members of the faculty were threatened with firing at the time Governor Patterson told President H. C. Trenholm that unless he "straightened out" the college, "the Board of Education will find someone who can."

While no action was taken on Dr. Trenholm at Tuesday's Board meeting, Governor Patterson said he felt that the Board ought to "seriously consider replacing him... I'd like to see someone heading up the school who is loyal to the state of Alabama."

* * *

IN DR. REDDICK'S answer to Governor Patterson's charges, he concluded:

"Unless the people of the nation, who believe in education and academic freedom are aroused, Alabama State College is doomed. The segregationists are out to punish any student or teacher who dares speak out with courage and dignity.

"Governor Patterson was angered because I tried to tell the truth about Alabama in 'Crusader Without Violence.'"

Full-Time ATA Job May Be For Trenholm

By Trezzvant W. Anderson
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — If Dr. H. Councill Trenholm should resign his post as president of Alabama State College, the American Teachers' Association would swiftly leap to offer him the full-time post of executive secretary, with appropriate compensation and assistance in promoting the new ATA program.

The Courier learned this from very reliable sources shortly after it was also learned that Dr. Trenholm had resigned the office in the ATA for 21 years with a dedication and devotion unmatched in ATA history. Dr. Trenholm took the post without pay, drawing only a token one dollar a year since taking over.

The ATA was in dire straits when he took over, but now it has assets of more than $60,000 and over 25,000 members. Dr. Trenholm was also president of the association in 1931 when it was known as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Present head of the ATA, which took that name in 1938, is Dr. Lelia A. Bradby of Aikens, S. C., who succeeded George W. Brooks of Clarksville, Tenn., at the 1960 convention held here.

OTHER ATA officers are: Rev. L. H. Pitts, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; Dr. Trenholm, executive secretary until Jan. 1, 1961; Dr. Walter J. Ridley, Elizabeth City, N. C., treasurer. Executive committee members are: George W. Brooks, Clarksville, Tenn.; Dr. Richard V. Moore, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Trustees are: Mrs. Lillian Rogers-Johnson, Clarksdale, Miss.; James H. Taylor, Durham, N. C.; Dr. J. F. Drake, Normal, Ala.; Miss Mary L. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.; Elmer T. Hawkins, Chestertown, Md., and Oscar A. Morton, Richmond, Va.

The ATA is pondering the idea of bringing into its active sphere some of the veteran presidents who have served it in the past, to project its new personality.

For example, it hopes to bring in Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, retired Howard University president, as a speaker for a designated period in which he would push the expansion program of the association, which intends to go beyond racial lines. The 1961 goal is 50,000 members in the ATA.

6 Expelled Negroes File Appeal Suit

Six Negro students, expelled from Alabama State College for taking part in a sit-in demonstration are asking U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. to get them back in school.

In a suit filed in the federal court, the six claim that no other redress is open to them.

They further charged that their expulsion "merely retaliated against, punished and sought to intimidate plaintiffs for having lawfully sought service in a publicly owned lunchroom. . ."

Defendants in the suit are Gov. John Patterson, the State Board of Education, and Alabama State College and its president H. Council Trenholm.

CLAIM MANDATE

In the complaint, the plaintiffs say that Gov. Patterson "issued a mandate to defendant Trenholm" ordering him to expel them.

They asked the court for a preliminary and permanent injunction to restrain the defendants from "obstructing, hindering, and otherwise interfering with the right of the plaintiffs to attend Alabama State College. . ."

The plaintiffs held that their expulsion from the local Negro college violated their rights under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The six expelled students are Elroy Embry, Bernard Lee, Marzette Watts, St. John Dixon, Edward English Jones, and Joseph Peterson.

Urge Patterson Apology To Dr. Reddick

Ask Retraction Of Order Firing Prof.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — With drawal of the order dismissing Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick as head of the department of history at Alabama State College in Montgomery, and "a public apology" were urged upon Governor John Patterson as "the only right thing to do." The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, militant civil rights leader of Birmingham, made the request in a telegram to Patterson. It stated:

"Decent Americans are shocked at your continuous ruthless interference at Alabama State College. The firing of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, the attempt to smear his record, and the threat to other qualified teachers prove that the basic freedoms of thought speech and association can be denied in Alabama under any pretext.

To purge President Trenholm now after he has dismissed students on your order is valid evidence that there is no real reward for acquiescence in or cooperation with segregation either willingly or under compulsion. Your action makes certain that qualified Negroes will seek to register at other Alabama Colleges. I suggest a cancellation of the communist charges against Dr. Reddick, a withdrawal of the dismissal order and a public apology to him. This would be the only right thing to do."

OTHER PROTESTS

Protest against the firing of Dr. Reddick was also registered in a joint statement signed by Dr. Martin L. King, jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association, Mobile; and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Birmingham.

The statement charged the State of Alabama with sinking "to a new low in the firing of Dr. Reddick and the attempt to smear his character by accusing him of Communist association.

"History will record who the true Pro-Communists are," the signers declared, and specified—

"They will not be the Negro citizens who are in courageous, nonviolent quest for freedom and human dignity; but those, who through defiance of the law, undemocratic and unethical practices, and the tragic sabotage of justice, give Russia and all of her allies a strong propaganda tool to appeal to the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa."

The statement said further:

"No one with even the slightest regard for truth will pay any attention to these malicious charges by the Governor of Alabama. It is obvious what the Governor is seeking to do: He is seeking to bring a halt to the creative movement for human rights by making an example of a man who has committed no crime but that of exercising his constitutional right to support and sympathize with the nonviolent movement for racial justice that has engulfed the whole south.

"This vicious and unwarranted move on the part of the Governor of Alabama does much more harm to the State of Alabama and the United States than it does to Dr. Reddick. It continues to project Alabama as an ugly symbol of injustice and immorality.

"It is a sad day when a state government seeks to deprive its teachers of basic constitutional rights such as freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. It is our great hope that the people of goodwill of the State of Alabama will ultimately rise up against this undemocratic element in the state that has no regard for decency, justice, and fair play."

Nkrumah confers with 2 American professors

ACCRA, Ghana —Just three days after Ghana became a republic, and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was inaugurated as its first president, he set up a conference with two American scholars — Dr. St. Clair Drake and Dr. L. D. Reddick.

Dr. Drake, on leave from Roosevelt University, Chicago, is serving as head of the Department of Sociology at the University College of Ghana.

Dr. Reddick was invited to Ghana as an all-expenses-paid guest of the government when that the Governor of Alabama had fired the professor without granting him a hearing.

THE GHANA president asked Dr. Drake and Dr. Reddick to bring him up-to-date on the latest phases of the civil rights struggle in the U.S.A.

He was particularly interested in the student sit-in movement which, he felt, is similar to his own program of nonviolent positive action.

The President's dream of a United States of Africa, the Americans felt, is similar to the dream of a strong federal union for the U.S.A. during the dark days of confederation.

* * *

"JUST AS America solved the problem of union, so will Africa. Perhaps a United States of West Africa may come first," declared Dr. Reddick.

Dr. Drake will remain at the University College of Ghana for another year.

Dr. Reddick said that he could not accept an invitation to remain in Africa just now because he must go back and finish the fight for academic freedom in Alabama; and also, he must complete the book that he is writing on the sit-in movement.

DR. L. D. REDDICK

Action On Negroes Taken Under Study

Six Seek Reinstatement To Alabama State College

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22. — (UPI) — United States Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Monday took under advisement the reinstatement petition of six Negroes expelled from Alagama State College for leading anti-segregation demonstrations.

Judge Johnson gave attorneys for both sides until Tuesday to file briefs but did not announce when he would render a decision.

Judge Johnson took the petition under advisement after the state rested its case after two and one-half hours of testimony.

Gov. John Patterson, the first state witness, said the students were expelled last March by the state Board of Education "to prevent incidents happening at the college which would have been prejudicial to the school.

"In my opinion," Governor Patterson said, "if something hadn't been done, there would have been violence.

"The expulsion action was necessary to keep the situation from getting out of hand."

The Alabama Chief Executive said the students were "doing something calculated to cause a riot. They (the students) didn't come down there (to the all white Montgomery County Snack Bar) to order coffee and sandwiches, the Governor said. "They came down to provoke a disorder."

Patterson Explains Negroes Expulsion From Ala. State

Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Gov. John Patterson and state school officials say a series of racial protests—not just one lunchroom sit-in-cased expulsion of nine Negro students from Alabama State College.

Tues. 8-23-60

Patterson and State Board of Education members defended their expulsion order at a federal court hearing called Monday on a suit by six of the ousted Negroes charging discrimination and seeking readmittance.

P. 1

But Negro lawyers brought an admission from Patterson that he recommended dismissal of some of the student demonstrators only hours after they sought service in the white-only courthouse grill last Feb. 25—before any other incident.

And although hundreds of students took part in ensuing racial rallies, Negro attorneys emphasized, only those who joined the sit-in received disciplinary action in the school board's March 2 expulsion order.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., took the case under advisement after a day-long hearing, also marked by testimony from two school board members that they wouldn't have voted for the ouster for the sit-in alone.

Robert R. Locklin of Mobile and J. J. Benford of Albertville testified along with the governor and fellow board members that the expulsion order stemmed from a series of anti-segregation activities.

"They violated the laws o Alabama . . . about separation the races," said board members Harry M. Ayers of Anniston, publisher of The Anniston Star, in telling the court one reason why he voted for the expulsion.

Fundamentally, said Ayers, his decision rested on the belief that the student incidents violated college rules against misconduct and that he felt expulsion would have been justified from any U.S. institution of higher learning.

Patterson said the expulsion stemmed from rules governing all Alabama state colleges, prohibiting conduct prejudicial to the school, conduct unbecoming a student, insubordination or insurrection or inciting others to similar conduct.

JUDGE PONDERS NEGROES' PETITION

Birmingham News
8-23-60
P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)—United States middle district Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Monday took under advisement the reinstatement petition of six Negroes expelled from Alabama State college for leading anti-segregation demonstrations.

Johnson gave attorneys for both sides until Tuesday to file briefs but did not announce when he would render a decision.

Johnson took the petition under advisement after the state rested its case after two and one-half hours of testimony.

51 Students, Teacher Ousted; Prexy's Job Safe

Case due for court airing as six sue

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
8-23-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Some 51 students have been expelled, one professor has been fired, at least three more have quit—but Dr. H. Council Trenholm's job as president of Alabama State College is safe.

Dr. Trenholm got his assurance from Gov. John Patterson last week.

Sat. 8-6-60

The assurance came after he made a report to the state board of education, to the effect that things were under control at Alabama State, and there would be no more civil rights crusades originating on campus.

* * *

THE SITDOWN demonstrations this spring put Dr. Trenholm, himself, under fire. Gov. Patterson first ordered the expulsion of participating students. Over 51 of them got their "walking papers."

Six of them have filed suit for reinstatement. Testimony in the case will be heard Aug. 22 by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

The students' suit contends Lee, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, St. John Dixon, Edward E. Jones and Joseph Peterson. They seek readmission to the school.

Named as defendants are Gov. Patterson, Dr. Trenholm and members of the state board of education.

The student's suit contends that the expulsions "merely retaliated against, punished and sought to intimidate the plaintiffs, for having lawfully sought service in a publicly - owned lunch-room."

At about the same time, the State of Alabama was involved in an attempt to have Dr. Martin Luther King jailed and fined, on a charge of perjury in connection with his state income tax returns. The attempt later fell through, as an all white jury acquitted the celebrated leader.

HOWEVER, THE swinging scythe of Dixie vengence did sever Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick from his job as history professor at Alabama State.

Dr. Reddick, biographer and disciple of Dr. King, was fired at the order of Gov. Patterson, who accused him of having communist affiliation.

At the time, Gov. Patterson told Dr. Trenholm he wanted Dr. Reddick "fired by sundown." Dr. Reddick had already tendered his resignation, but it had not become effective.

At the same time, Gov. Patterson also demanded Dr. Trenholm to show cause why he, too, should not be dismissed.

He was ordered to conduct a full-scale investigation of the faculty to determine if there were still instructors on the staff who were "disloyal to the State of Alabama."

During the next weeks, Dr. Trenholm interviewed each staff member and investigated his background and past associations. Last week, he was able to report to the state board:

"WE ARE GOING to redouble our efforts to maintain control and you can rest assured that anyone who stays out there will do so because of proper conduct."

As a result of the investigation, three professors with Ph.D degrees resigned. Other resignations are expected. Dr. Trenholm said. He took to the board members a full dossier on each faculty member.

Following the report of Dr. Trenholm, Gov. Patterson promised to support him "100 per cent as long as you run a good school."

School Rejects ASC Expellee In California

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
8-25-60
P. 1

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk Thursday called for an investigation into reports a Negro student was refused admittance to San Jose College, because he was expelled from Alabama State College at Montgomery, for participating in a sit-in demonstration.

Mosk also asked for investigation into reports that the presidents of California's 14 state colleges had agreed last summer not to admit any student expelled elsewhere for taking part in such anti-segregationist activitires.

Mosk sent a telegram to Roy Simpson, state superintendent of public instruction, urging "your immediate investigation into denial of admission to San Jose State College of St. John Dixon because of his expulsion from Alabama State College for participation in sit-in demonstrations.

'FREE ATMOSPHERE'

"I cannot believe that such activity in the South justified preventing this young man from completing his education in the free non-segregated atmosphere of California. Since final registration day is approaching, may I urge prompt attention.

Mosk said he was informed Dixon arrived in San Jose Sept. 18 after a group of professors raised the money to finance his trip here from Montgomery.

He said two of the professors, George C. Hoyt and Bud B. Hutchinson, had written to him saying they were told Dixon's application was being deined "because he had not procured an honorable discharge from Alabama State College."

'RACE NOT FACTOR'

John T. Wahlquist, president of San Jose State, denied that race had anything to do with denial of Dixon's application.

Montgomery, Ala
8-25-60

Wahlquist told newsmen the cut-off date for new applications was Aug. 12. San Jose State, which has many Negro students and some Negro faculty members, had turned away literally hundreds of applicants since then, he said.

Wahlquist said that under an agreement reached last summer among state college presidents—both in and out of California—it was agreed no student without an honorable dismissal from his former school would be accepted.

Reddick in Africa as Ghana's guest

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. L. D. Reddick, ousted history department head at Alabama State, last week went to Ghana where he took part in the young nation's celebration commemorating its birth as a republic.

The professor, who was ordered fired before "sundown" June 14 by Gov. John Patterson, was the guest of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

Dr. Reddick and Dr. Nkrumah met while the African leader was studying at Lincoln (Pa.) University and the University of Pennsylvania.

PRIOR TO leaving for Africa, Dr. Reddick said he expects a hearing on charges leveled against him by the governor.

The governor ordered the professor fired on charges that he had proof Dr. Reddick has "communist associations."

Governor Patterson also asked for the resignation of Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for 35 years, but the board of education deferred action on the request.

* * *

SINCE DR. REDDICK'S dismissal, the governor's office and that of Frank Stewart, state superintendent of education, have been flooded with protests.

The protesting groups include The Southern Christian Leadership Conference NAACP, American Civil Liberties Union, Montgomery Improvement Association, the Department of History at the University of Chicago;

Also the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Montgomery, Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Society and the American Association of University Professors.

EVEN THE Lee County Bulletin attacked Patterson and the Board for their action. In an editorial, "Patterson and Board Erred in Firing Reddick," the article stated:

"...The time has not come—and never will come—when public officials, giving way to anger and hysteria, can afford to act in any manner short of the best traditions of our American tradition of fairness and justice.

"The professor was not allowed a hearing by the board. He had no chance to face his accusers. This right is written deeply and irrevocably into the American ideal."

In commenting on his firing, Dr. Reddick said he believes Patterson's real reason for having him dismissed was because of his association with Dr. Martin Luther King and the sit-down movement.

Negro Group Seeks Probe Of Alabama State Standards

State School Supt. Frank Stewart was asked by a Negro group Thursday to investigate scholastic and attendance requirements at Negro colleges particularly Alabama State.

The request came in a letter from Sam Moore of Birmingham, head of a newly organized Negro organization opposed to forced integration.

Moore, president of Sensible Approach of Negro Efforts Inc., (SANE), also urged state officials to check up on Negro college faculties and fire any staff members "found to be promoting strife, disunity and racial unrest."

The state superintendent said he would have no statement on the letter before the State Board of Education meeting scheduled here Friday.

As to Alabama State College, where students were involved in several anti-segregation demonstrations recently, Moore said "We think it should be further determined why discipline broke down" at the school.

Nine of the ASC students were expelled on order of the State Board of Education for their part in the demonstrations.

The president of SANE called on Stewart to "investigate whether it is proper for the chairman of the history department at ASC to be a leader in a group working closely with the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) and other agitation groups."

The history department head is Dr. L. D. Reddick. Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of the college, declined comment and Reddick was unavailable.

The SANE spokesman said his group has received information which raised "grave doubts" as to the standards at Alabama Negro colleges.

He proposed a thorough investigation of conditions at Alabama State "both as to composition of faculty and student body."

Moore said his organization has been informed that standards for class attendance and scholastic work are lower at Negro colleges than at white and requested that they be made equal.

DR. LAURENCE D. REDDICK accused by Gov. John Patterson of being a Communist sympathizer and racial agitator, last week urged the State Board of Education to reinstate him to the post of history department head at Alabama State College, from which he was fired at the order of the Governor. Dr. Reddick said that the "unproved charges" against him, had resulted in defamation of his character and serious injury to his reputation.

Alabama State Students Boycott Exams Briefly

But 1000 Protesters Return To Class At Urging Of Nine Dismissed Youths

MONTGOMERY, March 3 (UPI) — Negro students at Alabama State College boycotted Winter examinations briefly today in protest of the expulsion of nine classmates for having led anti-segregation demonstrations.

The more than 1000 students, more than half the student body, returned to their classes at the urging of the nine expelled students several hours after refusing to show up for morning exams.

Marzette Watts of Montgomery, one of those dismissed, urged the students to go back to school "for the best interests of yourselves and the school."

Watts told UPI "many of the students have gone too far this quarter to ruin their hard work by not taking the exams."

Watts said the students' next move would be decided at a mass meeting at 6 p.m. tomorrow at the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church.

Stating that more than 1000 students failed to show up for 8 a.m. tests, College President H. Councill Trenholm said this did not mean the students would be automatically expelled. He said the students could take some of their exams later. "However, some of the cases concern insubordination, and I cannot be party to or accept disorders or attempts to incite a riot. It is a shame they have been whipped up about this thing."

The 11-man State Education Board, headed by Gov. John Patterson, expelled the nine "ringleaders" yesterday at the request of the chief executive. "These fellows are not going to quit," Patterson said, "and I don't think it's unreasonable to make them behave."

At a called mid-morning press conference, the nine students, joined by six others, called upon the people of the nation to support them in their protest against southern segregation.

Bernard Lee of Norfolk, Va., asked "Are we being punished because we believe in democracy, justice and equality? Are we being punished because we believe in the declaration of independence that says all men are created equal?"

When it was pointed out that Alabama law forbids Negroes and whites eating together in public or private establishments, Lee replied "when state and Federal laws are in conflict, we will follow Federal law which takes precedence."

The students were dismissed for trying to integrate the white only snack shop at the county courthouse last Thursday.

School Rejects ASC Expellee In California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk Thursday called for an investigation into reports a Negro student was refused admittance to San Jose College, because he was expelled from Alabama State College at Montgomery, for participating in a sit-in demonstration.

Mosk also asked for investigation into reports that the presidents of California's 14 state colleges had agreed last summer not to admit any student expelled elsewhere for taking part in such anti-segregationist activities.

Mosk sent a telegram to Roy Simpson, state superintendent of public instruction, urging "your immediate investigation into denial of admission to San Jose State College of St. John Dixon because of his expulsion from Alabama State College for participation in sit-in demonstrations.

'FREE ATMOSPHERE'

"I cannot believe that such activity in the South justified preventing this young man from completing his education in the free non-segregated atmosphere of California. Since final registration day is approaching, may I urge prompt attention.

Mosk said he was informed Dixon arrived in San Jose Sept. 18 after a group of professors raised the money to finance his trip here from Montgomery.

He said two of the professors, George C. Hoyt and Bud R. Hutchinson, had written to him saying they were told Dixon's application was being deined "because he had not procured an honorable discharge from Alabama State College."

'RACE NOT FACTOR'

John T. Wahlquist, president of San Jose State, denied that race had anything to do with denial of Dixon's application.

Wahlquist told newsmen the cut-off date for new applications was Aug. 12. San Jose State, which has many Negro students and some Negro faculty members, had turned away literally hundreds of applicants since then, he said.

Wahlquist said that under an agreement reached last summer among state college presidents—both in and out of California—it was agreed no student without an honorable dismissal from his former school would be accepted.

Southern Negro Students Termed Angry Youth of America

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Southern Negro students are the angry young men and women of America.

They are impatient with the slow pace of desegregation, their actions are impulsive and their mood is often mean.

The sitdown demonstrations by Negro college students throughout the South are much more than attempts to eat a sandwich and drink a coke at a variety store lunch counter.

To students here in Montgomery and elsewhere in the South the movement has become a vivid symbol on "the road to freedom."

"They can't send you back to Africa," Bernard Lee of Norfolk, Va., told cheering students here the other night, "because we'll still be fighting over there for freedom."

Lee is one of nine students who were expelled from Alabama State College by the State Board of Education for taking part in a sitdown demonstration in the lunchroom of the Montgomery County court house.

Certainly Not Afraid

"We are not afraid," the students sang. "We are not afraid:"

And they certainly are not afraid. The students realize that their actions are in the mainstream of an international movement on the part of peoples throughout the world who are seeking and obtaining the right to be free and to do as they please.

The students also understand that in passive resistance they have a technique, which as the Rev. Martin Luther King noted here earlier in the week, "baffles and astounds" the segregationist leaders of the South.

Four years ago Mr. King organized a successful bus boycott here which stressed nonviolence. Today he is the spiritual leader of the student sitdown movement throughout the South.

Influence of Little Rock

Lewis W. Jones, a leading Negro sociologist, views the wrath of the students and their impatience as national developments that grew out of the Little Rock school desegregation crisis of 1955.

"The students have seen the pictures of Negroes entering school buildings in the face of the mob," Jones said. "The students know that this is their fight, that they, too, must be on the front lines."

Jones, a faculty member at Tuskegee Institute, discussed the mood of Southern Negro students with their reporter during an interview at the Institute, which is 36 miles east of Montgomery. Jones recently completed a study of the attitudes of Negro youth.

Reproach of Africans

Another important influence on Negro youth, Jones said, is the presence of exchange students from Africa on the campus of almost every Negro college in the United States.

"The African students talk about the part they are playing in the independence movements of their continent," Jones noted, "and frequently they reproach American Negro students for not being as aggressive as their counterparts in Africa."

Jones also said that although Negro youth wants to move much faster on all desegregation questions then do most Negro adults, many parents of the students are encouraging their efforts to expedite matters.

"The parents seem to think," Jones added, "that their children are right and are in a better position to lead and have less to lose than the adults."

As for passive resistance, Jones is not at all confident that Negro students will calmly turn the other cheek if they are hit by white assailants.

"Students are unpredictable and impulsive, as are most young people," Jones said, "and I fear that should violence occur the resistance on the part of the Negroes will not be so passive."

Jones believes, nevertheless, that the passive resistance philosophy has a powerful appeal for the students. He also thinks that if any adult emerges as a leader of the student movement it probably will be Mr. King.

Southern moderates as well as some older Negro leaders are concerned over what the impulsive actions of the students may do to efforts to carry out the Supreme Court decisions ordering the desegragation of schools.

The moderates fear that actions such as the sitdown strike by students at Alabama State College in protest against the expulsion of nine demonstrators may make it even more difficult than it has been to desegregate schools.

The older Negro leaders have become accustomed to the slow but so far relatively sure methods of litigation and Federal legislation.

The more mature Negro leaders are also concerned over the failure of segregationists and some white persons in the South with more moderate views on race relations to understand the significance of the sitdown movement.

Some Spoiling for a Fight

Some segregationists unquestionably are spoiling for a fight with the students, but the prevailing opinion among most Southern whites seems to be that the demonstrations are hardly more serious than panty raids and will soon pass.

There is also a disposition on the part of many white leaders to blame the demonstrations on "outside agitators" or even on "the Yankee press."

One Southerner told this reporter that the sitdown movement would soon be forgotten if the newspapers would just forget about it.

But, to their credit, not even the Southern newspapers are inclined to minimize the situation. For the most part, they have reported the story well and intelligently.

As far as outside agitation is concerned, H. C. Trenholm, the president of Alabama State College, answered that charge when he in effect told the Board of Education that all he students in Montgomery needed to do was to read about demonstrations elsewhere in the South.

No Blueprints Needed

The students got the message, Trensholm indicated, without needing any blueprints or stimulation from North Carolina or New York.

It usually doesn't take much to excite students. The Negro students not only are upholding a cause which they deem to be righteous; they also have a tradition of a highly emotional religious life that has been put to use by student leaders of the demonstrations here as well as in other Southern cities.

Twice this week Alabama college students filled a Baptist church near the campus to sing hymns, clap hands, stomp, chant cheer and listen to the leaders of the sitdown movement.

The effect of that old-time religion was powerful. When coupled with the drive for desegregation the religious fervour of the Southern Negro is obviously difficult to contain.

Can Be Disciplined, Too

Yet the students can be disciplined in the morning as they have been frenzied the night before.

The march on the Alabama State Capitol where this week was quiet, orderly and tremendously impressive.

And exactly what do the sometimes emotional, sometimes obedient, sometimes impulsive students want?

Their ultimate aim of course is to obtain the same rights under the law as white persons enjoy, but their immediate objective is hazy.

Service at dime store lunch counters is only a small part of the pattern of segregation in the South.

The national chains which operate the variety stores apparently were picked as a target by students because most of them are owned by Northern businessmen and because Negroes are free to buy anything else in the stores except food to be eaten sitting down at a counter.

But the students are not going to be satisfied even in the unlikely event that the lunch counters are desegregated in the South.

What next? No one pretends to know.

Each move made in the South toward desegregation solidifies the ranks of such opponents of change in race relations as Gov. John Patterson of Alabama and other officials in the state.

But each move in this vastly complicated situation also bring the ultimate goals of the Negro students a bit closer.

Judge Backs Expulsion Of Negroes

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today refused to order six expelled Negro students readmitted to Alabama State College.

Johnson ruled that the expulsion of the six Negroes and three others by the State Board of Education "was justified and, in fact, necessary in order that the college could operate and be operated in a proper manner" during a series of antisegregation demonstrations last spring.

He said that the student demonstration, which began with a sit-in protest at the all-white lunchroom in Montgomery Courthouse, were calculated to provoke and did provoke, discord, disorder, disturbance and disruption on the campus of the college and in the college classrooms generally.

The nine Negroes were expelled last March 2 after the courthouse demonstrations were followed by a series of other protesth. Only six of the nine joined in the federal court suit seeking readmittance.

Johnson said the expelled students "in their zeal to focus public attention" on what they considered unlawful discrimination, "acted without regard to their status as students ... and acted without considering the damage they were doing to the orderly operation of the Alabama State College ..."

Expulsion Was Proper—Indeed, Necessary

[The following is an extract from Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.'s decision denying the petition of six Negro students seeking readmission to Alabama State College.—Ed.]

IN APPRAISING all the testimony in this case, together with the several exhibits, this court reaches the firm conclusion that these several plaintiffs in organizing their group and then presenting themselves at the public eating establishment [Courthouse Snack Bar] on Feb. 25, 1960, had as their primary purpose the protesting of the discrimination (because of color) on the part of that public eating establishment and others in this area, and had as their aim the intention of focusing public attention upon themselves and upon that discrimination.

The obtaining of service was only incidental to those objectives.

This court is of the further opinion that the series of demonstrations, speeches, news releases, petitions, and resolutions that followed the initial demonstration and occurred prior to the expulsion of these plaintiffs was for the same purpose.

This court is of the firm opinion that these plaintiffs, in their zeal to focus public attention upon this area and what they considered to be illegal discrimination as to the members of their race by certain public officials in this area, acted without regard to their status as students at the Alabama State College and acted without considering the damage they were doing to the orderly operation of the Alabama State College during this period.

THIS court further finds and concludes in this case that the conduct of these plaintiffs and other students of the Alabama State College from Feb. 25, 1960, until they were expelled or probated on March 5, 1960, in organizing, leading and actively participating in the several demonstrations, was calculated to provoke and did provoke discord, disorder, disturbance and disruption on the campus of the college and in the college classrooms, generally.

This court further finds and concludes that the conduct of these plaintiffs in persisting after warning by the president of the college was flagrantly in violation of the college rules and regulations, was prejudicial to the school, constituted insubordination, resulted in inciting other pupils to like conduct, and, in general, was conduct unbecoming a student or future teacher in the schools.

THIS court is of the further conclusion that the action taken by the defendants as members of the State Board of Education and as officials of the Alabama State College was justified and, in fact, necessary in order that the college could operate and be operated in a proper manner.

It is further concluded that the expulsion of these plaintiffs was in good faith, was in the exercise of the authority of the governing board of the Alabama State College, and was not an arbtrary action. It necessarily follows that such action did not operate to deprive any of these plaintiffs of their constitutional rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States.

The pertinent observations, findings and conclusions of this court, as herein recited, are not to be construed as either an approval or disapproval of the so-called "sit-in" demonstrations; the legality of such actions is not here involved. Nor is anything stated or concluded herein to be construed as an approval or condonation of the operation of publicly owned and maintained lunchrooms where there is practiced discrimination solely on the basis of race in violation of the settled law.

Holiday Birch For A Federal Judge

The Negro delinquents at Alabama State College have encountered the stinging birch of the local federal judge, Frank Johnson, Jr.

Gov. Patterson himself was not more severe in his rebuke of the students than Judge Johnson.

Thus Montgomery had the novel experience of applauding a federal court and Johnson had the novel experience of pleasing Montgomery.

This provides an appropriate hook on which to hang the observation that what the judge thinks of the U.S. Supreme Court is known mostly to himself. He may think its 1954 decision was a scandal in constitutional interpretation. But that's no matter: he is bound by oath to adopt the reasoning of the Supreme Court, and even if he didn't, the appellate court would

The Advertiser isn't invoking any tears for the lot of Judge Johnson, who must live in Montgomery and dispense Washington justice. He cannot lead a normal social life here. The rewards of a federal judge are many and great. Johnson had a very good idea of what was to come at the time he accepted appointment.

Nevertheless, it seems to us that, although inclined to touchiness and truculence begat by his beleaguered position, Johnson has borne himself correctly. We suspect that much of what Johnson has to dispense is galling to him. Probably his personal viewpoints on race matters are much the same as those against whom he often rules. His tart, fuming rebuke of the Negro demonstrators suggests that

DENIED BY COURT

Negro ASC Plea Fails

By ART OSGOODE

Six expelled Negro students lost out Friday in an attempt to get back in Alabama State College by courtesy of a court order from a federal judge.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied their plea that he restrain the State Board of Education and Alabama State College from preventing them from returning to school.

All six had been identified as participants in a "sit-in" demonstration by 29 Negroes who sought service at the snack bar in the county courthouse on Feb. 25 of this year.

They were further identified with a series of student demonstrations that followed the courthouse incident. Gov. John Patterson and other members of the school board, of which he is ex-officio chairman, voted unanimously to expel them and three other Alabama State students.

EXCERPTS FROM TEXT ON PAGE 4A

Attorneys for the six students argued before Judge Johnson that their constitutional rights had been violated in that they were expelled without formal charges or a hearing and that their expulsion was merely in retaliation for their violation of local segregation customs.

But Judge Johnson held that: "The right to attend a public college or university is not in and of itself a constitutional right."

'RESTS ON COMPLIANCE'

Instead, he continued, it rests on "an individual student's compliance with the rules and regulations of the institution."

He further observed that rules providing for expulsion of students "for conduct prejudicial to the school" apply in all colleges governed by the State Board of Education.

Cases cited by attorneys for the students, said Johnson, applied to elementary schools that made attendance compulsory.

While such decisions have been criticized, said Johnson, most court rulings have held that students are not entitled to a hearing before school officials who expel them.

Johnson held that the plaintiffs had failed to think of the damage being done to their college "in their zeal to focus public attention" on what they felt were discriminatory practices in a public eating place.

The demonstrations, in which as many as 2,000 students participated on one occasion, disrupted the routine of the college and caused ASC President H. Councill Trenholm to tell the school board he did not think he could maintain discipline, said Johnson.

EXPELLED IN MARCH

The nine students were expelled last March, and a number of others who had also taken part in demonstrations were put on probation.

Their subsequent expulsion occasioned a series of student demonstrations that finally caused the campus to be ringed by police officers.

In ruling against the students, Johnson did not go along with their contention that they were expelled solely for seeking service at the lunchroom.

But at the same time he made it clear that his decision indicated neither approval nor disapproval of Negro "sit-ins" designed to break down race barriers in cafes and other public places.

The six expelled students are Edward Shipman, and James [illegible] John Dixon, Bernard Lee, McFadden, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, Edward English Jones, and Joseph Paterson.

Also expelled, but not seeking readmittance, were Leon Rice.

Plaques Presented Dismissed, Resigning Ala. State Teachers

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Improvement Association honored four professors of Alabama State College, Montgomery, who were either dismissed or resigned after more than a total of fifty-eight years of satisfactory teaching service.

Bronze plaques engraved with appropriate descritions of the services rendered to the citizens of Montgomery over the years were presented to each honoree.

The recipients were Mrs. Mary F. Burks, an associate professor of English at Alabama State College, and a native of Montgomery; Dr. Lawrance D. Reddick, head of the history department and author of "Crusader Without Violence," a biography of Martin Luther King, Jr., whose dismissal was demanded by Alabama Gov. John Patterson, because of Dr. Reddick's open "integrationist activities," Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson, assistant professor of English and one time editor of the Newsletter, published by the Montgomery Improvement Association; and Robert Williams, instructor in music and voice, and director of the freshman college choir who had assisted in the defense of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., when he was subject to repeated attacks by segregationist groups.

U.S. COURT UPHOLDS EXPULSION OF SIX NEGRO STUDENTS

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 26 (AP) A federal judge Friday refused to order six expelled Negro students readmitted to Alabama State college.

Judge Frank M. Johnson ruled that the expulsion of the six Negroes and three others not petitioning by the state board of education "was justified and, in fact, necessary in order that the college could operate and be operated in a proper manner" during a series of anti-segregation demonstrations last spring.

He said the demonstrations, which began with a sit-in protest at the white lunchroom in Montgomery county courthouse, were "calculated to provoke, and did provoke, discord, disorder, disturbance, and disruption on the campus of the college and in the college classrooms generally."

Questionable Ruling

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. refused the petition of six students asking to be readmitted to Alabama State Teachers College.

The plaintiffs were six students expelled for their activity in lunch-counter segregation protests. They had staged a sitdown at the Montgomery County courthouse.

Their expulsion was ordered by Gov. John Patterson who was rubber-stamped by the state board of education. College president H. Council Trenholm carried out the expulsion order with alacrity.

The students contended they had been expelled unjustly and that they had not been given a hearing on the matter. The judge said they were not entitled to a hearing and that the expulsion was legal.

His ruling, in effect, gives agencies of the state (the board of education and the college) the authority to do something the state itself is not empowered to do: that is, deprive a United States citizen of his Constitutional rights.

If citizens have the right to protest peacefully against segregation in public places. then neither the governor, the board nor the president of the college has the power to deny that right.

Judge Johnson completely ignored the question of whether the protest these students made was legal. This was the crux of the whole case.

The judge, on the lowest echelon of the federal judiciary, could have avoided this kind of ruling by studying precedent after precedent by higher courts to the effect that neither the state nor any of its agents can over - rule the Constitution.

An Alabama paper applauded the judge's order and hinted hopefully that he was a segregationist at heart and that this latest ruling was indicative of his "personal viewpoint."

A federal judge, however, is not supposed to rule on the basis of his "personal viewpoint" but on the basis of Constitutional law.

In further saying that the "right to attend college is not a Constitutional right," Judge Johnson is also on shaky ground. If that college is supported by public funds, the public has a right to attend if it meets all requirements — selling one's Constitutional birthright is not one of the requirements listed.

This right to public education not only applies to the jim crow Alabama State Teachers College, but to the still lily-white University of Alabama as well.

SEEK READMISSION

Negroes Appeal Johnson's Ruling

Six expelled Negro students Tuesday appealed a judgment by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. that turned down their plea that he back up their attempt to be readmitted to Alabama State College here.

The six were expelled after taking part in a "sit-in" demonstration at the courthouse snack bar earlier this year.

They had subesquently asked the court for an injunction restraining members of the State Board of Education and college officials from preventing them from attending the college.

During a hearing held before Judge Johnson, the plaintiffs' attorney, Fred Gray, argued that the student's rights had been infringed by arbitrary action of the school board.

Gray insisted that they had not been given a chance to defend themselves against any charge of wrongdoing and that they were not guilty of any criminal offense.

State attorneys argued, on the other hand, that the students had acted in a manner calculated to damage the school, and had participated in demonstrations that disrupted orderly school operations.

Judge Johnson, in his subsequent judgment, agreed that the actions of the students tended to be injurious to the school and turned down their plea for an injunction.

The appeal is to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The six students seeking to reenter the local Negro college are St. John Dixon, Bernard Lee, Marzette Watts, Edward English Jones, Joseph Peterson, and Elroy Embry.

College Professor Fired In Alabama

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The State Board of Education ordered a Negro college professor fired Tuesday after Gov. John Patterson said he had evidence of Communist associations.

With one dissenting vote, the board directed the president of Alabama State College in Montgomery to dismiss Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick "before sundown today."

Wed. 6-15-60

The governor said he had been advised Reddick had resigned from the Alabama State faculty effective Aug. 31 but insisted on firing him to get him off the faculty immediately and to put the action into his record.

1-4-11

Reddick, 50, is head of the History Department at the Negro college where students recently staged a series of demonstrations against segregation laws.

He could not be reached for comment.

Patterson presented to each board member a copy of a file on Reddick gathered by criminal investigation officers in the State Public Safety Department.

The file quoted records of the Fulton County Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Atlanta. The records listed Reddick as a speaker at a meeting in New York City Feb. 25, 1948, sponsored by a group called Contemporary Writers.

The Fulton County police file quoted the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, as saying the chairman of Contemporary Writers had defined that organization as a group of "Marxist and other anti-Fascist writers."

The investigation report also contained a newspaper picture showing Reddick with Andrei Vyshinsky at a "get together with Russia rally" at Madison Square Garden in New York Dec. 2, 1946. Patterson said his investigation showed that meeting was sponsored by a group which had been cited by the U.S. attorney general as subversive and communistic.

Reddick Is Fired From Ala. State

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
6/16/60
P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—Dr. L. D. Reddick, former chief librarian at Atlanta University, was fired from his teaching position at Alabama State College here Tuesday by the State Board of Education because of what Gov. John Patterson termed his Communist associations. Reddick had already resigned from the school effective August 31.

However, Patterson insisted on forcing him to get him off the faculty and to put the action into his record. One dissenting vote was cast against the ouster move.

Paterson said that he had evidence of Reddick's associations with a group called Contemporary Writers. He said that the head of the department of history at the Alabama institution was a speaker at a meeting sponsored by Contemporary in New York in 1945.

Fulton Police records quoted the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, as saying that the chairman of Contemporary had defined the group as composed of "Marxist and other anti- Fascist writers."

* * * *

Reddick, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., has degrees from Fisk University and the University of Chicago, and has taught at Kentucky State College and Dillard University. He once was a curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, a lecturer at City College and the New School for Social Research in New York.

The Alabama board directed the president of the college to dismiss Reddick "before sundown today." Alabama State was the scene of demonstrations against segregation laws. Reddick is a close associate of Atlanta's Dr. Martin L. King, Jr.

* * * *

The board was also urged by Patterson to seriously consider the replacing of Alabama State's President Dr. H. Council Trenholm. No action was taken on the matter but Trenholm has been ordered to appear at the next meeting in July. Trenholm refused comment on the subject.

Negro Voters League Asks Biracial Meeting

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

MOBILE, June 20 (UPI)—A Mobile Negro organization is asking Gov. John Patterson to call a "biracial summit meeting" to eliminate "the double standards of citizenship in the state."

The Non-Partisan Voters League sent a telegram to Patterson asking for the meeting and protesting the dismissal of Alabama State College Professor Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick.

Reddick was dismissed from his post as head of the history department at the Negro college on Gov. Patterson's request and charges that Reddick was a communist sympathizer and racial agitator.

Mon. 6-21-60

The telegram to Patterson, signed by league President A. S. Crishon, consultant Conrad Deane and J. L. LeFlore of the Citizens Committee, said "thousands of Alabama citizens and people elsewhere were stunned by the peremptory dismissal of Dr. Reddick . . . And the veiled threat to take pnitive action against the beloved president of the institution, Dr. H. Council Trenholm."

AAUP Asks Reinstating Of Reddick

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) The American Assn. of University Professors Tuesday urged Alabama officials to reinstate Negro prof. L. D. Reddick and grant him a hearing on communist association charges which led to his dismissal from the faculty of Alabama State College.

Wed. 6-22-60

The association's general secretary, William P. Fidler, sent identical telegrams to Gov. John Patterson and state Superintendent of Education Frank Stewart.

Firing of Reddick "without permitting him to defend himself . . . is a blow against elemental justice, detrimental to the cause of racial harmony and of higher education" in Alabama, Fidler said.

The state board of education a week ago ordered Reddick fired after Gov. Patterson said he had evidence of communist associations.

Reddick, 50, has been head of the history department at Alabama State.

Montgomery Group Of Ministers Hit Reddick's Firing

The Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
June 6/28/60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS)—The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of this city has hit the dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College and the attack on the school's president, Dr. H. C. Trenholm, by Gov. John Patterson. Reddick was fired from his teaching position two weeks ago by the State Board of Education.

Patterson, at the same board meeting, also told the board to consider the dismissal of Trenholm and ordered the administrator to attend the next meeting in July.

"The dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College was most unfortunate," IMA said. "This is a revival of repudiated McCarthyism .. To condemn anyone without a hearing is unjust. Therefore, we urge the governor and the Board of Education to withdraw the order of dismissal and grant Dr. Reddick an impartial hearing."

The group lauded Dr. Trenholm, saying he "has made Alabama State College what it is." It said that "It would be a contribution to the peace and harmony of this community if the governor would cease aggravating a grievous situation and leave the control of the college to Pres. Trenholm.

"It is unreasonable to expect this college president to do what has not been done in other places throughout the country where students are expressing themselves.

"We are convinced that the situation at the college cannot be adjusted by continued threats nor by a daily probing by state investigators. Given the freedom from such an atmosphere, those who have conducted affairs for more than two decades will bring order and tranquility to the school."

The statement was signed by the Revs. S. W. Schultz, president; H. J. Palmer, secretary; W. R. Johnson, M. Petway, H. H. Hubbard, R. Dubose, Jr.; and S. S. Seay.

Negro Teacher Leaves For Visit To Africa

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

A Negro teacher fired from his post on charges of Communist association left Wednesday for a two-week visit to Ghana in West Africa.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, former head of the history department at Alabama State College, said he will be the guest of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah during festivities marking Ghana's 3-year-old independence.

The State Board of Education fired Reddick June 14 after Gov. John Patterson accused him of being a Communist sympatizer and racial agitator.

IN TELEGRAM TO PATTERSON

The Montgomery Advertiser

NAACP Protests Reddick's Firing

Montgomery Ala.

The executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Friday took Gov. John Patterson to task for directing the dismissal of a Negro professor at Alabama State College.

Roy Wilkins, in a telegram to Patterson, said the NAACP "protests with utmost vigor" the dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick, who was fired Tuesday by order of the State Board of Education.

Belittling charges made by Gov. Patterson that Dr. Reddick had at one time been closely associated one time been close asssiation with pro-Communist organizations, Wilkins declared:

"Reddick's support of student protests against lunch counter discrimination is the real reason for actien against him."

The NAACP official also voiced protest to the proposed dismissal of H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State.

Patterson, in commenting on Wilkins' telegram, said it was "further proof of our charges against Reddick by admitting that he has been participating in the student disorders at Alabama State College."

"This fact is even more revealing in view of Reddick's close connection with Communists in past years," Patterson said. "It is also interesting to note that the NAACP, which has been barred from doing business in Alabama since 1956, is now coming to Reddick's defense. I don't believe the NAACP would speak out unless Reddick was also one of their agitators."

Protests Against Reddick Firing

Atlanta Daily World

Fri. 6-17-60 P. 1

Protest against the firing of Dr. L. D. Reddick from his post as head of the department of history at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., was registered Thursday in a joint statement signed by Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery; Rev. J. E. Lowery, president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association, Mobile, and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Birmingham.

The statement charged the State of Alabama with sinking "to a new low in the firing of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College, and the attempt to smear his character by accusing him of Communist association."

The statement read in part:

"The State of Alabama has sunk to a new low in the firing of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College, and the attempt to smear his character by accusing him of communist associations. No one with even the slightest regard for truth will pay any attention to these malicious charges by the Governor of Alabama. In the long run history will record who the true pro-communists are. They will not be the Negro citizens who are in a courageous and nonviolent quest for freedom and human dignity; but the Governor Pattersons, who through defiance of the law, undemocratic and un-ethical practices, and the tragic sabotage of justice, give Russia and all of her allies a strong propaganda tool to appeal to the uncommitted people of Asia and Africa. It is obvious what the Governor is seeking to do: He is seeking to bring a halt to the creative movement for human rights by making an example of a man who has committed no crime but that of exercising his constitutional right to support and sympathize with the non-violent movement for racial justice that has engulfed the whole south.

Atlanta Daily World

Moreover, it is a tragic denial of academic freedom. It is a sad day when a state government seeks to deprive its teachers of basic constitutional rights such as freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. We express our unqualified confidence in, and support of Dr. Reddick. He is an able scholar and a dedicated humanitarian. We know of his unswerving devotion to the ideals of American democracy, and his basic commitment to the ethical principles of the Christian Faith."

Negro Teacher Pleads For Reinstatement

Advertiser-Journal

An ousted Negro college professor, branded by Gov. John Patterson as a Communist sympathizer and racial agitator, has urged the State Board of Education to reinstate him.

Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick Saturday revealed copies of a formal plea sent to board members, asking them to rescind their June 14 order firing him as head of the History Department at Alabama State College.

Sun. 6-19-60

Patterson, who raised the charges of Communist associations against Reddick, was in Los Angeles for the Democratic Convention. Neither could State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart be reached immediately.

"My dismissal violated every principle of decency, fair play and justice," wrote the Negro teacher, who also requested a hearing on the issue and that copies of the accusations be made available to him.

Reddick was not present at the June 14 Board of Education meeting when Patterson urged the dismissal. The governor also presented a voluminous report on evidence against Reddick gathered by criminal investigators of the State Public Safety Department.

The 50-year-old Negro professor promptly denied Patterson's charges, which sought to link him with a number of Communist organizations and activities, mostly during the 1940s.

In a statement issued shortly after he was ordered fired, Reddick said:

"Gov. Patterson knows that I have never been a Communist. The public realizes that the governor is in political hot water, but is it fair for him to try to divert attention from the political and financial problems that he faces by needlessly attacking a school teacher."

Reddick said in his new effort to win back his job that the State Board of Education's action was unprecedented in like circumstances, adding: "the unproved charges against me has resulted in defamation of character and serious injury to my reputation."

Noting that he had never been accused of misconduct during his five years at Alabama State, he accused board members of denying him due process of law and freedom of speech.

Montgomery Group Of Ministers Hit Reddick's Firing

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala.

Sat. 6-25-60

(MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI)) — The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of this city has hit the dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College and the attack on the college president, Dr. H. C. Trenholm, by Gov. John Patterson. Reddick was fired from his teaching position two weeks ago by the State Board of Education.

Patterson, at the same board meeting, also told the board to reconsider the dismissal of Trenholm and ordered the administrator to attend the next meeting in person.

"The dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College was most unfortunate," IMA said. "This is a revival of repudiated McCarthyism . . . To condemn anyone without a hearing is unjust. Therefore, we urge the governor and the Board of Education to withdraw the order of dismissal and grant Dr. Reddick an impartial hearing."

The group lauded Dr. Trenholm, saying he "has made [illegible]

State College what it is." It said that "It would be a contribution to the peace and harmony of this community if the governor would cease aggravating a grievous situation and leave the control of the college to Pres. Trenholm.

"It is unreasonable to expect the college president to do what has not been done in other places throughout the country where students are expressing themselves.

"We are convinced that the situation at the college cannot be adjusted by continued threats nor by a daily probing by state investi-

New Orleans Stars at Rickwood Field, Sunday, June 26.

Before a reported official attendance of 1,624 fans, in spite of rainy weather, Palmore struckout nine and walked five. At bat, he drove in four runs on four hits.

Rightfielder Brown Jackkson drove in four runs on three hits.

The Black Barons will tackle the Philadelphia Stars in a doubleheader baseball classic Rickwood Field. Sunday afternoon, July 10.

IN TELEGRAM TO PATTERSON

NAACP Protests Reddick's Firing

The executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Friday took Gov. John Patterson to task for directing the dismissal of a Negro professor at Alabama State College.

Roy Wilkins, in a telegram to Patterson, said the NAACP "protests with utmost vigor" the dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick, who was fired Tuesday, by order of the State Board of Education.

Belittling charges made by Gov. Patterson that Dr. Reddick had at one time been closely associated one time been close association with pro-Communist organizations, Wilkins declared:

"Reddick's support of student protests against lunch counter discrimination is the real reason for action against him."

The NAACP official also voiced protest to the proposed dismissal of H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State.

Patterson, in commenting on Wilkins' telegram, said it was "further proof of our charges against Reddick by admitting that he has been participating in the student disorders at Alabama State College."

"This fact is even more revealing in view of Reddick's close connection with Communists in past years," Patterson said. "It is also interesting to note that the NAACP, which has been barred from doing business in Alabama since 1956, is now coming to Reddick's defense. I don't believe the NAACP would speak out unless Reddick was also one of their agitators."

Alabama State "Doomed"

Governor Patterson Fires Professor L.D. Riddick

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —Dr. L. D. Riddick, who says he was fired by Governor Patterson because of his biography of Dr. Martin Luther King, thinks Alabama State College is doomed "unless the people of the nation, who believe in education and academic freedom are aroused."

Dr. Riddick, who was professor of history and chairman of the department, said last week that the sit-ins in Montgomery were likely a part of the charges the governor had against him which led to his firing.

"I BELIEVE that the real reason Governor Patterson Patterson fired me was because of the biography I wrote of Martin Luther King and because of the sit-ins that have taken place in Montgomery," declared Dr. Reddick when he received the news that the Alabama Governor had fired him.

"The state of Alabama has been fighting Martin Luther King and his movement desperately," the ex-chairman of the department of history continued, "and the Governor knew that I had accompanied King to India; had testified for him at his trial and written Crusader Without Violence, the story of King's life. Moreover, the Governor has been mad at the faculty of Alabama State college ever since students there began their anti-jim crow campaign last February."

ON MARCH 25, 11 members of the faculty were threatened with firing. At that time, Gov. Paterson told the president of the institution, H. C. Trenholm, that unless he "straightened out" the college, "the Board of Education would find someone who can." More recently, Trenholm has been ordered to bring the personal file of every member of the faculty to the next meeting of the Board of Education. which comes in July. The board has not yet acted upon the Governor's recommendation that President Trenholm be asked to resign.

In ordering that Reddick be discharged, "before sundown" last Tuesday, the Governor accused him of "Communist associations." In answer to this, the professor said: "Since the Governor did not have any evidence of misconduct on my part during the five years that I have been teaching at Alabama State College, he had to reach back into history for his smear.

"THE OLD picture that he found was made back in 1946 when I was curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. At that time, I spoke at Madison Square Garden along with a dozen other speakers, one of whom was Andrei Vishinsky, then the Russian U. N. representative.

'The fact that I spoke from the same platform with Vishinsky makes me no more a communist than Gov. Patterson's conference with Presidential candidate John Kennedy makes Governor Patterson an integrationist."

Dr. Reddick concluded his statement by saying that "unless the people of the nation who believe in education and academic freedom are aroused, Alabama State College is doomed. The segregationists are out to punish any student or teacher who dares speak out with courage and dignity. Gov. Patterson was angered because I tried to tell the truth about Alabama in "Crusader Without Violence."

Civil Liberties Union Hits Firing Of Dr. Reddick

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The American Civil Liberties Union has declared that the ordered dismissal of a Negro college professor by Alabama Governor John Patterson was a violation of facademic freedom and "would completely discredit in academic circles the state's educational system."

The ACLU comment was contained in a letter from its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, noting the firing of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, chairman of the History Department of Alabama State College. Governor Patterson charged Dr. Reddick with Communist associations.

Asserting that if there was evidence that Dr. Reddick had misused his academic position the ACLU said the proper course would be to bring such a charge before a formal hearing at which Dr. Reddick would be entitled to the due process "which is every faculty member's right." In the absence of such a hearing and Dr. Reddick's dismissal, the ACLU said "we fear that you and the State Board of Education have fallen into the error of equating with Communism the indigenous Southern movement to attain racial equality by non-violent means. A loose charge of this nature can only further excite public feeling and impede rational consideration of the ways and means by which a minority group are to achieve their constitutional rights."

Reddick Denies Ties With Reds; Lashes Governor

MONTGOMERY, Alabama. "I believe that the real reason Governor Patterson fired me was because of the biography I wrote of Martin Luther King and because of the sit-ins that have taken place in Montgomery," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick when he received the news that the Alabama Governor had fired him.

"The state of Alabama has been fighting Martin Luther King and his movement desperately," the ex-Chairman of the Department of History continued, "and the Governor knew that I had accompanied King to India, had testified for him at his trial and written CRUSADER WITHOUT VIOLENCE, the story of King's life. Moreover, the Governor has been mad at the faculty of Alabama State College ever since students there began their anti-jim crow campaign last February."

In ordering that Reddick be discharged, "before sundown" last Tuesday, the Governor accused him of "Communist associations." In answer to this, the Professor said: "Since the Governor did not have any evidence of misconduct on my part during the five years that I have been teaching at Alabama State College, he had to reach back into history for his smear. The old picture that he found was made back in 1946 when I was Curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. At that time I spoke at Madison Square Garden along with a dozen other speakers, one of whom was Andrei Vishinsky, then the Russian U. N. representative.

"The fact that I spoke from the same platform with Vishinsky makes me no more a Communist than Gov. Patterson's conference with Presidential candidate John Kennedy makes Gov. Patterson an integrationist."

ALABAMA DISMISSES A NEGRO EDUCATOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 15 (AP)—Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, a Negro, head of the History Department at Alabama State College was dismissed yesterday at the insistence of Gov. John Patterson. The Governor charged that Dr. Reddick was a Communist sympathizer.

The professor denied the charge today. He said the Governor had made the accusation to "divert attention from the political and financial problems that he [Gov. Patterson] faces."

The dismissal was ordered by the State Board of Education.

Dr. Reddick took issue particularly with Governor Patterson's reference to a New York rally in 1946 at which the Negro educator appeared with the late Andrei Y. Vishinsky, then the Soviet Union's chief delegate to the United Nations.

"That I spoke from the same platform as Vishinsky," Dr. Reddick said, "makes me no more a Communist than Governor Patterson's conference with Presidential candidate John Kennedy makes the Governor an integrationist."

Governor Patterson is supporting Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The Governor's charges were based on an investigation by the Alabama Public Safety Department. In addition to the New York appearance with Mr. Vishinsky, the report said Dr. Reddick had been linked with a number of Communist organizations.

Firing 'reprisal,' says Reddick

Afro American

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick ordered "fired before sundown" by the Alabama State Board of Education at the insistence of Gov. John Patterson, charges that the step was in reprisal for his having dared "tell the truth about Alabama."

Dr. Reddick, well - known in educational and social science circles, was ordered fired Tuesday from the post as head of the history department which he had held for six years.

The order for the educator's dismissal came after Governor Patterson distributed to board members and the press a voluminous report on Dr. Reddick prepared by state investigators which charged him with Communist affiliation.

Baltimore, Md.

ALTHOUGH GOVERNOR Patterson had been informed prior to the meeting that Dr. Reddick had submitted his resignation, effective August 31. He pressed the board to fire him immediately "to get him off the payroll and get it into record."

Date 6/25/60

Dr. Reddick bluntly denied the Governor's accusation, declaring:

"Governor Patterson knows that I have never been a Communist. He knows too, that I am not an agitator, but from time to time do make serious studies of current and historical questions."

Later Dr. Reddick stated, "I believe the real reason Governor Patterson fired me was because of the biogrpahy I wrote of Martin Luther King and because of the sit-ins that have taken place in Montgomery."

Dr. Reddick accompanied Dr. King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott and non-violent struggle against jim crow, upon his trip to India, after which he wrote a biography of Dr. King—"Crusader Without Violence."

* * *

"THE STATE of Alabama," "has been fighting Martin Luther King and his movement desperately and the Governor knew that I had accompanied King to India, testified for him at his trial and had written the story of his life. Moreover, the Governor has been mad at the faculty of Alabama State College ever since students there began their anti - jim crow campaign last February."

On March 25, 11 members of the faculty were threatened with firing at the time Governor Patterson told President H. C. Trenholm that unless he "straightened out" the college, "the Board of Education will find someone who can."

While no action was taken on Dr. Trenholm at Tuesday's Board meeting, Governor Patterson said he felt that the Board ought to "seriously consider replacing him... I'd like to see someone heading up the school who is loyal to the state of Alabama."

* * *

IN DR. REDDICK'S answer to Governor Patterson's charges, he concluded:

"Unless the people of the nation, who believe in education and academic freedom are aroused, Alabama State College is doomed. The segregationists are out to punish any student or teacher who dares speak out with courage and dignity.

"Governor Patterson was angered because I tried to tell the truth about Alabama in "Crusader Without Violence."

Protests against the firing of Dr. Reddick were registered immediately in a joint statement signed by Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Rev. J. E. Lowery president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Withdrawal Of Order Is Requested

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 6/25/60

Joint Statement Made On Behalf Of Dr. L. D. Riddick

P. 4

ATLANTA, Ga. — Protest against the firing of Dr. L. D. Reddick from his post as head of the department of history at Alabama State college, Montgomery, Ala. was registered last week in a joint statement signed by Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery; the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association, Mobile, and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement of Human Rights, Birmingham.

The statement charged the State of Alabama with sinking "to a new low in the firing of Dr. L. D. Reddick from the faculty of Alabama State College, and the attempt to smear his character by accusing him of Communist association."

"HISTORY will record who the true Pro - Communists are," the signers declared, and specified —

"They will not be the Negro citizens who are in courageous, non-violent quest for freedom and human dignity; but the Governor Pattersons, who through defiance of the law, undemocratic and unethical practices, and the tragic sabotage of justice, give Russia and all of her allies a strong propaganda tool to appeal to the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa."

Withdrawal of the order dismissing Dr. Reddick and "a public apology" were urged upon Governor John Patterson as "the only thing to do," in a telegram to the governor by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, militant civil rights leader of Birmingham, Ala.

Reddick To Ghana, Wants Ala. Hearing

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 6/11/60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. L. D. Reddick, the professor that the Governor of Alabama fired from Alabama State College "before sundown," June 11, has been invited by the Government of Ghana to participate in the celebration of the African nation's birth as a Republic, in the week-long ceremonies that began June 30. Dr. Reddick will be an all-expenses - paid guest of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, who met the Professor while the African leader was studying at Lincoln University (Pa.) and at the University of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile, national as well as local organizations are demanding that Governor John Patterson reinstate Dr. Reddick to his position and arrange an impartial hearing on any charges that may be made against him. The Goveronr has alleged "communist associations" against the Professor but it is generally believed that the real reason was Dr. Reddick's association with Dr. Martin Luther King and the student sit-in movement.

The Governor also asked for the resignation of Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, who has been President of the institution for thirty -five years, but the Board of Education deferred action on this.

Ever since the Reddick firing, protests have flooded the Governor's office and that of the State Supt., of Education, Frank Stewart. Among the protesting groups are The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, NAACP, American Civil Liberties Union, Montgomery Improvement Assn., The Department of History, the University of Chicago, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, The Amelioration and Restoration Society and the American Association of University Professors.

The LEE COUNTY BULLETIN, white, published at Opelika, Alabama, in an editorial entitled "Patterson And Board Erred In Firing Reddick," stated:

"...The time has not come -and never will come - when public officials, giving way to anger and hysteria, can afford to act in any manner short of the best traditions of our American tradition of fairness and justice. The professor was not allowed a hearing by the board. He had no chance to face his accusers. This right is written deeply and irrevocably into the American ideal."

The American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram to the Governor, pointed out that his action and that of the Board might well discredit the entire educational system of the state before the rating agencies for colleges and secondary schools.

Reddick Is Fired From Ala. State

B'ham World B'ham, Ala
Sat. 6-18-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—Dr. L. D. Reddick, former chief librarian at Atlanta University, was fired from his teaching position at Alabama State College here Tuesday by the State Board of Education because of what Gov. John Patterson termed his Communist associations. Reddick had already resigned from the school effective August 31.

However, Patterson insisted on forcing him to get him off the faculty and to put the action into his record. One dissenting vote was cast against the ouster move.

Patterson said that he had evidence of Reddick's associations with a group called Contemporary Writers. He said that the head of the department of history at the Alabama institution was a speaker at a meeting sponsored by Contemporary in New York in 1945.

Fulton Police records quoted the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, as saying that the chairman of Contemporary had defined the group as composed of "Marxist and other anti- Fascist writers."

* * * * *

Reddick, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., has degrees from Fisk University and the University of Chicago, and has taught at Kentucky State College and Dillard University. He once was a curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, a lecturer at City College and the New School for Social Research in New York.

The Alabama board directed the president of the college to dismiss Reddick "before sundown today." Alabama State was the scene of demonstrations against segregation laws. Reddick is a close associate of Atlanta's Dr. Martin L. King, Jr.

* * * * *

The board was also urged by Patterson to seriously consider the replacing of Alabama State's President Dr. H. Council Trenholm. No action was taken on the matter but Trenholm has been ordered to appear at the next meeting in July. Trenholm refused comment on the subject.

Reddick Denies Ties With Reds; Lashes Governor

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama. "I believe that the real reason Governor Patterson fired me was because of the biography I wrote of Martin Luther King and because of the situations that have taken place in Montgomery," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick when he received the news that the Alabama Governor had fired him.

Sat-6-18-60

"The state of Alabama has been fighting Martin Luther King and his movement desperately," the ex-Chairman of the Department of History continued, "and the Governor knew that I had accompanied King to India, had testified for him at his trial and written CRUSADER WITHOUT VIOLENCE, the story of King's life. Moreover, the Governor has been mad at the faculty of Alabama State College ever since students there began their anti-jim crow campaign last February."

In ordering that Reddick be discharged, "before sundown" last Tuesday, the Governor accused him of "Communist associations." In answer to this, the Professor said: "Since the Governor did not have any evidence of misconduct on my part during the five years that I have been teaching at Alabama State College, he had to reach back into history for his smear. The old picture that he found was made back in 1945 when I was Curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. At that time, I spoke at Madison Square Garden along with a dozen other speakers, one of whom was Andrei Vishinsky, then the Russian U. N. representative.

"The fact that I spoke from the same platform with Vishinsky makes me no more a communist than Gov. Patterson's conference with Presidential candidate John Kennedy makes Gov. Patterson an integrationist."

Reddick denies being fired by N.Y. Library

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 6-18-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 18 —L. D. Reddick, ousted Alabama State College history professor, denied Saturday that he was discharged from the New York Public Library "because of Communist activities" as reported in The Birmingham News.

The allegation was included in a 19-page summary submitted to the State Board of Education by Gov. John Patterson this week. The report listed information Reddick had been connected with Communist associations, and resulted in Reddick's summary dismissal by the board.

IN CHALLENGING the reference to his leaving the New York library, Reddick said in a statement:

"I have sent out a general statement in answer to the charges that Gov. Patterson has made against me in connection with my dismissal from Alabama State College. Your paper was good enough to print part of my answer.

"However, I noticed one accusation in your front page story of June 15 that I did not see anywhere else: that I was discharged from the New York Public Library 'because of Communist activities.'

"This is utterly false. I voluntarily resigned from the library in 1948 because the institution was unable to provide sufficient funds for the expansion of my department, the famous Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature. Also, I was offered a position with a much larger budget at Atlanta University.

"YOU KNOW, of course, that you may confirm these facts by checking with the New York Public Library.

"In fairness, please give your correction the same prominent display that you gave the story with the false and libelous charge."

For Red Connections Governor Fires Negro Educator

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Wed. 6-15-60

MONTGOMERY (AP) — A Negro educator, branded by Gov. John Patterson as a Communist sympathizer and racial agitator, was out of his faculty job at Alabama State College today.

The state Board of Education Tuesday ordered the immediate firing of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the History Department at the Montgomery Negro school since 1955.

Patterson also urged the board to replace Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the Negro college where students have staged numerous anti-segregation protests recently. No action was taken on that.

Reddick, 50-year-old native of Jacksonville, Fla., and chief librarian at Atlanta University until he joined the Alabama State faculty, could not be reached immediately for comment.

However, Trenholm said he wrote Reddick Tuesday notifying him of his immediate dismissal.

Although no action was taken against the college president, he was directed to appear at the next board meeting to be called sometime in July.

Of Patterson's suggestion that he be removed, Trenholm said only: "I didn't know that had been discussed."

The governor told board members he had been advised that Reddick had resigned effective Aug. 31, but insisted on the firing to get him off the faculty now and put the action into his record.

Lone dissenter in the 9-1 vote was board member Robert R. Locklin of Mobile, who said he also deplored the teacher's background but could not foster firing anyone without a hearing.

To support his charge of Communist connections, Patterson gave board members a voluminous report on evidence on Reddick gathered by investigators of the State Public Safety Department.

The file listed Reddick as a speaker at a meeting of a group called Contemporary Writers of New York Feb. 25, 1948.

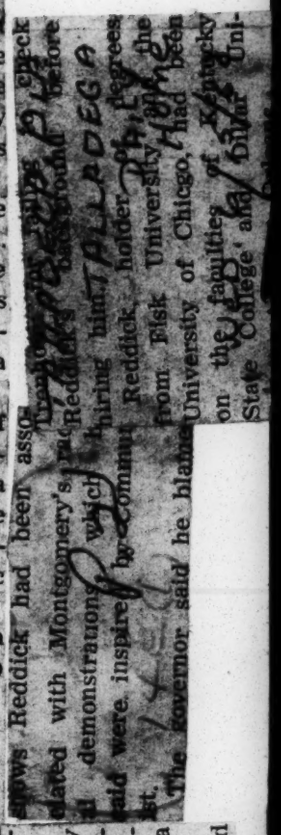
The document referred to an article in the Communist newspaper, The Daily Worker, quoting the Contemporary Writers' chairman as defining the organization as a group of "Marxist and other anti-Fascist writers."

A newspaper photo in the report showed Reddick at a "Get Together with Russia Rally" at Madison Square Garden in 1948.

Investigation showed, Patterson said, that the group which sponsored the rally had been cited by the U.S. attorney general as subversive and communistic.

Patterson said Fulton County Criminal Court records in Atlanta showed Reddick was convicted there Jan. 12, 1949, on a morals charge.

The governor said the record



Alabama State

The Louisville Defender

Governor Wants Reddick

Louisville, Ky.

Firing Before "Sundown"

Thurs. 6-23-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. H. Council Trenholm has been called upon by the State Board of Education to show why he should not be dismissed as president of Alabama State College, which he has headed for 34 years.

The educator, one of the oldest college presidents from the standpoint of service in the nation, was informed of the recommendation by Gov. John Patterson as he concluded writing a letter to Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick informing him that he had been fired by the board.

Reddick, 50, head of the history department and on the staff of the college for six years, had already submitted his resignation to become effective August 31, when Patterson told Trenholm to "fire him before sundown".

Trenholm said he was unaware of Patterson's recommendation regarding himself as he had left the meeting of the board to inform Reddick of his dismissal. He refused to comment.

Reddick, however, referring to Patterson's charges that he was a communist, said:

Communist or Integrationist

"Gov. Patterson knows that I have never been a communist. That I spoke from the same platform as Andrei Vyshinsky makes me no more communist than his having his picture made with John Kennedy makes him an integrationist."

Vyshinsky was once the chief Russian delegate to the United Nations. Kennedy, seeking the Democratic nomination for president, favors school integration, which Gov. Patterson bitterly opposes.

Patterson called on the board to "give serious consideration" to replacing Trenholm as president of the college where students in recent months have been involved in numerous anti-segregation demonstrations.

No immediate action was taken to replace Trenholm, but he was directed to appear at the next board meeting in July, bringing with him complete files on all Alabama State faculty members.

Digs Up Old Charges

In addition to his affiliation with known Communist organization, the report showed that Reddick was convicted of fornication and adultery in Atlanta in 1949.

Describing Reddick as a "known agitator" Patterson said the professor's link with Communist organizations gave credence to charges that "Communists are involved" in the sit-ins and other pro-integration demonstrations in the South.

Patterson said he had been advised that Reddick submitted his resignation the day after state investigators went to the schools to look at his file.

The first time the investigators went to the campus, Patterson said, Dr. Trenholm refused to give them Reddick's file.

"I think the board ought to seriously consider replacing him (Dr. Trenholm) as president of the college," Patterson said. "I'd like to see someone heading up the school who is loyal to the state of Alabama."

He said further that it was "inexcusable that Reddick was ever hired".

Replacement

"I would like to see the board commence some action toward replacing Dr. Trenholm," the governor repeated. "It would be refreshing to have someone come here and tell us that the school has been cleaned up".

The file on Reddick included a photostatic copy of a news-paper article with a picture showing Reddick with Vyshinsky, at a "Get Together With Russia Rally" at Madison Square Garden.

The file quoted records of the Fulton County Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Atlanta, showing that Reddick was a speaker at a 1948 meeting of writers, a group later described by the Daily Worker as being made up of Marxists and other anti-Fascist writers.

Reddick was identified further by a letter from the New York City Police Department as a lecturer at a Communist-sponsored school.

The lone vote cast against Reddick's firing was by Robert Locklin of Mobile. Locklin said he did not oppose the dismissal, but did object to the firing of any teacher without a hearing.

"I wonder if we aren't setting a dangerous precedent," Locklin said.

The Reddick Case

Editor, The Advertiser:

In answer to the *Lee County Bulletin's* comment that Patterson erred in firing Reddick, the writer doesn't seem well informed or he would know the time to act now is when you are angry or full of hate.

If he had read the papers he would know that only a few days ago Warren and his crew so full of hate for the South, lost all reason and ruled the accused no longer has the right to face the accuser or has the right to cross examine his accuser or even know his name or does that apply only when the Negro is the accuser? Since the shoe is on the other foot [in the Reddick case] I bet old Warren and the NAACP are scratching heads trying to figure this one out.

Dothan, Ala. J. A. NORRIS.

Asks Ala. Governor

The Pittsburgh Courier

To Rehire Reddick

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Southern Conference Educational Fund called on state officials to rescind the firing of Dr. L. D. Reddick, Alabama State College professor, "in the interest of academic freedom and the future of education in Alabama."

Dr. Reddick was dismissed on order of Governor John Patterson and the State Board of Education. He had been head of the History Department at Alabama State for six years.

The fired professor has been an outspoken supporter of student protests against segregation. He is a close associate of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and author of a biography of Dr. King, "Crusader Without Violence."

Governor Patterson charged Dr. Reddick with being an "agitator and Communist sympathizer." Dr. Reddick denied Communist affiliations and said the Governor was trying to "divert attention from the political and financial problems that he faces."

IN A LETTER to the Governor, the S. C. E. F. said the firing was "symptomatic of the current tragic atmosphere which is stripping the South's schools and colleges of some of its best minds and its best teachers." The fund wrote:

"The Communist charges are the same old smoke screen behind which defenders of the status quo in the South seek to destroy any person who works for change . . . I know you cannot agree with Dr. Reddick's ideas because he does not believe in segregation. But you must see that if you drive from our schools and colleges every person who thinks for himself you will destroy education itself. The forcing of teachers to conform to state policies is an accepted practice under totalitarian governments; it has no place in a democracy . . .

"Recently we have seen one of our great universities, Vanderbilt in Nashville, almost destroyed because its best teachers refused to work in an atmosphere where freedom of conscience was denied. Outstanding Negro teachers have recently been fired at state colleges in Florida and Kentucky. There is no way of guessing how many superior teachers have left the South quietly and voluntarily in recent years because they could not continue to function where freedom of expression was stifled.

"The ultimate losers are our young people — and, of course, our democracy which, to survive, must have citizens trained to think, not robots trained to conform."

Alabama's Teachers Back Trenholm Prod Gover

Denounce Firing of A&M Prexy

The Atlanta Courier

By Trezzvant W. Anderson

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Rep... signed by Wayman R. F. Grant, ... president, and Dr. George W. ... teachers in the state, the Ala... Jones, executive secretary. ... bama State Teachers Association of the association. ... has urged Gov. John Patterson (See other stories on Page 5) ... to reconsider his publicly an... The wire said: "We regret and ... nounced views that Dr. H. Coun... deplore the unfortunate and un... ul Trenholm, president of Ala... fair implication that Dr. Tren... bama State College, be fired as ... holm has not acted in the best in... president. ... terest of the state of Alabama. ... Dr. Trenholm has held the post ... As president of Alabama State ... over 30 years. ... College Dr. Trenholm has fo... The association sent a wire to ... some 30 years unselfishly and u... Governor Patterson urging him ... stintingly given us his energ... to "reconsider your directive ... and service for the developme...

...for the Elks for some 30 years.
...a regional director of education
...in the matter. He has also been
...re ieels or what he intends to do

Negro Teacher Linked To Reds, Ordered Fired

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

ASC Ouster Given Push By Governor

Wed. 6-15-60 P. 1

By BOB INGRAM

The State Board of Education Tuesday ordered the immediate firing of a faculty member of Alabama State College for Negroes after he was branded by Gov. John Patterson as an agitator and Communist sympathizer.

By a vote of 9-1 the board directed college president Dr. H. Councill Trenholm to fire Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick "before sundown today." Reddick, 50 years old, has been head of the history department at the college for six years.

14e(1)

Patterson also called on the board to "give serious consideration" to replacing Trenholm as president of the Negro college where students in recent months have been involved in numerous anti-sgregation demonstrations.

NO QUICK ACTION

No immediate action was taken to replace Trenholm, but he was directed to appear at the next board meeting in July, bringing with him complete files on all Alabama State faculty members.

Dr. Trenholm said late Tuesday that he had been notified of the board's action and had immediately mailed a letter to Reddick notifying him of his dismissal.

Trenholm said he would "talk to Dr. Reddick personally" later.

The college president said he was not aware of Gov. Patterson's proposal that he too be fired.

"I didn't know that had been discussed," he said in declining comment.

Gov. Patterson said he had been informed that Dr. Reddick had resigned from his position effective Aug. 31 but the chief executive insisted on firing him immediately. The board agreed.

PATTERSON SHOWS PHOTO OF NEGRO PROFESSOR AND RUSSIAN
Legal Adviser Bob Bradley Holds Picture Of Reddick, Vyshinsky

VOLUMINOUS REPORT

The action came after the governor distributed to board members and members of the press a voluminous report on Reddick prepared by state investigators.

In addition to his affiliation with known Communist organizations, the report showed that Reddick was convicted of fornication and adultery in Atlanta in 1949.

Describing Reddick as a "known agitator," Patterson said the professor's link with Communist organizations gave credence to charges that Communists are involved in the sit-ins and other pro-integration demonstrations in the South.

Patterson said he had been advised that Reddick submitted his resignation the day after state investigators went to the school to look at his file.

NO FILE

The first time the investigators went to the campus, Patterson said, Dr. Trenholm refused to give them Reddick's file.

"I think the board ought to seriously consider replacing him (Dr. Trenholm) as president of the college," Patterson said. "I'd like to see someone heading up the school who is loyal to the state of Alabama."

Wed 6-15-60

He said further that it was "inexcusable that Reddick was ever hired."

"I would like to see the board commence some action toward replacing Dr. Trenholm," the governor repeated. "It would be refreshing to have someone come here and tell us that the school has been cleaned up."

COPY SHOWN

The file on Reddick included a photostatic copy of a newspaper article with a picture showing Reddick with Andrei Vyshinsky, the then Russian delegate to the United Nations, at a "Get Together With Russia Rally" at Madison Square Garden.

The file quoted records of the Fulton County Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Atlanta, showing that Reddick was a speaker at a 1948 meeting of writers, a group later described by the Daily Worker as being made up of "Marxists and other anti-Fascist writers."

Reddick was identified further by a letter from the New York City Police Department as a lecturer at a Communist-sponsored school.

The lone vote cast against Reddick's firing was by Robert Locklin of Mobile. Locklin said he did not oppose the dismissal, but did object to the firing of any teacher without a hearing.

"I wonder if we aren't setting a dangerous precedent," Locklin said.

Commies on campus?—

Alabama State head faces ax, teacher fired

Birmingham, News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 6/15/60

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 15—The president of Alabama State College for Negroes today faced possible dismissal for what Gov. John Patterson called failure to "clean up that mess" on the college faculty in connection with recent student anti-segregation demonstrations.

The governor suggested to the State Board of Education yesterday that Communists might be planted on the college faculty to stir up racial agitation.

The school board ordered a Negro professor fired summarily after Gov. Patterson presented a report indicating the professor had been connected with Communist associations.

MEMBERS THEN voted to ask Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State, to report at the July board meeting on what he had done toward carrying out board orders to fire faculty members connected with anti-segregation demonstrations.

Patterson, referring to Dr. Trenholm, said, "I think the board ought to seriously consider replacing him as president and completely reorganizing the faculty."

The state school board ordered Negro student leaders of lunch counter "sit-ins" expelled after several demonstrations a few weeks ago.

THE BOARD ALSO directed Dr. Trenholm to discharge faculty members connected with the demonstrations.

Patterson yesterday presented board members with results of a report by the State Department of Public Safety on Lawrence Dunbar Reddick, 50, head of the history department at Alabama State here.

The 19-page summary indicated Reddick has a background of Communist activities and included a photostat of a full page from The New York Times, dated Dec. 3, 1946. The photostat showed a picture of Reddick with the then Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky.

Redick also was reported as having spoke at a meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, where Vishinsky was the main speaker.

PATTERSON'S REPORT included a confidential statement from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation quoting The New York World Telegram as saying Reddick was a Communist and adding that Reddick had been fired from a position with the New York Public Library because of Communist activities.

The governor, calling for dismissal of Reddick, declared, "I think this man's close association with Communists demonstrates that Communists are involved in these student demonstrations."

Patterson said he wanted the board to adopt a resolution "firing this man before sundown today."

PATTERSON SAID he thought former President Harry Truman was correct in saying Negro sit-ins were Communist-inspired.

Reddick reportedly resigned his position at Alabama State effective Aug. 31 and his contract was not renewed for the Summer term.

The board ordered Reddick dismissed in a nine to one vote, with Robert R. Locklin of Mobile dissenting.

He told the board he voted against the resolution "because I think we should give him a hearing before firing him."

Locklin said he would like to ask Reddick if he were the same L. D. Reddick convicted of adultry and fornication in Atlanta.

THE REPORT submitted by Patterson showed Reddick was convicted and fined $25 in Atlanta several years ago.

Patterson noted that Reddick was not a voter or a citizen of Alabama. He pointed out that Reddick could not vote in any state in the union because he has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

"GOV. PATTERSON knows that I have never been a Communist," the educator said. "He knows, too, that I am not an agitator, but from time to time do make serious studies of current and historical questions.

"The public realizes that the governor is in political hot water, but is it fair for him to try to divert attention from the political and financial problems that he faces by needlessly attacking a school teacher?"

The ousted history professor said Patterson "had to reach back into history for his smear" because he "could not find any specific evidence against me for anything I have done during the five years I have been at Alabama State College."

REDDICK MENTIONED a rally in New York in 1946 where he appeared with Andrei Vyshinsky, one of the incidents the governor had cited.

The Negro educator said that the rally was held to celebrate the victory over Axic powers in World War II and at a time when Americans were hoping that the United States and Russia, as wartime allies, "would remain united in peacetime."

For Red Connections

The Talladega Daily Home

Governor Fires Negro Educator

Talladega, Ala
Wed 6-15-60

MONTGOMERY (AP) — A Negro educator, branded by Gov. John Patterson as a Communist sympathizer and racial agitator, was out of his faculty job at Alabama State College today.

The state Board of Education Tuesday ordered the immediate firing of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the History Department at the Montgomery Negro school since 1955.

Patterson also urged the board to replace Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the Negro college where students have staged numerous anti-segregation protests recently. No action was taken on that.

Reddick, 50-year-old native of Jacksonville, Fla., and chief librarian at Atlanta University until he joined the Alabama State faculty, could not be reached immediately for comment.

However, Trenholm said he wrote Reddick Tuesday notifying him of his immediate dismissal.

Although no action was taken against the college president, he was directed to appear at the next board meeting to be called sometime in July.

Of Patterson's suggestion that he be removed, Trenholm said only: "I didn't know that had been discussed."

The governor told board members he had been advised that Reddick had resigned effective Aug. 31, but insisted on the firing to get him off the faculty now and put the action into his record.

Lone dissenter in the 9-1 vote was board member Robert R. Locklin of Mobile, who said he also deplored the teacher's background but could not foster firing anyone without a hearing.

To support his charge of Communist connections, Patterson gave board members a voluminous report on evidence on Reddick gathered by investigators of the State Public Safety Department.

The file listed Reddick as a speaker at a meeting of a group called Contemporary Writers of New York Feb. 25, 1948.

The document referred to an article in the Communist newspaper, The Daily Worker, quoting the Contemporary Writers' chairman as defining the organization as a group of "Marxist and other anti-Fascist writers."

A newspaper photo in the report showed Reddick at a "Get Together with Russia Rally" at Madison Square Garden in 1948.

Investigation showed, Patterson said, that the group which sponsored the rally had been cited by the U.S. attorney general as subversive and communistic.

Patterson said Fulton County Criminal Court records in Atlanta showed Reddick was convicted there Jan. 12, 1949, on a morals charge.

The governor said the record shows Reddick had been associated with Montgomery's racial demonstrations, which he said were inspired by Communist.

The governor said he blamed Trenholm for failing to check Reddick's background before hiring him.

Reddick, holder of degrees from Fisk University and the University of Chicgo, had been on the faculties of Kentucky State College and Dillar University in New Orleans.

14e(1) 1960

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

DR. L.D. REDDICK
COPPIN STATE TEAcHERS COLLEGE
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. L. D. Reddick To Coppin State Teachers College

BALTIMORE — (ANP) Dr. L. D. Reddick who resigned from the faculty of Alabama State college in a civil rights dispute has accepted a position as professor of history at Coppin State Teachers college here.

Coppin has an integrated faculty and student body, though it is still predominately Negro. It owes its name to the celebrated Fannie Jackson Coppin, who was the first Negro woman in the United States to receive a college degree. The college is now in the midst of a program of expansion under the leadership of its president Dr. Parlett L. Moore.

Dr. Reddick is continuing his research and writing on the student sit-in movement.

14e(1) 1960 ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

LEE COUNTY BULLETIN
DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK
GOVERNOR PATTERSON

Patterson And Board Erred In Firing Reddick

Montgomery Advertiser
Lee County Bulletin

GOV. PATTERSON and the State Board of Education did not distinguish themselves for judicious fairness by the manner in which they dismissed Prof. Lawrence D. Reddick of Alabama State College. Gov. Patterson, irked by Reddick's part in student demonstrations against segregation laws, told the board that Reddick is a communist and, therefore, had to be fired. Whereupon the board summarily terminated his contract.

Gov. Patterson's feeling or antagonism against Prof. Reddick is understandable. Patterson has promised to hold the line against integration efforts. Reddick no doubt lent his support to the student demonstrations. The Governor was provoked.

The harrassment and fear the state board felt also is understandable. Members probably had no doubt in their minds as to the validity of charges against the professor. After all, no less a man than former President Harry Truman only a few days before had said the sit-ins and other demonstrations were communist inspired if not communist conducted.

But the time has not come—and never will come—when public officials, giving way to anger and hysteria, can afford to act in any manner short of the best traditions of our American tradition of fairness and justice. The professor was not allowed a hearing by the borad. He had no chance to face his accusers. This right is written deeply and irrevocably into the American ideal.

Reddick already had tendered his resignation effective Aug. 31. He was not teaching this summer. For all practical intents and purposes, then, he had finished at Alabama State College. There was no compulsion for the Governor and the board to act as they did. It was not necessary that they declare in this manner. Their determination is well known, both at Alabama State College and in the state generally. This precipitate action — coupled by refusal to give the accused a hearing—only fans animosity and fear to a hotter pitch.

This is another in a long line of actions which easily could be hastening Alabama down the road to destruction of her public education system. Despite all the pressures, the fears, and the anger, this is not a necessary conclusion of the segregation matter. As Virginia has shown, a "freedom of choice" system pro- ing a sensible, legal, and satisfac- nswer. The state's best thought and energy ought to be channeled into an effort to keep our public education rather than toward stirring the flames of strife.

MIA pays tribute to fired Ala. State profs

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
7-9-17-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Four ex-members of the faculty of Alabama State College, casualties of the crossfire between Gov. John Patterson and integrationist forces in the state, were honored Thursday by the Montgomery Improvement Association.

The four, who received bronze plaques attesting their services to citizens of Montgomery and the South, are Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Mrs. Mary Burks, Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson and Robert Williams.

All were either dismissed or resigned after a total of more than 58 years of teaching experience at the college.

Dr. Reddick, head of the history department, was ordered fired by Governor Patterson for "open integrationist activities" after he write a biography of Dr. Martin Luther King, "Crusader Without Violence," and accompanied Dr. King on an overseas tour of Africa and India.

* * *

MRS. BURKS was an associate professor of English at the college and supported the MIA during its now historic drive to end segregation on Montgomery buses.

Mrs. Robinson, also an assistant professor of English, was at one time the editor of "The Newsletter," publication of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Mr. Williams, an instructor in music and voice, assisted in the defense of the Rev.Martin Luther King when he was subjected to repeated attacks by segregationist groups.

THE REV. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the MIA, who presented the plaques declared that it was "an unusual privilege to present plaques to dedicated servants in the struggle for freedom for the burdens of ostracism and exploitation which is our lot here in Montgomery."

The sum of $322.24 was raised and forwarded to Mrs. Rosa Parks, the original plaintiff in the Montgomery bus suit, who is now residing in Detroit.

Sharply critical of statements which have described Mrs. Parks as "the forgotten heroine" of the Montgomery movement, R. D. Nesbitt, chairman of the MIA finance committee, disclosed that contributions of more than $1,034 had been made to Mrs. Parks since disclosure of her intention to leave Montgomery.

* * *

WHILE SHE was in Montgomery, Mr. Nesbitt said, she was given employment at the MIA office and a contribution of $300 was raised to aid her in meeting her financial obligations.

Other speakers included the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., MIA executive secretary, and Bernard Lee, Montgomery leader of the student sit down movement.

Negro attorney declines to comment on suit brought by expelled students

Birm News Birmingham, Alabama
Jul. 17 1960

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16—Montgomery Negro Attorney Fred D. Gray declined to elaborate Saturday on what arguments he may use in representing six Negro students who this week filed suit against the State Board of Education, Gov. John Patterson, Alabama State College and College President H. Councill Trenholm.

Gray, a leader in Negro legal maneuvers to eliminate segregation, said, "It is not our practice to comment on suits of this type."

14e(1)

The students, expelled from Alabama State for their part in a sit-in demonstration, claim their rights under the 14th Amendment were violated when they were refused service in a white lunchroom here.

THE SUIT, FILED in U. S. District Court Wednesday, is ticketed for a hearing before Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Aug. 22. It seeks a permanent injunction to restrain the defendants from preventing their attending the college.

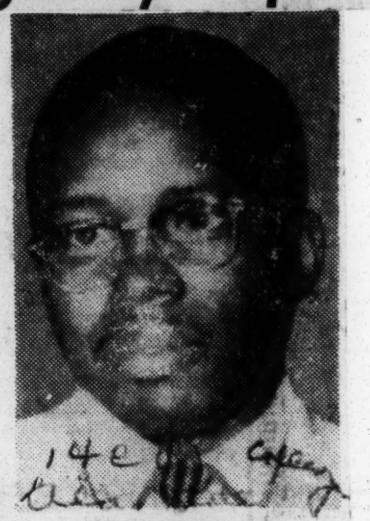
Dr. Trenholm expelled the students on demand of Gov. Patterson, ex-officio chairman of the Board of Education, who said college officials cannot allow "a handful of agitators" to disrupt social routine.

Superintendent of Education Frank Stewart was not named a defendant in the case.

THE PLAINTIFFS are St. John Dixon, Elroy Embry, Bernard Lee, Marzette Watts, Edward English Jones and Joseph Peterson.

They contend they were unjustly expelled for "peaceful demonstrations and other lawful protests against the refusal of state and local governmental authorities to comply with provisions of the Constitution of the United States concerning racial discrimination."

They also claim their expulsions were taken without regard to rules or regulations, but merely as "retaliation and punishment."



14e Cafeteria

FRED GRAY
. . . No comment

Six Expelled Negroes Ask U.S. Judge For Readmission

Birm Post-Herald
7-14-60

MONTGOMERY, July 14 (UPI)—Six Negro students expelled from Alabama State College here for leading anti-segregation protests appealed to U. S. Judge Frank M. Johnson today for re-admission to the all-Negro school.

The students, St. John Dixon, Bernard Lee, Marzette Watts, Edward E. Jones, Joseph Peterson and Elroy Embry, were among nine students expelled from the state-supported school March 2 by the state Board of Education at the request of Gov. John Patterson.

Hearing Is Set

Johnson set Aug. 22 as the date for a hearing on the students' motion for an injunction restraining those responsible for the expulsion from interfering with their right "to complete our education."

Named as defendants in the suit were Patterson, members of the state Board of Education and Alabama State President H. Councill Trenholm.

The suit charged the expulsion was "taken without regard to any valid rule or regulation concerning student conduct and merely retaliated against, punished and sought to intimidate the plaintiffs for having lawfully sought service in a publicly owned lunchroom which service without regard to race is guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution."

Arbitrary Action Charged

The complaint said the "expulsion from Alabama State College came without warning, notice of charges, opportunity to appear before the defendants or at any other hearing, opportunity to offer testimony in defense, cross-examination of accusers, appeal or other opportunity to defend the plaintiff's rights not to be arbitrarily expelled."

Ed Strickland, administrative assistant to Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, said the attorney general's office had not been notified of the petition. "However, since we are attorneys for the state Board of Education, we will be notified. And this office will do all in its power to uphold the state Board of Education."

Monday Hearing Is Set For Expelled Students

B'ham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Alabama
July 17 1960

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 17 (UPI)—U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today scheduled a hearing Monday on a petition by six expelled Alabama State College students to be reinstated.

The students, expelled by the state Board of Education for participating in a sit-in protest at the county courthouse snack bar, are asking temporary and permanent injunctions to stop the board from "obstructing, hindering and otherwise interferring" with their right to attend college.

14e(1)

The students claim the expulsion violated their rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The suit also names as defendants Gov. John Patterson, ex-officio chairman of the State Board of Education, and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Alabama State president, who actually issued the expulsion order.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who will represent the defendants along with his assistants, Nicholas Hare and Gordon Madison, said he would file motions to strike and dismiss the suit. Gallion said the governor's legal advisor, Robert P. Bradley, probably would assist in the case.

The students — Bernard Lee, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, St. John Dixon, Edward E. Jones and Joseph Peterson — will be represented by Negro Atty. Fred Gray.

The Board of Education has been called into a special meeting Monday morning just prior to the hearing to discuss plans.

The students were ordered expelled for allegedly leading other Negro students in the sit-in at the all-white lunchroom. Three other students were expelled and 20 others placed on probation.

14e(1) 1960

STUDENTS- EXPELLED (CASE)

Six Ousted At 'Bama State

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Filing Plea In U.S. Court

Six Negroes expelled from Alabama State College for racial demonstrations will go before a federal judge Monday to ask reinstatement.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., will be urged to issue an injunction to prevent state school authorities from interfering with the former students' right "to complete their education."

An hour and a half before the 10 a.m. hearing, members of the state Board of Education will meet with School Supt. Frank R. Stewart to discuss the suit pending against them.

Gov. John Patterson as ex-officio board chairman and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State president, are also defendants in the suit filed by the Negroes expelled after a sit-in at the white-only courthouse grill last Feb. 25.

Three other Negroes were expelled and 20 more put on probation at the same time, but they did not join the six who are complaining that the explulsion order violates the U.S. Constitution.

The complaining Negroes said their ouster was an effort to retaliate against, punish and intimidate them "for having lawfully sought service in a public-owned lunchroom."

The courthouse grill is in a public building, but is privately operated.

Seeking readmittance to the Negro college are Bernard Lee, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, Jt. John Dixon, Edward English, Jones and Joseph Peterson.

Since his ouster Embry has been convicted twice of trying to dine publicly with a visiting white theology student from Boston. Watts was one of 13 Negroes who sought enrollment at the white University of Alabama Center here in March. No action was announced on the applications.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

GOVERNOR ON STAND

Court Weighs Re-Entry For 6 Ousted Students

Tues. 8/23/60

By ART OSGOODE

Six Negro students at Alabama State College expelled for taking part in racial demonstrations sought reinstatement in a hear-ing before U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. here Monday.

Gov. John Patterson and members of the State Board of Education took the stand in the afternoon to give their reasons for voting to expel the six students and three others who are not parties to the suit.

Negro attorney Fred Gray, representing the six students, presented only four witnesses: St. John Dixon, one of the defendants; Advertiser Reporters Bob Ingram and Dick Hines, and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the college.

Judge Johnson took the case under advisement without indicating when he will issue his decision.

'SIT-IN' PARTY

The Negroes were all participants in a "sit in" demonstration in which approximately 30 ASC students sought service at the snack bar in the local county courthouse.

Besides the nine who were expelled, 20 others were placed on probation by Trenholm, acting under instructions from the school board.

Gov. Patterson testified that he called in Trenholm for a conference on the afternoon following the courthouse demonstration.

The governor said he gave Trenholm "what I thought was advice" to expel the ringleaders in the demonstration.

He also testified that he intimated to Trenholm that if he failed to act on expelling the students it might hurt the school's chances of getting its appropriation of state money.

"I mentioned to Dr. Trenholm that we had great trouble in financing our school system" he said.

He told of other demonstrations by Negro students that occurred prior to the expulsions and said there was "racial tension in this community as a result of the actions of these students."

These other incidents were also taken into account when the board voted to ask Trenholm to expel the nine students, he said.

"If something had not been done, in my opinion it would have resulted in violence," the governor testified.

Cross-examined by Gray, he said he did not know who the ringleaders among the students were when he urged Trenholm to expel the mshortly after the sit-in incident.

'WITH REGRET'

Anniston newspaper publisher Harry Ayers, a member of the school board, said he voted to expel the students "with regret."

Asked his reason by Gray, Ayer replied it was because the students were violating "the law of separation of the races."

Other school board members testified that they voted to expel to maintain college discipline and to prevent injury to the state-owned institution.

ASC President Trenholm, first witness called by Gray, said that a letter informed the students they were being expelled for actions "prejudicial to the school."

The board of education took the initiative in the expulsion,

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

he said. He also said he could "only give an opinion" as to the reasons for the expulsion.

He said that at the conference with Patterson, the governor had made it plain that the action he wanted taken would apply to any state-owned institution.

NO HEARING

Trenholm said the students did not receive a hearing before they were expelled.

Dixon, only one of the six students to testify, said he sought service at the courthouse snack bar "because I felt I was right in going there to get service."

He said he remained after he was refused service as "a way to show I wanted to get served."

Cross-examined by Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, Dixon said he spoke with Negro minister Dr. Ralph Abernathy before the sit-in attempt. But he did not admit any meetings with out-of-state organizers from CORE or other Negro interation groups.

He named Bernard Lee as a leader in the student demonstrations, but denied that he himself had assumed any leadership. He said he was not told he had been guilty of misconduct.

Reporter Ingram said Trenholm had told him after his conference with the governor that he had "no choice but to comply."

Hines told of seeing the Negro demonstrators at the courthouse.

SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 180

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

As Negroes demonstrate—

Capital official urges closing Negro College

Alabama State is called breeder of hate, violence

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10—Closing of a Negro college where students have been demonstrating against segregation has been proposed by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

In a statement, Sullivan suggested Gov. John Patterson and the State Board of Education "give serious consideration" to a shutdown at Alabama State College here.

Gov. John Patterson asked State School Supt. Frank Stewart to make a "full investigation of the school, faculty and students" and report to the State Board of Education when it meets in a few days.

Patterson said college officials "must maintain order and discipline at the school and cannot allow "a handful of agitators to disrupt classes, assault school officials and prevent conscientious students from studying."

The state board supervises the Negro college.

Sullivan said the president (Dr. H. Councill Trenholm) and faculty "obviously . . . have little or no influence over the actions or conduct of the students" who, he said, "continue their program of harassment in efforts to incite racial violence."

SHORTLY AFTER SULLIVAN made his statement, there was another demonstration involving about 60 students. Bearing placards, the students stopped in front of five or six buildings on the campus and sang one or two songs.

City police, highway patrolmen and county officers who had been patrolling the general area rushed to the campus. They made no attempt to halt the demonstration, but stood ready with clubs to prevent the students from leaving the campus.

The display broke up after 90 minutes and the crowd dispersed.

There was no immediate comment from the governor or school authorities.

Sullivan said his recommendation grew out of "the tense situation that exists in Montgomery and the apparent lack of cooperation with law enforcement officers by the faculty and students. . . ."

"ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE is a state tax-supported institution," the police commissioner continued, "and I believe that with the tense racial situation . . . as well as the current financial crisis of our state educational system, the tax dollars paid by Alabamians could be put to better use than that of financing an institution which obviously is turning out graduates of hate and racial bitterness."

Nine of the students have already been expelled by the State School Board because of the continuing series of demonstrations. Twenty others have been put on probation.

Another student rally was scheduled yesterday but the students were driven inside by rainy skies.

The taut racial situation boiled nto violence here yesterday as a Negro airman shot at a white policeman and a newspaper photographer was roughed up by white men near the site of a called-off rally.

IN ATLANTA, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. sent a telegram to President Eisenhower saying "Gestapo-like methods are being used by police and city authorities to intimidate Negroes" here.

He asked Eisenhower to end what he called a reign of terror n Montgomery.

Montgomery Police Commissioner Sullivan dismissed King's accusations as "the rantings of a rabble-rousing agitator."

Montgomery police Tuesday arrested 37 students at Alabama State after a demonstration. Their trials are scheduled tomorrow.

NEGRO AIRMAN Henry O. L. Mays, 22, of Toledo, Ohio, stationed at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., shot at a policeman yesterday.

Mays was charged with assault with intent to murder and with carrying a concealed weapon, a straight razor.

Officer F. D. Estes said Mays refused to explain his pre-dawn presence downtown and cursed Estes, saying, "You ---- -- ---- down South think you can run over colored people."

ESTES SAID the Negro struck him and knocked a club from his hand when he tried to arrest him. The officer's gun fell during the struggle, Mays grabbed it and fired but missed.

Mays was apprehended by Officer C. R. Wood at gunpoint at a bus station.

Photographer Haywood Paravicini of The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal, was seized by a group of white men near the Alabama State campus.

Paravicini said the men jabbed a club into his groin, took the film from his camera and twisted the camera strap around his neck.

ASC Closure Suggested By Sullivan

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan Thursday suggested that the state give "serious consideration" to closing of Alabama State College. Gov. John Patterson said later a "full investigation of the school, faculty and students" will be made.

Sullivan's recommendation was made as a new anti-segregation demonstration broke out on the campus of the Negro college. About 35 students marched up and down with signs as city, county and state officers stood by.

No arrests were made as Sullivan's ban against demonstrations does not apply to the campus or within churches.

However, the school adopted a regulation against sign-carrying demonstrations on the campus and President H. Council Trenholm said Thursday morning's incident violated this.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION?

Asked if he planned to take any disciplinary action against those responsible, the president replied:

"We're not in any position to discuss the situation at this time. We are now in the stage of appraising the situation."

Sullivan's statement calling for the closing of the school was as follows:

"Obviously the president and faculty of the Alabama State College for Negroes have little or no influence over the actions or conduct of the students, as they, the students, ignore requests made of them by Trenholm and continue their program of harassment and effort to incite racial violence.

"Due to the tense situation that exists in Montgomery and the apparent lack of cooperation with law enforcement officers by the faculty and students of Alabama State College, I respectfully suggest to Gov. Patterson and the State Board of Education that they give serious consideration to closing down the college.

TAX DOLLARS!

"Alabama State College is a tax-supported institution and I believe that with the tense racial situation that exists in Montgomery as well as the current financial crisis or our state educational system, the tax dollars paid by Alabamians can be put to a better use than that of financing an institution which obviously is turning out graduates of hate and racial bitterness."

Commenting on the request, Patterson said he has asked State School Supt. Frank Stewart to make a "full investigation of the school, faculty and students" and report to the State Education Board when it meets in a few days.

Patterson said college officials "must maintain order and discipline at the school" and cannot allow "a handful of agitators to disrupt classes, assault school officials and prevent conscientious students from studying."

Federal Investigation Of Montgomery Asked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich) Thursday called on Atty. Gen. Williams Rogers to investigate immediately whether the civil rights of Montgomery, Ala., Negro citizens are being violated.

"Local law enforcement agencies are helping to create an atmosphere of tyranny and terror through police-state methods," the Negro congressman said.

"The objective of these agencies seems to be to prevent peaceful assembly of Negro students and other people interested in non-violent protest demonstrations against the denial of civil rights."

Diggs said he is investigating reports that Montgomery has been classified as off limits to Negro airmen by the commanding officer of nearby Maxwell Air Force Base.

(Spokesmen at Maxwell Air Force Base said that Montgomery is not off limits "for any military personnel.")

Wilkins Urges Ike To Intervene Here

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower was urged Thursday to intervene against what Negro leader described as Nazi-like oppression in Montgomery, Ala.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said in a telegram to Eisenhower that Montgomery Negroes "are suffering arbitrary deprivation of their rights in a climate of terror."

"Freedom of speech and assembly and of peaceful redress of grievances all have been ruthlessly suppressed by Alabama authorities from Gov. John Patterson on down to local constables," Wilkins said.

There was no immediate White House reaction to a similar telegram Wednesday from the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who once led a successful boycott to integrate Montgomery's city buses.

Montgomery police Tuesday arrested 37 students at Alabama State College, a Negro institution, after hundreds demonstrated against expulsion of nine of their number for spearheading antisegregation marches and sitdown campaigns.

Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan dismissed King's accusations of "Gestapo-like methods" as "the rantings of a rabble-rousing agitator."

Patterson's Charge Answered

Want Every Right Ala. Gov. Has, Students Say

Students of Alabama State College gave answer yesterday to Governor John Patterson's charges that he "did not know what they wanted and didn't believe they knew what they wanted."

They told the governor they wanted every right that he and his family had.

Patterson had made the charges in a speech last Thursday as he returned to his alma mater, the University of Alabama, for a Governor's Day ceremony.

In his address the governor had said the state is spending 600 million dollars on roads and bridges and declared that the school programs, docks, harbors and dams — all demonstrate that Alabama citizens are "progressive thinkers" and that "we are improving and building Alabama." He added, however, it was difficult to define what was wanted by demonstrators at Montgomery.

"I am not sure that they know what they want. All I ever hear from agitators is "What are my rights? What will I get? and never do I hear, "What is my responsibility, my duty?" He declared that only by recognizing the rights of others will agitators ever gain their own rights.

In a statement to the press, the Executive Committee of the Student Movement of Alabama State College, James Richburg, chairman, said: "In answer to the governor, we say that everyone should know that we want to have the right of eating lunch at the snack bar at the Montgomery County Courthouse. This we attempted to do on the 15th of February."

"Also, we and other Negro citizens want to have full and free access to all public facilities that are supported by public taxation.

"We want the federal law of the land as contained in the 14th Amendment of the Constitution and interpreted by the United States Supreme Court to be obeyed in Alabama.

"We want the right to attend any public supported schools or colleges in our state for which we have the academic qualifications.

"We want the right to assemble peacefully and bring the public's attention to our protest against what we believe to be social evils.

"The above are some of the specific things that we want, but in a general sense, we want for ourselves, what Governor Patterson wants for himself and his family. We are thoroughly prepared and eager to accept the responsibilities which go with the above rights."

32 Negroes Fined $101, Court Costs

Thirty two Negroes charged with disorderly conduct and failing to obey police officers in connection with a demonstration march from the Alabama State College campus apparently will each pay fines totaling $101, plus costs of approximately $70.

Two of the defendants, who were appealing Recorder's Court convictions, were convicted in Circuit Court and fined $100 plus costs on each of the two charges.

The two who chose to face trial, and were subsequently found guilty, were David McMillian and Pitts Edward Jefferson Jr. The defendants went on trial separately, and it was thought the trials of all 32 might consume two or three weeks.

McMillian was convicted by an all-white jury. Jefferson was found guilty by Special Judge Sam Rice Baker. Judge Eugene Carter, however, agreed to set their verdicts aside and allow them to pay the same fine as the other defendants—$100 for disorderly conduct and $1 for disobeying an officer.

The agreement was reached by City Prosecutor David W. Crosland and the Negro defense attorneys, Fred Gray, Solomon Seay Jr., and Charles Langford.

The defendants entering guilty pleas Thursday were:

Paul Joseph Adams, Fred Scott Arrington, Claude Barby, Thomas Lee Calhoun, Elbert Lawrence Dennis, Rebecca Dixon, Samuel Floyd,

Augusta Edward Grace, James Stanley Haskins, Frank Edsel Haskins, Durlin Cecil Hayes, Dolphus Hendrix, Emmit McRoy Horne, Milton R. Ivery, Carl Anthony Moore, Eugene McAllister Morgan, Julian Elponzo Self, Raymond Reynolds, Franklin Delano Riley, Richard Sanders Jr., Carroll Ray Walter, Sylvester Walters, Willard Edward Waters, Marion Jerome Whitehurst and Irvin Clarence Williams, all of Montgomery;

Joanna Davidson, Tallassee; Dorothy D. Henderson, Linden; Rosetta White, Georgiana, and Theresa Maddox, of Kennedy.

All students at Alabama State College, these defendants were arrested last March during protest demonstrations near the college campus, led by placard-carrying students.

The protest march was one in a series of demonstrations that began with a "sit-in" attempt to be served at the lunchroom at the county courthouse.

14e(1) 1960 ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE DR. H. COUNCIL TRENHOLM

Dr. Trenholm Of Alabama State Keeps Job, Agrees To 'Tighten Up' On Sit-Ins

The Call Kansas City, Mo. p. 1
Jan. 1-29-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Gov. John Patterson said he is willing to allow Dr. H. Council Trenholm to continue as president of Alabama State college after the educator promised the state board of education he would crack down on students and faculty members participating in civil rights demonstrations.

Trenholm's job was jeopardized last month when Patterson ordered the board to show cause why Trenholm shouldn't be removed from office. The governor made the threat after ordering the dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick "by sundown."

"We are going to redouble our efforts to maintain control and you can rest assured that anyone who stays out there will do so because of proper conduct," the college president said.

Trenholm also promised board members that as far as he can go, the faculty for the coming school year "will reflect an improved and clarified staff resource."

Interview Faculty Members

Trenholm said he has had conversations with faculty members whose activities, he said, have resulted in some suspicion. He mentioned no names. The college president said he has received resignations from three professors with Ph.D. degrees and 'some additional resignations have been intimated."

Trenholm submitted a written review of developments at the college since the demonstrations started and the steps taken to prevent a recurrence.

He said students and their parents have been warned on numerous occasions and that admission requirements have been enforced more rigidly.

11 Students Re-Admitted

Of 51 students against whom disciplinary action was taken during the demonstrations, the president said only 11 were admitted for the summer quarter at Alabama State.

Trenholm said there is "very little" evidence now of agitation on the campus but that college authorities are keeping a close watch on some students who, he said, perhaps are "still being used" by outside influences.

The educator also gave board members a background report on each member of the faculty.

The board previously had ordered him to get rid of any professor considered disloyal to the state and subsequently ordered him to fire the head of the history department, Dr. Reddick.

Reddick Dismissed

Reddick was dismissed June 14 after the governor presented evidence which he said showed the college professor had associated with Communist groups in years past.

Reddick's name came up at the board meeting but no action was taken to grant him a public hearing as he has requested.

It has been reported, though not officially, that Dr. Reddick will become head of the department of history at Lincoln university in Jefferson City, Mo., in the fall.

Patterson told Trenholm his only purpose in going into the problems of Alabama State was to "see that the school is run right."

Discusses "Racial Incidents"

He said the racial incidents "caused us a great deal of trouble. They embarrassed the state of Alabama. Our enemies abroad made capital of it and used it against us."

He promised to support Trenholm "100 per cent as long as you run a good school."

Governor Tells Him To Crack Down

Norfolk Va.
Jan. 8-6-60

Demonstrations By Students Must End, Educator Told

p. 20

MONTGOMERY —(ANP) — Gov. John Patterson said he is willing to allow Dr. H. Council Trenholm to continue as president of Alabama State college after the educator promised the state board of education he would "crack down" on students and faculty members participating in civil rights demonstrations.

Dr. Trenholm's job was jeopardized last month when Gov. Patterson ordered the board to show cause why the veteran educator shouldn't be removed from office. The Governor made the threat after ordering the dismissal of Dr. L. D. Reddick "by sundown."

"WE ARE GOING to redouble our efforts to maintain control and you can rest assured that anyone who stays out there will do so because of proper conduct," the college president said.

Dr. Trenholm also promised the board members that as far as he can go, the faculty for the coming school year "will reflect an improved and clarified staff resource."

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DR. TRENHOLM submitted a written review of developments at the college since the demonstrations started and the steps taken to prevent a recurrence.

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The educator also gave board members a background report on each member of the faculty.

The board previously had ordered him to get rid of any professors considered disloyal to the state and subsequently ordered him to fire the head of the history department, Dr. Reddick.

DR. REDDICK was dismissed June 14 after the governor presented evidence which he said showed the college professor had associated with "communist" groups in years past.

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THE GOVERNOR said the racial incidents "caused us a great deal of trouble. They embarrased the state of Alabama. Our enemies abroad made capital of it and used it against us."

He promised to support Dr. Trenholm "100 per cent as long as you run a good school."

Negro Teachers Request Trenholm Be Retained

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 6/21/60

The Alabama State Teachers Assn., an organization of Negro teachers in the state, Monday urged Gov. John Patterson to reconsider his recommendation that Dr. H. Councill Trenholm be dismissed as president of Alabama State College. P. 5-B

In a telegram to the governor the organization said Dr. Trenholm was "desperately needed" in his present position.

Gov. Patterson at a meeting of the State Board of Education last week suggested that Dr. Trenholm should be removed from office. No action was taken on the suggestion.

The telegram, signed by Wayman R. F. Grant, president of the ASTA and by George W. Jones, executive secretary, called on the governor to "reconsider your directive to the State Board of Education to replace Dr. Trenholm."

"We regret and deplore the unfortunate and unfair implication that Dr. Trenholm has not acted in the best interest of the State of Alabama," the wire said. "As president of Alabama State College Dr. Trenholm has for some 30 years unselfishly and unstintingly given us his energy and service for the development of public education in our state. A man of his caliber, ability and concern for children and youth is desperately needed."

The telegram from the organization made no mention of Dr. L. D. Reddick, who was fired by the State Board of Education last week from his post as head of the history department.

It was during his discussion of the Reddick case that Gov. Patterson suggested the removal of Trenholm.

Negro teacher group backs Dr. Trenholm

Birmingham News
Bhm, Ala.
Tues. 6/21/60
P. 5-B

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21 —(AP)—Gov. John Patterson has been asked to withdraw his recommendation that Dr. H. Councill Trenholm be dismissed as president of Alabama State College.

The Alabama State Teachers Assn., a Negro teachers organization, sent a telegram to the governor yesterday giving strong support to Trenholm. P. 22

At a meeting of the state Board of Education last week, the governor suggested that consideration be given to removal of Dr. Trenholm as president.

ON PATTERSON'S recommendation the board ordered the dismissal of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the college's history department. He accused Reddick of being disloyal to the state-supported school.

President R. F. Grant and George W. Jones, executive secretary of the ASTA, signed the telegram asking Patterson to reconsider his recommendation on Dr. Trenholm.

"We regret and deplore the unfortunate and unfair implication that Dr. Trenholm has not acted in the best interest of the state of Alabama," the telegram said.

"As president of Alabama State College Dr. Trenholm has for some 30 years given us his energy and service for the development of public education in our state.

"A man of his caliber, ability and concern for children and youth is desperately needed."

Official Ax To Alabama State Prexy

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 6-24-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. H Councill Trenholm has been called upon by the state board of education to show why he should not be dismissed as president of Aabama State college which he has headed for 34 years.

The educator, one of the oldest college presidents from the standpoint of service in the nation, was informed of the recommendation by Governor John Patterson as he concluded writing a letter to Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick informing him that he had been fired by the board.

Headed History Department

Reddick, 50, head of tne history department and on the staff of the college for six years, had already submitted his resignation to become effective August 31, when Patterson told Trenholm to "fire him before sundown."

Trenholm said he was unaware of Patterson's recommendation regarding himself as he had left the meeting of the board to inform Reddick of his dismissal. He refused to comment.

Reddick, however, referring to Patterson's charges that he was a Communist said:

Says Picture No Proof

"Governor Patterson knows that I have never been a Communist That I spoke from the same platform as Andrei Vyshinsky make me no more Communist than his having his picture made with John Kennedy makes him an integrationist."

Vyshinsky was once the chief Russian delegate to the United Nations. Kennedy, seeking the Democratic nomination for president favors school integration which Governor Patterson bitterly opposes.

Patterson called on the board to "give serious consideration" to replacing Trenholm as president of the college where students in recent months have been involved in numerous anti-segregation demonstrations.

No immediate action was taken to replace Trenholm, but he was directed to appear at the next board meeting in July, bringing with him complete files on all Alabama State faculty members.

The action on Reddick came after the governor distributed to board members and members of the press a voluminous report on Reddick prepared by state investigators.

Way Negro college run wins approval

The Birmingham News Bhm, Ala.
Thurs. 7-21-60

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21— The State Board of Education yesterday gave tacit approval of the way Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State College has dealt with student anti-segregation demonstrations at the state-supported Negro institution.

Board members heard Dr. Trenholm's report on his investigation into the demonstrations and took no further action on the issue, which thus far has resulted in expulsion of nine students, probation for others and the firing of a history professor.

Individual members commended the Negro college president for his handling of students and faculty members.

Dr. Trenholm in a lengthy report said his investigation was continuing and that "there have been some limitation of staff assignments for this Summer quarter."

THE SCHOOL board had directed Dr. Trenholm to report on the background of faculty members after members voted to fire Dr. L. D. Reddick, history professor, at the June 14 board meeting because of alleged Communist associations.

Gov. John Patterson led the move to fire Reddick with a report on the Negro professor prepared by the State Department of Public Safety.

Dr. Trenholm presented board members yesterday with personnel files on 121 faculty members at Alabama State.

He said he knew of no other faculty members whose background might warrant further investigation.

Gov. Patterson told Dr. Trenholm, "All you've got to do is to contact me—we have the men and facilities to check the background and records for you."

DR. TRENHOLM reported that he can "see very little evidence of agitation now" although some staff members might be involved in further attempts at demonstrations.

Such activity principally originates from "the outside" and "some students might be used," Dr. Trenholm said.

School board members conferred among themselves on summonses they have received in a federal court suit filed by six of nine expelled Negro students seeking readmission.

Dr. Trenholm, in a passing comment on the court suit, called it "just a nuisance."

Gov. Patterson, chairman of the state school board, said the board "with greatest reluctance" interfered with the administration of Alabama State.

"WE HAVE BUT one desire, to have the best college possible in serving the people of the state," he said.

Patterson, saying attempted sit-ins of eating establishments were not passive but "calculated breaches of the peace," declared the demonstrations have embarrassed the state.

Dr. Trenholm replied that he also has been "very much concerned and disturbed," and added, "We are going to redouble our efforts for control. You can rest assured of that."

The school board yesterday gave Gov. Patterson and Supt. Frank R. Stewart the say-so on how much the state will borrow this year to get schools started in the Fall term.

The school year begins ahead of the state fiscal year, and borrowing is necessary to meet expenses for the first month or so.

Last year, the state borrowed $10 million for this purpose, but Stewart said yesterday that because of proration the amount needed may be higher this year.

Trenholm Report On Ala. State Awaited

MONTGOMERY — (ANP) — The president of Alabama State College was expected to report to the State Board of Education last week on what action he has taken to rid the campus of "racial agitators."

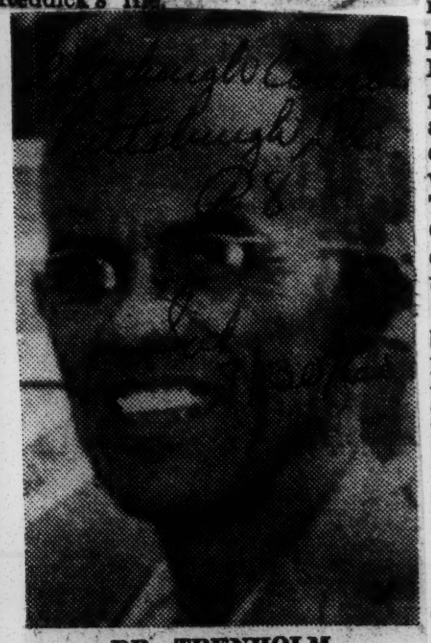
The report could determine whether Dr. H. Councill Trenholm will be dismissed as head of the school, which has been the scene of several protests against segregation.

Gov. John Patterson, chairman of the Board of Education, suggested at the June meeting "serious consideration" be given to dismissing Trenholm.

The board members took no action on the governor's request, but ordered Trenholm to make a full report on what measures he has taken to eliminate racial friction on the school campus. He also was instructed to bring complete files on all faculty members.

The request for the files came after the board voted 9-1 to fire Dr. Lawrence Reddick, chairman of the school's history department. Patterson labelled Reddick a "racial agitator" and "a Communist sympathizer."

Patterson suggested firing Trenholm when it was brought to his attention the president allegedly refused to give state investigators Reddick's file.



DR. TRENHOLM

'Bama State Prexy Faces State Board

Only Three Profs Resign

(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, has told the Courier that only two other resignations have been received from members of the school's faculty in addition to that of Dr. L. D. Reddick. The Courier had been told six faculty members planned to resign.

Dr. Trenholm also inferred that reports that Governor Patterson had referred to him as "boy" in a previous state board meeting were not in keeping with the facts.

These denial statements came as Dr. Trenholm faced the state board of education and Alabama's Gov. John Patterson in what had been billed as a "showdown" session on student demonstrations that began at 'Bama State last March 2.

According to Dr. Trenholm, the meeting "terminated pleasantly."

■

THE MEETING was held under television cameras in an atmosphere which apparently expected explosive developments. None came, other than an affirmation by Dr. Trenholm of a firm administrative policy toward students in the ensuing school term, with regard to demonstrations. There was no further call from Governor Patterson for the firing of Dr. Trenholm, or a purge of the college faculty.

Dr. Trenholm did, however, bring with him dossiers on some 120 members of the college faculty, but said they contained merely routine statistical data, such as place of birth, experience, training, etc. No special attention was shown by the board in any individual dossier.

Talking with the Courier afterwards, Dr. Trenholm referred to the meeting as "very relaxed," and without any reference to him "other than reassurance that it was a question of emphasis on the running of the administration of the school." The inference was left that the administration will exercise a firm stand toward preventing any further student demonstrations during the coming session, Governor Patterson expressed himself as satisfied with Dr. Trenholm's report.

Trenholm Keeps Job; To "Tighten Up"

MONTGOMERY — (ANP) — Gov. John Patterson said he is willing to allow Dr. H. Councill Trenholm to continue as president of Alabama State College after the educator promised the state board of education he would crack down on students and faculty members participating in civil rights demonstrations.

Trenholm's job was jeopardized last month when Patterson ordered the board to show cause why Trenholm shouldn't be removed from office. The Governor made the threat after ordering the dismisal of Dr. L. D. Reddick "by sundown."

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Trenholm also promised board members that as far as he can go, the faculty for the coming school year "will reflect an improved and clarified staff resource."

INTERVIEW FACULTY MEMBERS

Trenholm said he has had conversations with faculty members whose activities, he said, have resulted in some suspicion. He mentioned no names. The college president said he has received resignations from three professors with Ph. D. degrees and "some additional resignations have been intimated."

Trenholm submitted a written review of developments at the college since the demonstrations started and the steps taken to prevents have been warned on numerous occasions and that admission re-

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11 OF 51 STUDENTS RE-ADMITTED.

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The educator also gave board members a background report on each member of the faculty.

The board previously had ordered him to get rid of any professor considered disloyal to the state and subsequently ordered him to fire the head of the history department, unpalatable to Southern Democratic leadership, is "the platform Arnall has been advocating for many years."

Vandiver's retort to Griffin was to say that Griffin had come out in support of Sen. John Kennedy, presidential nominee, just because Kennedy "came out for sit-

Letters received by the governor's office indicate prevailing support of his move to withhold endorsement of the nominees and considering withholding electoral support.

In discussing the possibility of having two slates of electors Vandiver conceded that the method provided for originating a new ticket on the ballot is through petitions of certain percentages of voters across the state.

Whether he possibly had an easier way in mind was not brought out.

Vandiver declined to discuss such additional mechanics as how party leadership will insure the electors follow instructions. Technically, electors are free to vote for any candidates they wish, regradless of whether they run under the label of the party nominees or not.

60 teachers at Albany State Science Inst.

ALBANY, Ga.—Sixty teachers from Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina are enrolled for the National Science Foundation Summer Institute at Albany State College, here, according to A. A. Hall, director.

Participating in the six week session which ends July 22 are:

GEORGIA: Bobbie Balkcon, Americus; Herschel Bell, Canton; Walter Belton, Brunswick; L. B. Blaylock, Albany; Otis Carter, Americus; Gladys Cherry, Cordele; Ermagene Denson, Tifton; David Dupree, Augusta; Quinton Everett, Macon;

Booker T. Fowlkes, Columbus; Roselie Gilbert, Fort Valley; Rufus Green, Reynolds; Tessiele Hackney, Washington; Jim P. Harper, Camilla; Harold Hughey, Montezuma; Mary Jackson, Albany; Andrew Johnson, Thomaston;

George L. Johnson, Moultrie; Alonzo Jones, Albany; Burney Lester, Macon; Pauline Love, Bainbridge; James H. Meeks, Valdosta; Bernard Morgan, Augusta; William Noble, Albany; Rudy V. Patterson, Augusta; Linsey Ray, Albany;

Claudia Register, Adel; James Roberson, Cordele; Bette Rutherford, Tifton; Robert Steele, Blakely; Robert Washington, Macon; Morris L. Williams, Thomasville; Lloyd Wilson, Colquitt; and Garnie L. Young, Atlanta;

ALABAMA: Irene Berry, Tuscaloosa; Martha Hall, Talladega; Mary Preyer, Eufaula; James Roberts, Dothan; and Albert White, Annison;

FLORIDA: Richard Brutten, Panama City; Jerome C. Davis, Fort Meade; Benjamin Finley, Ocala; Malachi Henry, Green Cove Springs; George E. Hepburn, Hallendale;

Joseph H. Jackson, Vero Beach; David Jenkins, Lake Butler; Theodore Johnson, St. Petersburg; Jefferson Koonce, Marianna; and Leroy Smith, Cocoa.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Bessie Allen, Allendale; James Gray, Hemingway; Samuel A. Jackson, Sumter; Ida Mallett, Manning; Walter Metze, Camden; Alzenia Miles, Darlington; Thomas E. Robinson, Orangeburg; Eddie C. Wright, Aiken; Elizabeth Wylie, Rock Hill; and Leone M. Young, Anderson.

More Charges Against Boyd Hurled at Alcorn

Edit Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By Trezzvant W. Anderson

LORMAN, Miss. — Additional accusations against President J. D. Boyd of Alcorn A&M College keep growing out of the mass firings of faculty and staff personnel here last May.

It has also been revealed that letters have been sent to several seniors and juniors asking them not to return to the campus this month.

Sat. 4-16-60

Incidents leading to the unrest of last October when a number of students were sent home have also been disclosed. While everyone grants the administrative head of an institution the right to run his school as he feels best for the school and students, they say here President Boyd has been high-handed and arbitrary in his actions.

An incident in the fall of 1958 was cited which several young ladies were involved in an incident of a minor nature in a dormitory. They were suspended indefinitely. Other students in the dormitory felt the young ladies had been treated unfairly by the president and the president of the dormitory called a house meeting to discuss the situation.

■

THE NEXT morning, it is reported, President Boyd called the dormitory president to his officve and told her to pack her bags and leave the campus immediately.

Next morning he called in six other young ladies and threatened to suspend them if they didn't tell him what part they played in the house meeting.

The Dean of Students was called in to verify what the young ladies said in the house meeting. He told President Boyd so many students were talking that he couldn't pin-point the young ladies.

■

LATER DURING the school year, at the semester break, several young ladies were excused from the campus officially. During this period they attended a public dance. All but one were suspended when they returned. The one was said to be Mrs. Boyd's beautician and hairdresser. The secretary to the Dean of Students was fired for giving them their excuses from the campus, it was said.

All the girls involved had letters from their parents asking the Dean of Students to excuse them for the semester break.

During the summer of 1959 a young lady went home for the week-end. When she returned, no one was at the bus station to meet her. The college is seven miles from the bus line here.

A student picked the girl up at the station and brought her to the campus. President Boyd apparently trailed them to the girl's dormotory. He reportedly told them both to pack their bags and leave the campus immediately. Neither had a chance to defend themselves.

■

SUCH INCIDENTS contributed to general student confusion, it was said, and in October decided to do something about it. They started a demonstration protesting President Boyd's actions.

President Boyd called in the State Highway Patrol. When President Boyd learned a student-faculty committee was in session, it is reported, he closed the school for a cooling-off period. He reportedly called buses to the campus and loaded the students in without consulting their parents.

After a board meeting, President Boyd reopened the college, but 73 students had to turn their identification cards over to the Highway Patrol. Some 80 per cent of these were freshmen. The Dean of Students was ordered not to give these students any work aid. He was also asked to fire all students who were involved in the demonstration. Some students were denied National Defense Student loans, local loans, scholarships, etc., as punishment, it is reported.

"The old institution is confused beyond repair under its present administrative head," one fired faculty member told the Courier. What will happen at Alcorn this year? Time will tell. President Boyd apparently has the support of the Board of Trustees, and that means he is in full charge.

President Boyd's Responsibility

The Pittsburgh Courier

Will Alcorn Unrest Affect Its Rating?

Pittsburgh, Pa. - Pg

Sat. 10-8-60

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

LORMAN, Miss. — As Alcorn A&M College—oldest Negro land grant college in the nation—moved into its 90th-year of operation, the big question seemed to be: Will the college gain its accreditation in 1961, as hoped, in view of the conditions of unrest which have prevailed to the school's disadvantage?

There have been reports that President J. D. Boyd had not been able to assemble an adequate faculty during his three years as president.

Examples have been cited to The Courier, although there has been no official word from the president, who has refused to discuss the school situation with newsmen.

■

AMONG THE faculty inadequacies pointed out to The Courier have been such as these: physics has been taught by the college electricians, who is charged with having been often absent from class performing other duties.

The catalogue lists David L. Davidson as "electrician and instructor in physical science." He holds the B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute.

Also, no instructor in the mathematics department is said to hold a master's degree. The chief mathematics teacher has a bachelor's degree in agriculture, but is said to be a "math wizard," but with unorthodox teaching methods. The catalogue lists James Holbrook as instructor in mathematics. He holds the B. S. degree in agriculture from Alcorn, with further study at Tuskegee and Jackson State.

It was also said that during the last school term, junior and senior students were assigned to supervise laboratory sections because there were no faculty members available. Most instructors were overloaded, the report says.

All these things, and others, contribute to the feeling of instability and unrest at the college, and they form portions of the task ahead of President Boyd if he is to bring the college back to the level desired, and needed for accreditation.

■

THE REPORT says the sparse attendance of students at President Boyd's inauguration last April was due to the fact that the students were boycotting his inauguration "in protest of his nasty attitude toward them."

This reporter, attending the inauguration, noted the low student attendance, but at that time was unaware of the underlying situation.

This report also says that prominent Alconites around the state are sending their children to Jackson State College, and that "the campus under its present tension is not an ideal place for study."

■

THE BLAME is placed upon President Boyd, who probably could defend himself, or explain situation, if he chose.

But when asked by The Courier about the situation early last summer he flatly rejected any idea of discussing the matter.

No one on the campus in an official position will talk, apparently fearing they will be fired. Various fired instructors and alumni and others connected with Alcorn have made bitter personal charges against Mr. Boyd, but none has offered any evidence to prove these personal charges.

■

THERE WAS a huge student protest demonstration on the campus in October, 1959, and another in March, 1960.

It is tragic that such an atmosphere should hang over the nation's oldest Negro land-grant college, one which has turned out such illustrious sons as the late Dr. J. E. Walker and Lieut. George W. Lee of Memphis, along with others.

But now, the big question is: What will happen this year, and will Alcorn get its accreditation in 1961? The answer seems to be up to President Boyd.

To Install Dr. Boyd At Alcorn Services

LORMAN, Miss.—Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky., will deliver the installation address at the inauguration of John Dewey Boyd, twelfth president of Alcorn A&M College, here Sunday, April 24.

Dr. J. D. Boyd

Dr. Atwood has served as president of Kentucky State College for 30 years.

The inaugural ceremony will tak place in the new gymnasium which is the first building erected during the Boyd administration. However, a Library and Industrial Arts Building are under construction at the present time.

■

DURING THE three years which President Boyd has headed this institution, Oakland Memorial Chapel has been restored at the cost of more than $100,000, the president's home has been reconditioned at the cost of 35 thousand dollars.

Every boys dormitory has been redone.

An extension is being made on the dining hall. The school enrollment has increased 70 per cent. Contracts have been let for a half mollion dollar housing project.

■

THE FACULTY has been increased in numbers, in academic standing, and the curricula has been streamlined.

There are bills pending in the legislature for approximately three million dollars. They provide for four dormitories, a student union building, a health center, and for the renovation of Bowles Hall into a modern classroom building.

Alcorn College President Attends Harvard University Workshop

President and Mrs. J. D. Boyd left the campus June 20 to go to Cambridge where the President will participate in an invitational workshop for college and university presidents at Harvard University.

The course of study for college presidents, as evidenced by the material sent by Harvard University to President Boyd, will require a great deal of work. The classes will run from eight until four, and the course will run from June 21 through June 29. They will live and work for ten days on problems affecting colleges and universities. It promises to be informative and in keeping with the challenges our colleges and universities face during this era of scientific revolution.

Thirty-two college and university presidents and their wives were invited to Harvard to take advantage of the opportunities this study will make possible. Transportation to the university is being paid out of funds provided by Harvard University for this new venture in the practical application of the theoroies of administration for institutions of higher learning. Alcorn College is highly honored, not only because President Boyd is the only Negro President in the state that has been invited, but from the advance listings of those who were invited by the university, he is only one in the nation so honored.

After a hard year's work, even the grind of courses at classic Harvard should be refreshing to the President and Mrs. Boyd. It is inspirational to be bathed in an atmosphere made sacred by the Boston Commons and to meditate on the banks of the Charles River as one reminisce about the events that have transpired in the American common-weatlth since the "Boston Tea cup." It must be awe-inspiring to talk in the halls where Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, and the Roosevelt's walked.

We are certain that President Boyd will come back to the college with his batteries recharged, his imagination kindled, and his convictions strengthened as he faces the task of developing the potentials of our Mississippi youths into finer and nobler personalities.

FIRED? — Dean Rudolph E. Waters, 27, dean of students at Alcorn A. and M. College (Miss.), is reportedly among those fired by President J. D. Boyd in a wholesale dismissal of faculty personnel. Dean Waters is a graduate of De-Paul University, with further study at Boston University.—Anderson Photo

Alcorn President, Wife to Attend

LORMAN, Miss. — President and Mrs. J. D. Boyd left the Alcorn College campus June 20 to go to Cambridge where the president will participate in an invitational workshop for college and university presidents.

Thirty-two college and university presidents and their wives were invited to Harvard.

President Boyd Is Angry

Courier Confirms Firing at Alcorn

By Trezzvant W. Anderson
(Courier Roving Reporter)

LORMAN, Miss. — Those reports of wholesale firings of staff members of the Alcorn A&M College faculty last June have been confirmed by the Courier, at last, despite the absolute veil of secrecy thrown over the affair by Alcorn president, J. D. Boyd, who did the firing.

At least 10 of those originally reported by the Courier as rumored to have been dismissed were actually fired, the Courier has learned.

Mrs. Corinne T. Carpenter of Vicksburg, Miss., former assistant professor in business education, and wife of former dean of students Aaron C. Carpenter, confirmed to the Courier last week that she and others had been dismissed by President Boyd last May. She received her notice in a letter on May 30, Mrs. Carpenter said.

Mrs. Carpenter said she had been on the Alcorn faculty for almost 20 years and that she went to President Boyd to ask why the sudden surprising action.

"You're not with me," Mrs. Carpenter quoted Mr. Boyd as saying. She said her husband was also dismissed, and that when he went to see Mr. Boyd, he was told he was fired because he was Mrs. Carpenter's husband. Both the Carpenters expect to be on the statff at Grambling College in Louisiana this fall. Mr. Carpenter was registrar.

Dean Rudolph E. Waters was not fired as previously reported by the Courier. Mr. Waters was dean of instruction at the time of the incident.

The Courier was told Mr. Boyd had been unhappy since students booed him after a concert by Louis Jordan and his Tympany Five during the school year. Mrs. Carpenter was among those in charge of that affair, and they were held responsible for the students' attitude, reportedly, by Mr. Boyd.

Also, the president reportedly blamed faculty personnel for the poor attendance of students at the Boyd inaugural last April.

Another contributing incident the Courier was told, was a hitherto-unreported student flare-up when 20 carloads of State Highway Patrolmen descended upon the campus and lifted the identification cards of 70 students. Students claimed Mr. Boyd called the patrolmen and were angry with him as a result.

■

THOSE WHO may now be definitely reported as having been fired by the angered President Boyd—who refused to discuss the matter in any form whatever when queried by the Courier—include:

Charles L. King, dean of students; Calvin O. Williams, cashier; Mr. Carpenter, registrar; Mrs. Carpenter; Don B. Dillon, band director; Mrs. Marian B. Dillon, his wife; Gloria M. Jackson, assistant to the registrar; Mrs. Florence Durr, secretary to public relations director, J. Hall Bolden, and Prof. William M. Dacus, acting head of the English department.

Mrs. Carpenter said that when she talked with President Boyd, he told her there were others who were going to be dismissed. Last week the Courier received and unsigned letter from Alcorn asking help that "will help many of us to keep our jobs." The implication is that those still there do not feel safe in their posts.

More Light Shed On Alcorn Firings

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

LORMAN, Miss.—There seems to be more than meets the eye behind the mass firing of a number of Alcorn A&M College staff personnel, last May, by President J. D. Boyd. The Courier learned in efforts to penetrate the veil of secrecy thrown over the situation by President Boyd.

One key incident that apparently provoked a bizarre chain of events was a demonstration on Oct. 23, 1959, by a large group of students. That resulted in 68 students not being asked to return to the campus.

Three students were cited for expulsion. They were Jerry Jefferson, Pascagoula, Miss., who was charged with pushing President Boyd during the demonstration; Willis Carl Brownlee, Waveland, Miss., charged with being verbally impudent to Dean William Foster, and Willie Payne of Rena Lars, Miss., who was charged with encouraging the use of mass physical assault against Dean Foster. (Dean Foster is the great one-time baseball pitcher, Willie Foster, brother of immortal Rube Foster, father of big-time Negro baseball. He is an alumnus of Alcorn College.)

■

THERE WERE 68 students from whom identification cards were lifted by the Mississippi State Highway Patrol when about 20 carloads of patrolmen descended upon the campus to quell the demonstration. A faculty committee of nine was named to study this affair and make recommendations to President Boyd.

On October 29, 1959, the student body presented a list of grievances to President Boyd at his request after the demonstration against him on Oct. 23, 1959. A special grievance committee of the student body prepared the grievance list.

Later, the student body sent a second grievance memorandum to the President's Advisory Committee, J. D. Boyd and the Alumni Association. The subject of this memorandum was: Dismissal of College President." In 42 specifications, the students outlined their dissatisfaction against President Boyd.

Some of the items enumerated in this memorandum were: "The incident that happened Saturday in Harmon Hall, March 19, 1960"; "Patting of the posterior end by president"; "What happened to the grievances that were given in October?"; "Don't want the president"; "We want a new president and nothing else"; "No personal feelings for race—embrasrasses its members before other race," and other kindred charges.

When the March, 1960, disturbance took place, the faculty of the college sent President Boyd a letter to let him know "the full support of the faculty is behind the administration in trying to solve this crises." Mr. Boyd met with the faculty and discussed their suggestions. He said he would go along with their plans, it is reported, but when the plans were presented nothing was done.

■

IT WAS AGAINST this backdrop of unrest—not visible to the eye of a visitor to the campus—that the inauguration of Mr. Boyd as the 12th president of the college took place last April, after having been postponed once. Then on May 30, 1960, memos signed by President Boyd were received by several members of the faculty dated May 27, 1960. They said:

"I am not recommending you to the Board of Trustees for renewal of your contract. As soon as you have cleared all your records, you are free to leave the campus. I regret this is necessary and I hope at any time I can be of further service it will be possible to do."

This took the faculty members by surprise, and most of them were caught in such a position they could hardly expect to find employment for the fall term in such a short period of time. They said they had not been warned at any time or told that they did not meet the president's or the state's approval, and no hearings had been held.

Troubles Plague Oldest Land Grant College

Could Clennon King's Ghost Be Hovering Over Alcorn?

By Trezzvant W. Anderson

LORMAN, Miss. — Could it be possible that somewhere in the background, the memories of the Clennon King "incident" at Alcorn A&M College are involved in the intermittent strife that seems to plague the nation's oldest Negro land grant college? One fired professor—let out last May—thinks so.

This professor, who asked not to be named, told the Courier, "Somehow, I've got the feeling that President Boyd wanted to get rid of all of us who were at Alcorn during the Clennon King incident." That was in 1957 when the student body struck and left the campus in protest over pictures used with several articles written by Professor King about the NAACP. As a result of the strike, Dr. J. R. Otis, then president, was asked to resign, and Mr. Boyd made president.

There have been recurrent troubles at Alcorn since that time and several student outbreaks last year, plus an open resentment toward President Boyd by students and some faculty members.

■

THE FIRED professor with whom the Courier talked last week made this succinct comment: "When they opened the doors of Alcorn in March, 1957, the old Alcorn had died." The professor could give no fundamental reason why he felt Mr. Boyd was getting rid of those who were there during the King affair, but pointed out that most of those fired last May were there when the King affair took place, and that he felt maybe Mr. Boyd felt that faculty members were behind the students.

Two of the Ph.D.s on the faculty resigned this year. They were Drs. George Roberts and Charles Cottingham. Dr. Cottingham said he had no personal fight with Mr. Boyd, but resigned in favor of a post nearer his home and with a better salary and working conditions. He is at South Carolina State College. He served two years at Alcorn.

A fired woman member of the staff told the Courier she did not have a job definitely lined up for the coming term, "but if I work anywhere, it will be better than at Alcorn."

BUT ANOTHER former member of the staff, female, had a different story to tell. She is Miss Sarah McGhee, former dean of women, who served at Alcorn just one year—last year. She offered her resignation a month before the school term closed this year.

Miss McGhee told the Courier there was a situation in which she aroused the ire of President Boyd last March when a young woman student became ill in a dormitory. Miss McGhee called the college doctor who was not on the campus. The young woman was in great pain, so Miss McGhee then got Mrs. C. C. Williams, wife of the cashier (fired last May), to take the young woman to the hospital in Port Gibson. She says Mr. Boyd called her on the phone and reprimanded her for sending the student to the hospital in Port Gibson.

Miss McGhee says Mr. Boyd was heard by some young women in her office telling her to go and jump in the river, to go home, and that she and Mrs. Williams would be charged with the young student's hospital bill. The students resented this, she said, and felt Mr. Boyd was not treating her right, for she had sent the young woman to the hospital for doctor's care only because there was no doctor on the campus.

"AFTER my conversation with the president, I began to make ready to leave the campus as I had been told," Miss McGhee said. "Young women students came, saying, 'If you go, we are going, too.' But very soon that same evening the dean of students, the dean of instruction, and the public relations manager, came to my building and asked to hear the whole story. I told them the story and the public relations manager asked if I would stay for the good of all concerned. I promised him that I would remain if conditions got no worse, but that I would be leaving at the end of the term." Later there were reports the students were planning another strike.

"I sent the president my resignation one month before the close of school," Miss McGhee, "which no doubt saved the president the pleasure of firing me along with the others. Mr. Williams, the cashier, told me that he had been fired, the president told him, because his wife and his car took the sick girl to the hospital in Port Gibson."

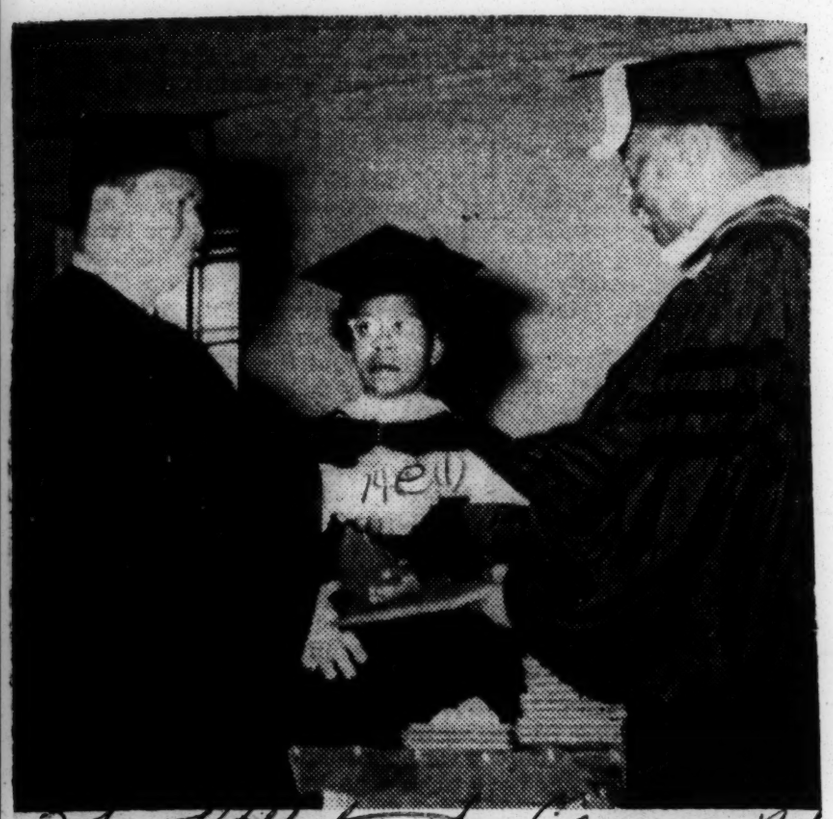
Miss McGhee says she had to wait on the campus for inventory before she could get her last check and leave. She says she got it on June 2 after all banks had closed. On June 3, before she could leave the campus, she says, she was ordered by Mr. Boyd to leave the campus before dark. She had packed and was ready to go, but had to wait for her check; this Mr. Boyd knew, she says.

She managed to get placed with a friend just off the college campus and next day friends took her to Jackson where she left for her Chicago home. "I hope I will never have such an experience again," she told the Courier.

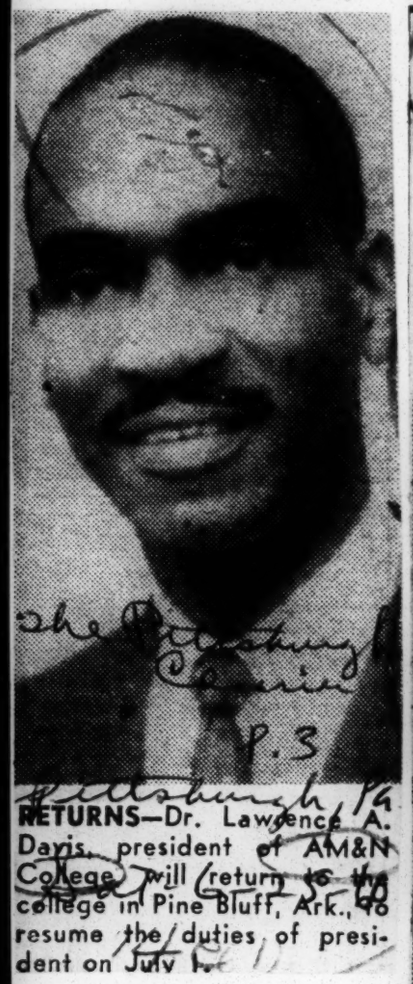
How much of all this stems from the 1957 Clennon King affair? That is the question many would like answered.

14e(1) 1960

ALLEN UNIVERSITY



FOREIGN GRAD—Allen University graduated its first international student when President Frank Veal handed a diploma to Lau Mok of Hong Kong, China, who is already acclaimed as one of the world's leading harmonicists and has performed in historic Carnegie Hall.



RETURNS—Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of AM&N College, will return to the college in Pine Bluff, Ark., to resume the duties of president on July 1.

Arkansas AM&N's Davis Asked to Quit, But—

Faculty and Students Support College Prexy

STUDENT SUPPORT—George Kelley, president of the student government at A.M.&N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., pledges the support of the entire student body of some 1,600 students to the cause of retaining Dr. Lawrence A. Davis as president of the college.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, being pressured by the College Board of Trustees to resign as president of A. M. and N. College, has the full support of his students and faculty, both of whom have expressed confidence in his loyalty.

President Davis had been asked by the College Board of Trustees to resign after a legislative audit reportedly revealed mishandling of some scholarship funds, according to C. A. Larrison, the board chairman.

But strong support for Dr. Davis came from both the student body and the faculty.

Students, led by Student Government President George Kelley and Vice President Constantine Nicholas, staged demonstrations in protest of the attempted forced resignation of Dr. Davis. The student body believes this to be another deliberate attempt to castigate Dr. Davis for the humanitarian policies to which he has adhered in upholding the only institution in Arkansas for the higher education of Negroes.

■

DURING AN orderly two and one-half hour student demonstration on the campus, Dr. Davis appeared briefly and was greeted with a five-minute standing ovation. He held his hands above his head in a salute, but did not make a statement.

Two other organizations have pledged support to Dr. Davis. They are the Pine Bluff chapter of the AM&N Alumni Association and the Arkansas Teachers Association.

Elijah Coleman, president of the teachers' group, said its 3,100 members would be asked by the association's executive board to sign a resolution protesting Dr. Davis' attempted ouster.

■

THE AM&N FACULTY met and approved of petitioning the Governor and the Board of Trustees to retain Dr. Davis as president.

More than 150 of the approximately 180 faculty and staff members had signed the petition in the first hour. Their statement read in part:

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty . . . express full confidence in the integrity and administrative ability of our president, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis . . . We believe that the attack on Dr. Davis' personal and professional life and on AM&N College is fraught with all the implications of political conflict . . ."

Davis Charges Ouster Attempt Is 'Political'

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Members of the faculty, staff and student body have rallied to the support of Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas AM and N college, who recently was asked to resign his position by the Board of Trustees.

The board acted, according to C. A. Larrison, chairman, because of a legislative audit in which some mishandling of some scholarship funds was reported.

Last Monday the AM and N faculty and staff met to consider what course of action it should take relative to the request by the College Board of Trustees. After considerable discussion, the faculty and staff approved of petitioning the Governor and the Board of Trustees to retain Dr. Davis as president.

SIGN PETITIONS

More than 150 of the approximate 180 faculty and staff members had signed the petitions in the first hour. Those who did not attend the meeting were being contacted in order to have them reach the Governor and Board of Trustees by last Tuesday.

Dr. Davis, contacted by the Defender at Pine Bluff Saturday, had this to say regarding support of faculty and staff members and students:

"The support of faculty and students comes out of their knowledge of my sincere and rather successful efforts to develop here a first-class institution of higher learning.

'DEEPER MOTIVE'

"The fiscal matter of the scholarship fund ignited the flame or gave rise to the immediate thing which is behind the deeper motive of getting Davis out of the picture.

"Some political leaders have expressed the idea that I have been too liberal on social matters pertaining to Negroes. This was aided by a small group of opposition forces which wish to gain control of the institution."

Dr. Davis said he had been 'too uncompromising' on the segregation issue in Arkansas. Davis said he had not yet acted on the request for his resignation.

Students at AM and N college were presently involved in demonstrations in protest of the attempted forced resignation of their president, the Student Government reported last week.

Pres. Davis, Of Arkansas College, Asked To Resign

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
mg 1-27-60

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — Dr. Lawrence A. Davis president of Arkansas AM and N College for 18 years has been asked by the College Board to resign in January

After they were made aware of it, more than 1,000 shouting, chanting students packed Caldwell Hall at Arkansas AM and N College to protest the removal of their president.

The announcement came from C. E Larrison of Wilmot, chairman of the AM and N Board. Larrison said Dr. Davis was asked to stay on until the end of the fall semester.

FORCED DECISION

Davis hadn't replied to the Board's request late last week, but he said that he had been informally advised that he had to decide within two weeks.

At a faculty meeting later, Dr. Davis said his decision might not come until the last minute.

"One does not live in a situation nor work with an institution for as long as I have without developing a sincere affection for it," he said. "Therefore, my decision will be a hard one and I probably will postpone the words in my mind and heart to the very last minute."

"I had no intention of misuse," he said. "I had no intention to evade responsibility. I have not distorted facts to achieve any thing for myself."

STATE MAKES AUDIT

Larrison said the Board acted as the result of a legislative audit.

He declined to go into detail except to say that the audit would be made public at the Legislative Joint Audit Committee meeting at the Capitol.

"The audit report is the main reason for our decision," Larrison said.

The auditors allegedly found some mishandling of about $3,100 in scholarship funds As head of the college, Dr. Davis is responsible for all funds and the actions of his staff members.

AM&N prexy cleared by legislative audit unit

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.
12-3-60

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, who once seemed destined to lose his job as president of Arkansas AM and N. college at Pine Bluff after mishandling of college funds last week was absolved of any blame by the legislative audit committee.

Dr. Davis, who had the backing of students, faculty members and staff personnel, and the Arkansas colored community in the controversy, had expressed the opinion that his attackers were irked by his stand on intgration.

He said the move to have him ousted was "politically inspired."

Several legislators, including committee crairman Fred H. Stafford of Marked Tree, Ark., told Dr. Davis last week that they would like to see him remain as head of the institution.

* * *

A LEADING educator in the state, Dr. Davis had been asked by the college board to resign after an audit disclosed some mishandling of an agricultural scholarship.

The Arkansas Gazette, editorializing on the AM and N. issue, said Dr. Davis "must have been at least midly surprised at the informal expressions of confidence he received from members of the Legislative Audit committee.

"This committee, after all, was the one which tipped of Dr. Davis' troubles some months back in a meeting of some of its members with the college board."

The Gazette editorial continued: "Since that session, where mismanagemnt of a $4,400 shortage (subsequently replain a scholarship fund as discussed, the probability has emerged that there were other reasons than fiscal irregularities behind the ouster move against Dr. Davis.

For instance, there was an implication that college politics and a feeling that Dr. Davis might be 'soft on segregation' may have figured in efforts to get him to resign.

'Financial Status Of College Good,' AM&N Prexy Says

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-16
mg 1-27-60

PINE BLUFF (ANP)—The financial condition of AM&N College is "good," according to C. E. Larrison of Portland, chairman of the college board.

Dr. Davis

The Board of Trustees met last week for the first time since President Lawrence A. Davis had been cleared of misappropriation of school funds. Davis refused to resign as requested, and was retained for an indefinite period.

Both Larrison and Davis announced at the conclusion of the meeting that it was a "constructive and harmonious" board meeting.

14e(1)

THE BOARD did not discuss an audit on over-all conditions at the campus it ordered last month, nor was any action taken on the recent Legislative audit report.

Members said they had not had the opportunity to study the lengthy document since receiving it recently.

The report would be discussed at the next board meeting, which will be sometime in December, Larrison said.

The Board agreed that the school was operating within the current budget and had no present financial difficulties.

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ASBURY COLLEGE

Asbury College Lifts Enrollment Race Bar

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 1-28-60
14e(1)

Foreign And Native Married Negroes To Be Accepted For The Fall Semester

By JOE REISTER
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Wilmore, Ky., Jan. 27.—Negroes will be admitted to Asbury College here next fall for the first time since the school was founded in 1890.

That action was taken Wednesday by the college's board of trustees at its annual meeting on the campus.

The over-all integration plan was described as a "revolutionary step" by Dr. Z. T. Johnson, Asbury president. It calls for the college to admit Negroes under the following two categories:

1. Negroes from foreign lands.

2. Native married Negroes who are preparing for special Christian service.

2 Already Agreed On

The Negroes from foreign lands will be "those recommended by our alumni groups from all over the world," Dr. Johnson said.

"We have already agreed to admit one from the Belgian Congo and one from Cuba," the college president said.

The native married Negroes will be students planning to study for the ministry or for missionary work at the non-denominational school here, Johnson said.

The plan to admit Negroes to the college was described by Dr. Johnson as a "mild form of integration."

"When it was first broached three years ago, it caused a little controversy," he said. "Then a committee was appointed to study it and their recommendations were adopted at the board meeting today with only routine discussion."

Enrollment Limited

Enrollment at the college is limited to 900.

The trustees approved plans for construction of a fine-arts building on the campus to cost between $350,000 and $500,000. Work on the new structure will be "started as soon as possible," President Johnson said.

Members of the board inspected the new $250,000 men's dormitory nearing completion. It will accommodate 108 students.

S. E. McCreless, San Antonio, Tex., chairman of the board, presided at the meeting, attended by 26 of the 30 trustees. McCreless is an executive of a Texas life-insurance company.

DR. PROCTER ELECTED A&T COLLEGE HEAD

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, 38, president of Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va., since 1955, was named last Tuesday as president of the Agricultural and Technical College here.

He is to succeed Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, 68, who has reached the age of retirement. Dr. Gibbs was named president emeritus by the Board and invited to remain on the staff.

Robert H. Frazier, chairman of the Board of Trustees, made the announcement following a meeting of the board held here at the College on Tuesday afternoon, April 19.

Dr. Proctor attended the meeting and accepted the appointment to become effective on July 1.

NATIVE OF VIRGINIA

A native of Norfolk, Va., the new president is a graduate of Virginia Union in 1942, holds the B. D. degree from Grozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania and the D. degree from Boston University.

He served as professor and dean at Virginia Union, 1949-1953, and as vice president from 1953 until his election to the presidency there in 1955.

He participated in a study of foreign missions for the American Baptist Convention in Europe, Near East, India and Burma in 1953 and toured Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and the Baltic States for the Baptist World Alliance in 1958.

He is a member of the Commission on Liberal Education for the Association of America Colleges, the National Committee of the President's 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth and the Executive Board of the Southern Regional Council.

He is married to the former Miss Bessie Tate of Fredericksburg, Va., and the couple has two sons, Herbert Stuart and Timothy DeWitt.

Dr. Gibbs became acting president in late 1955 and was elected to the presidency in early 1956.

He came to the college in 1926 as dean of men and instructor in military science, became instructor in education and history in 1927 and was elevated as dean of the School of Education and Science in 1929, a position held until election to the top post.

During the better than four years Dr. Gibbs served as president the college gained full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, launched a new building program to include: a dormitory for girls, cafeteria, buildings for agricultural engineering, masonry and paint shop addition to the Technical Institute, arts, addition to the present Hines Hall (Chemistry Building), field house and athletic field improvements. A new program in African Studies was installed last year and approval has been granted for the purchase of additional land area adjacent to the present campus.

Dr. Proctor named president of A&T

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. Samuel Dewitt Proctor, 38, president of Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va., since 1955, was named on Tuesday as president of the Agricultural and Technical College here.

He is to succeed Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, 68, who has reached the age of retirement. Dr. Gibbs was named president emeritus by the board, and invited to remain on the staff.

Robert H. Frazier, chairman of the Board of trustees, made the announcement following a meeting of the board held here at the college on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Proctor was present at the meeting and accepted the appointment to become effective July 1.

A native of Norfolk, Va., the new president is a graduate of Virginia Union 1942, holds B.D. degree from Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania and the TH.D. degree from Boston University.

He served as professor and dean at Virginia Union, 1949-1953 and as vice president from 1953 until his election to the presidency in 1955.

He is married to the former Miss Bessie Tate of Fredericksburg, Va., and the couple has two sons, Herbert Stuart and Timothy Dewitt.

Dr. Gibbs became acting president in late 1955 and was elected to the presidency in early 1956.

Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor Assumes Presidency Of A & T College

Greensboro, N. C. — The new president of A & T College has sounded a challenge for a continuing increase in the emphasis at the institution on academic excellence.

Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, the former president of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., last Friday, July 1, assumed duties as fifth president of the 69-year old institution.

He said this will be his foremost objective "to enhance the growing reputation of the college as a center of scientific and technological education of the college as a center of scientific and technological education related functionally to the social sciences and humanities."

"Scholars are just as important to vocational and terminal professional fields, if not more so," he said, "as they are to liberal arts areas." He added that this fact has been pointed up in bold relief by the "Sputnik crisis."

Practically all of Dr. Proctor's educational experience as teacher, dean and president, has been in the field of liberal arts. When queried about problems he anticipates in shifting to an institution which emphasizes vocational and terminal programs, he quickly explained that educational problems are pretty much the same in all fields.

"While our emphases, here at A & T are different, to me these offer real challenges to utilize the tremendous resources and potentialities available at the institution," he answered.

He had in mind the wide offerings at the college available through the five major divisions: The School of Agriculture, the School of Engineering, the School of Education and General Studies, the School of Nursing, the Technical Institute and the Graduate School; a substantial enrollment and the outstanding services the college has rendered over the years.

A high sense of confidence underlies this young man's enthusiasm and one recognizes it immediately upon acquaintance. Brimming over with ideas on how to accomplish the job which lies ahead, he makes it clear at the outset that he does not hope to get it all done at once. "We intend to set goals on a time table within the realm of accomplishment," he explains.

Dr. Proctor succeeds Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs whose services at A & T as teacher, dean and president, cover 34 years. Dr. Gibbs now becomes president-emeritus and will remain on the faculty at the college.

The new president, a Norfolk, Va., native, received his undergraduate training at Virginia Union and has had graduate study at Crozer Technological Seminary, Yale and Boston Universities.

He comes to A & T with 11 years of college administrative experience, all at Virginia Union, as dean of the Graduate School of Religion, vice president and five years as president.

He is married to the former Miss Bessie L. Tate of Fredericksburg, Va., and the couple has two sons, Herbert Stuart, 13, and Timothy DeWitt, 10.

An excellent speaker, Dr. Proctor is sought after as a top platform man. Last year he made, at least, ten public appearances before groups in North Carolina, alone.

During the coming school year he will deliver major addresses at convocations to be held at such institutions as: Pennsylvania State University and Bucknell, Lycoming and Albright Colleges, all of Pennsylvania; Hampton Institute in Virginia; Cornell University in New York; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Stephens College in Missouri and Southern University in Louisiana.

He is widely traveled, both in this country and abroad. He participated in a study of foreign missions in Europe, the Near East, India and Burma in 1953 and toured eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the Baltic States for the Baptist World Alliance in 195.

What does he do for recreation? "to release some built up steam and In the first place he likes music and claims proficiency with the clarinet. His father, also a good musician, encouraged him in music during the earlier years and he received a big push in the field by being a member of the famed Booker T. Washington High School Band in his hometown.

His next favorite recreation is at his cabin, located on Chesapeake Bay in the Northern Neck section of Virginia. "Don't care a thing about fishing," he says, "but I like to go there in rough, but comfortable living to read, study and just think."

"I play the clarinet," he says,

WELCOME! — George H. Roach, left, Mayor of Greensboro, N.C., welcomes Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, new president of A. and T. College, to the city at a community reception honoring him and Mrs. Proctor. Looking on from the right are D. W. Morehead, secretary of the Hayes-Taylor YMCA, and Rev. W. T. Brown, local minister, co-chairmen on arrangements for the reception.

N. C. Mayor Welcomes New A&T Prexy to City

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, new president of A. and T. College, and Mrs. Proctor recently were officially welcomed to the city.

They were guests of honor at a reception at the Hayes-Taylor YMCA on East Market St. The affair, sponsored by a committee headed by the Rev. W. T. Brown, local minister, and D. W. Morehead, secretary of the Y, drew approximately 150 invited guests.

Mayor George H. Roach, representing the citizens of Greensboro, assured the Proctors that the city and all of its people were happy that they had chosen A. and T. College and Greensboro as their new home.

Dr. Proctor, in brief remarks, told the audience that his original impressions of the city had been confirmed by the cordial welcome he and his family had already received.

Following the program, Dr. Proctor was presented a gift from the citizens group by J. E. Whitley, Guilford County supervisor of Negro schools, and Mrs. Proctor received an orchid from Mrs. Morehead.

14e(1) 1960

A & T COLLEGE

3 promoted to deanships at N.C., A & T College

Afro American
Baltimore Md.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Three promotions to deanships at A and T College were announced last week. Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of the college, who took office on July 1, stated that three faculty members were being elevated, two of them to newly created posts.

L. C. Dowdy, dean of the School of Education and General Studies, has been named to the new position of dean of instruction. A native of Eastover, S. C., Dowdy was formerly a school principal at Winnsboro, S. C. He came to A and T College in 1951 as director of student teaching. A graduate of Allen University, he holds the M.A. degree from Indiana State University and is studying toward the Ph.D. degree at the University of Indiana.

Dr. Leonard H. Robinson, former chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, replaces Dowdy as dean of the School of Education and General Studies.

He came to A and T college in 1951 after service of 10-years at Fayetteville State Teachers College. He has taught in the public schools or Arkansas, at Atlanta University and at Elizabeth City State Teachers College. A native of Fort Smith, Ark., Robinson is a graduate of Wilberforce University, holds the M. A. degree from Atlanta University and the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University.

Dr. Glen F. Rankin, administrative assistant to the president, has been named to fill the new post, dean of students. A graduate of A and T College, Dr. Rankin began his professional career at the college, first in 1948.

He has formerly served in the following positions: assistant State supervisor of the Institutional - On - The - Farm Training Program, assistant professor and professor of agricultural education and [illegible] acting dean of the School of Agriculture.

The promotions are to become effective immediately.

A. U. Gets $600,000 General Education Grant

A grant of $600,000 to Atlanta University from the General Education Board has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement. The funds are for the support of a graduate program above the master's level, Dr. Clement said.

The money is to be used over a period of approximately eight years with not more than $100,00 in principal and interest to be drawn in any one year to accelerate the development of a Ph.D. program at the University. It will be added to the current operating budget for three purposes. additions to the faculty, salary increases for selected faculty members, and institution of an enlarged program of student fellowships add assistantships.

Dr. Clement stressed the fact that this is an outright grant with no matching funds required from the University. As the Ph. D. program is being developed under this grant the University will add to its permanent resources sufficient endowment to continue the program on substantial basis.

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees the University Senate was authorized to begin planning for a Ph.D. program in selected fields. Implementation of the program will come after the Senate plans have been completed and the Board of Trustees approves them and authorizes the degree Dr. Clement said.

Atlanta University, since 1929 a graduate institution, now gives the master's degree in ten fields in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and in four professional schools.

Atlanta gets $600,000 to start Ph.D program

ATLANTA — A grant of $600,000 to Atlanta University from the General Education Board has been announced by President Rufus E. Clement. The funds are for the support of a graduate program above the master's level, Dr. Clement said.

The money is to be used over a period of approximately eight years with not more than $10,000 in principal and interest to be drawn in any one year to accelerate the development of a Ph.D. program at the university.

* * *

IT WILL be added to the current operating budget for three purposes — additions to the faculty, salary increases for selected faculty members, and institution of an enlarged program of student fellowships and assistantships.

Dr. Clement stressed the fact that this is an outright grant with no matching funds required from the university.

As the Ph.D. program is being developed under this grant, the university will add to its permanent resources sufficient ndowment to continue the program on a substantial basis.

* * *

AT THE April meeting of the Board of Trustees, the University Senate was authorized to begin planning for a Ph.D. program in selected fields. Implementation will come upon completion of approved Senate plans, and authorization of the degree, Dr. Clement said.

Atlanta University, since 1929 a graduate institution, now gives the master's degree in 10 fields in the graduate School of Arts and Sciences and in four professional schools.

Atlanta University system sticks to hands-off policy

ATLANTA — "It was a student affair, of course, and whatever happens this year will be a student affair," announced the Council of Presidents of the Atlanta University system, in explaining its stand on student demonstrations against segregation.

The "no new policy" was announced by Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse Collegefx after demands from many quarters that college administrations crack down on students participating in sit-down strikes, boycotts and kneel-ins.

Dr. Mays also noted in the announcement, as spokesman for the Council of Presidents, that "I'm quite sure tha tthe Committee on Appeal for Human Rights will be reorganized and will function again."

"We are going to function, better than ever," said Lonnie King, CAHR president, in confirming Dr. Mays' expectations. King added that the CAHR is "going to step up our activities.

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Atlanta University, since 1929 a graduate institution, now gives the master's degree in ten fields in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and in four professional schools.

Atlanta U. Gets Grants Totaling $100,800

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
6-12-60

By CLAUD GEORGE, SR.

Atlanta University has received two grants totaling more than $100,000 from the Charles E. Merrill Trust, President Rufus E. Clements announced.

One is a grant of $70,800 to be spent at the rate of $23,000 a year for training five teachers annually in the social sciences and the humanities.

The major objective of this program is to extend and deepen the students' knowledge in these areas and to improve their teaching ability, Dr. Clement said.

The second grant, of $30,000, is to support a program that would permit Atlanta University to train for business Africans who would return to their native lands for service.

Student Prize Fund

A $5,000 fund to provide $50 and $100 annual prizes to Atlanta University students excelling in dramatics, public speaking and related courses has been established. President Rufus E. Clement said that Mr. and Mrs. Truman K. Gibson Sr. of Chicago gave securities to the University to set up the Adrienne McNeal Herndon Fund.

AU Sets 3 Dramas

Atlanta University's Summer Theater is offering three plays this season—"Simply Heaven," by Langston Hughes, "Visit To a Small Planet," by Gore Vidal, and "The Ridiculous Young Ladies," by Moliere. The shows will run June 16-18, June 30-July 2, and July 14-16.

A. U. Receives 2 Grants From C. E. Merrill Trust

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
6-12-60

Two grants amounting to more than $100,000 from the Charles E. Merrill Trust have been announced by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

The first grant of $70,800 is to be spent at the rate of $23,000 a year over a three year period in a program for training five teachers annually in the social sciences and the humanities. The major objective of this program is to extend and deepen the students' knowledge in these areas and to improve their teaching ability, Dr. Clement said. Each of the five applicants accepted will receive a basic stipend of $3000 for the year, tuition and fees, allowances for travel and books, and a limited allowance for dependents.

The Merrill Trust recognizes the need for continuing the training for intelligent leadership in the social sciences and the humanities, according to President Clement. The university had called attention to the fact that there had recently been inaugurated special training programs in the natural sciences, which resulted in a tendency to neglect and underrate the importance of other fields of study, particularly the vital areas of the social sciences and the humanities.

The expectation of the Merrill Trust and the university is that this program will not only train a selected number of teachers, but will also reemphasize the need for rounded programs in higher education, President Clement stated.

The second grant of $30,000 is for the support of an African program which will permit Atlanta University through Dean Samuel Z. Westerfield of the School of Business Administration to seek out promising Africans who would enroll at Atlanta University for training in business and would thereafter return to their native lands for service in this area.

Dean Westerfield expects to go to Africa in the 1960-61 academic year to lay groundwork for contacts which will result in the selection for qualified persons to participate in the program.

Dr. Clement In Nigeria For Freedom Fete

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta (3) Ga.
Fri. 9-30-60

President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University, is among American dignitaries in Nigeria for the celebration of Independence Day on Saturday, Oct. 1. Dr. Clement, who is also a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, is attending the Nigerian celebration as guest of the Government. He will advise and consult with officials in Nigeria on higher educational matters, and student exchange between Nigeria and Atlanta University.

Dr. Clement arrived in Nigeria on September 25 and will return to Atlanta around October 7.

14e(1) 1960 ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Negro Educator Says South Changing Moods

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — This country's racial upheavals ultimately will produce a closer understanding between the races, says the only Negro member of a major city school board in the Deep South.

"We are moving toward acceptance of an individual on his worth —not his color," said Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of 4,000-student Atlanta University.

Clement, 59, has twice been elected to the nine-member Atlanta School Board. Both times he defeated white opponents in a citywide election in hich white voters outnumbered Negroes 4-1.

RACIAL PEACE

Negroes have been elected to city council's in such Southern cities as Richmond, Va., and Nashville, Tenn., but they were chosen in wards with predominantly Negro residents.

Despite the wave of demonstrations which has rolled over much of the nation the past few weeks, Clement in an interview said there is hope for eventual settlement of differences between the races.

He said the Southern lunch counter protests "show peolple dramatically the disabilities under which the Negro in America lives. I can see a change in the South in the attitude toward the Negro."

Clement is a soft-spoken, conservatively dressed individual with an outstanding backgrcund in education.

He was graduated with highest honors from Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., in 1919 and won a bachelor of divinity degree from Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., in 1922. Northwestern University bestowed a master's degree on Clement the same year and in 1930 Northwestern awarded him a Ph.D. He is listed in several books on notable Americans.

He was born in Salisbury, N.C. His father, George C. Clement, was a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Clement taught at Livingstone and served rural A.M.E. Zion churches in Landis and Kannapolis, N.C., from 1922 to 1931 when he became dean of Municipal College, University of Louisville. He was named president of Atlanta University in 1937.

ON SCHOOL BOARD

Clement is married and has a daughter, Mrs. Robert Foster, whose husband is a physician in Los Angeles.

Of his work on the school board he said:

"My experience has been a wonderful one. I know that we are moving in the right direction. I know many fine, outstanding white persons and this convinces me that there must be many, many others like them."

Clement's office is an unpretentious one. From it he oversees the functions of Atlanta University and its four affiliated colleges.

Atlanta U. Prexy Refutes Ga. Governor's Charges

ATLANTA, Ga. (Courier Press Service) — Atlanta University's president sharply denied the Governor of Georgia's charges that "outsiders" had written the full-page advertisement in local papers protesting discrimination and signed by Atlanta University students. "It absolutely was written by the students, right here in Atlanta," Dr. Rufus E. Clement told The Courier, "and I have given their names to the papers."

Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver had charged that the students had not written the two ads appearing in a local white daily and the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro paper.

Dr. Clement said he felt the statement was a beautifully prepared message, and it stated, comprehensively, the wishes of the student bodies of Atlanta U.'s six-member institutions.

Over 6,000 students attend the famed Southern university.

Also, Dr. Clement expressed hope that "professionals" do not get into the student-motivated program. The distinguished educator said already he had headed off efforts of the "pros" to move into the picture.

The students had not told him, he continued, or any other of the university system's heads what their plans were.

He said it was he who took the ad to the papers for publication, at the request of the student heads of each system member school.

Atlanta U reports more open jobs than graduates

ATLANTA, Ga. — Positions open to Atlanta University open to Atlanta University graduates far exceed the number of qualified applicants, according to the President Rufus E. Clement.

Dr. Clement cited the fact that the school of library service has received 619 requests for professional librarians during the past year, an increase of 46 percent over the requests of the previous year.

Yet, of the eighteen graduates, only two were available since all others had accepted employment before they finished requirements for the master's degree.

THE GRADUATES of the school of social work were placed in agencies all over the United States, according to Dr. Clement. More than 100 requests which could not be filled came to the school during the past year.

The fact that representatives from the California Board of Examiners interview Atlanta University graduates each year points up the need for more trained social workers.

The steady growth of the school of business administration was noted by Dr. Clement as evidence of the demand for more trained personnel in that area. The school also attracts a proportionately large number of foreign students, from India and Greece as well as from Africa.

* * *

THE GRADUATES of the school of arts and sciences are in the main employed as teachers in colleges, and here again the university cannot meet the requests.

Some go directly from the university to take higher degrees, usually on scholarships. The special needs of teachers of science and mathematics are being met by a National Science Foundation Institute.

Graduates of the school of education are especially in demand because of the training they receive, through cooperation with other schools in the university, in courses other than those in methods.

High school superintendents have already visited the university to employ this year's graduating class.

Atlanta University Plans To Celebrate Centennial In 1965

Atlanta, Georgia, May 5 Special—The Board of Trustees of Atlanta University at its annual meeting in April approved the initial plans for the celebration of the centennial of the founding of the University, which will be held in 1965.

A goal of five million dollars was set for a fund-raising campaign, the sum to be used for endowment to support three programs, increased facuty salaries and an expanded academic program, library materials and science equipment, and student fellowships. President Rufus E. Clement stated that the present plans were to increase faculty in fields where the University already gives degrees rather than add new departments.

Dr. C. A. Bacote of the Atlanta University department of history was appointed to write a history of the University to be published by the centennial year. With Dr. Bacote, a specialist in the history of Georgia, will be associated other Atlanta University people.

Plans for the centennial were begun two years ago and a faculty committee has prepeared a report on the needs of the university. Lawrence J. MacGregor, chairman of the Atlanta University Board of Trustees, is chairman of the Centennial Commission.

Gets $600,000 Grant

A $600,000 grant from the General Education Board will establish a Ph.D. program in liberal arts at Atlanta University, President Rufus Clement announced Wednesday.

Dr. Clement said the General Education Board will provide up to $100,000 for the current budget in any fiscal year. In announcing the grant, Dr. Clement said that degrees will be granted within the next several years.

The General Education Board is one of the Rockefeller philanthrophies. Atlanta colleges have received assistance from it in previous years. Dr. Clement said the present grant is the largest ever received by Atlanta University with no "matching requirements" attached. The school at present offers courses in the graduate field leading to the master's degree.

President Clement said the money will be used for additional faculty members, selected faculty salary increases, and student aid in the form of fellowships and assistantships.

Howard University in Washington, D. C., is the only other Negro institution which offers a Ph.D. program. Howard offers the Ph.D in science only, while A. U. will offer the degree in liberal arts.

Atlanta Univ. Graduates Hear Nigerian Educator

A man described as a genius in the field of education gently reproved the "ignorance of Africa by Americans," but then lauded the American educators, especially those from Atlanta, who have come to his country to foster cooperation and understanding.

The leading Nigerian educator further reminded his audience that Nigeria reaches full independence as a nation in about 57 days and that all availble talent in science and education would be welcome to work for the betterment of that country.

The speaker was the Honorable Gilbert E. Okeke, minister of education for the Eastern Region of Nigeria. He addressed 77 graduates of Atlanta University Thursday at that school's summer commencement exercises in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman College campus.

Mr. Okeke spoke generally of the bond between the citizens of his nation and American Negroes, and reminded that the African nations keep a close eye on American events.

The minister of education, described as "a genius in that field" by Atlanta University President, Dr. Rufus Clement, who introduced him, said he was "glad that the United States government has seen fit to put an end to racial discrimination in the South."

"What happens here is important," Mr. Okeke said, "and we (meaning the U. S. citizens and Nigerians) will walk together or not at all."

Speaking from the subject "The Role of America In Nigerian Education," Mr. Okeke mentioned that many of Africa's present top leaders are American trained men and products of American colleges and universities.

As a result of those leaders' training, the Nigerian educator said "we have incorporated some American educational techniques in our own systems."

The Nigerian minister of education rattled off many names of men who serve on the staffs of Atlanta University who had been or are presently serving in various capacities in Nigeria.

He said the Atlanta University professors and many like them from elsewhere over the United States had accomplished laudable feats while working for cooperation and understanding in Nigeria.

Referring to the graduating students as future "Kennedys and Nixons," Mr. Okeke said that perhaps the students would one day add to the meritorous records of the present leading educators.

"Nigeria offers peace and brotherhood to all who want to work in that country," the Nigerian official said. Mr. Okeke said his country that is newly emerging to freedom. The date of Nigerian independence is October 1.

Concluding his brief address, Mr. Okeke applauded the State Department for allowing him to become a member of its leadership program, thus allowing him an opportunity to witness the spectacle of the 77 Atlanta University Summer Session graduates.

Approximately 77 degrees were awarded by Atlanta University at the 5 p. m. Commencement Exercises on Sisters Chapel Thursday.

Coming from 10 states and the District of Columbia and three foreign countries, 17 students received the master of science degree from the School of Arts and Sciences; four the M. S. Degree in social work; 10, the M. S. Degree from the School of Library Science; 40, the master of arts degree from the School of Education, and six, the master of business administration.

Auburn regrets student message on segregation

AUBURN, Ala., March 2 (AP)—Pamphlets appeared on the Auburn University campus yesterday they said:

"If Negroes entered Auburn, what would you do as a Christian student?"

The message, mimeographed on letter-sized sheets of white paper and light brown paper, was signed by Lucian Kirby Paul Jr.

A university spokesman said officials had talked with Paul and that he had confirmed it was his name signed to the pamphlet.

"We regret this," said the spokesman, "but I don't believe any action will be taken against Paul."

University records identify Paul as a 21-year-old junior student of science and literature from Forkland, a tiny town in Greene County.

14e(1) 1960

BAY RIDGE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
UNION, MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi wins, plans for college are dropped

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Staff 9-10-60

MERIDIAN, Miss. — There will be no Bay Ridge Christian College in Union County, Miss. Officials of the institution, which was being established on the grounds of a local dairy farm, gave up the project after local whites waged a campaign of terror.

The residents said that they would not tolerate a college for colored persons in the area; the president, the Rev. J. Horace Germany, was hospitalized after a serious beating, and colored students from the north were told to be out of the county in 24 hours.

The Rev. Mr. Germany, white, was attempting to establish the college under the auspieces of the Church of God. College Secretary J. T. Stewart, also white, announced that the project was abandoned. He said:

* * *

"IT WOULD BE impossible to carry on this type of program under these circumstances."

Shortly after this announcement, the Mississippi state sovereignty commission said that the college project was merely a scheme to get cheap labor.

Commission director Albert Jones said an investigation showed that the colored students would work on the dairy farm (owned by the Rev. Mr. Germany) five hours a day during the school year and 10 to 12 hours a day during the summer.

Their 50 - cents - an - hour pay would be applied to their annual tuition of $430, he said.

He further charged that no colored junior or senior college in the state would accept Bay Ridge Christian College credits and:

"The school has not even applied for accreditation from the state department of education... Bay Ridge credits would not even be acceptable in colored high schools."

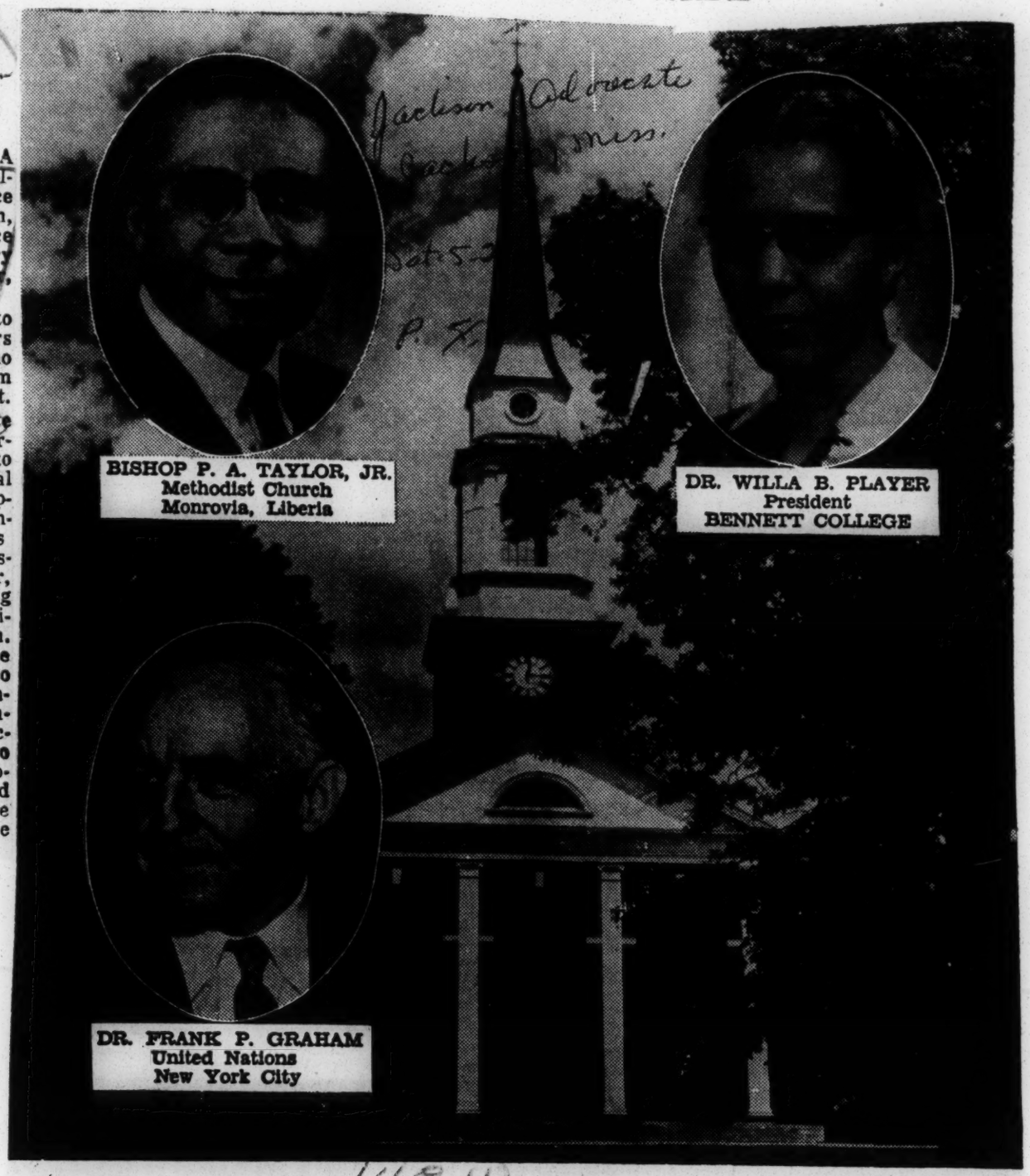
Bennett College receives grant

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A grant of $32,740 to Bennett College from the National Science Foundation of Washington, D.C., for a summer science training institute for secondary by President Willa B. Player, this week.

This is the second grant to the college in as many years and Dr. J. Henry Sayles, who headed the six-week program last year, will again direct it.

Dates for this year's institute are June 20 to July 29 and arrangements are being made to girls of high ability and special talent and give them the opportunity to gain increased understanding of mathematics biology, chemistry and physics. As was the case last year, graduating seniors and rising juniors and seniors will be eligible for the institute program.

In addition to giving these youngsters an opportunity to learn at the hands of the Bennett faculty and from a number of outstanding visiting lecturers, the institute will also seek to help develop more cooperation between colleges and high schools in increasing the quality of education in the sciences.



BENNETT COMMENCEMENT — Scene of and principals in the 87th commencement exercises at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., May 29-30. Bishop Taylor will preach the baccalaurtate sermon at 4 p.m. on May 29 in Pfeiffer Chapel and on May 30, at 10:30 a.m. Dr. Graham will deliver the commencement address. Dr. Player will preside on both occasions and confer degrees.

Future Endowment At Bennett College To Provide $100,000

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A future endowment program which will, at maturity, give Bennett College $100,000 annually toward its current expense budget, was adopted unanimously by graduates attending the recent meeting of the Bennett College Alumni Association here.

The plan commits the association to earmark from its annual contribution to the college Loyalty Fund $1,000 for the purchase of a Mutual Fund Savings Certificate each year, for a period not to exceed 35 years.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, of New York City, chairman of Bennett's trustee board, who worked out the details of this unique plan in consultation with the New York firm of Hanneshlag, Borg and Company, one of the nation's oldest and best recognized brokerage firms said that this will be the first college plan in existence.

Three members of the alumni association who reside in the New York City area have been designated to cooperate with Dr. Patterson in initiating the plan.

In discussing the plan, Mrs. Fannie L. Hinnant, of Greensboro, president of the association, made reference to the decision of the graduates as "historic," inasmuch as it is the first of its kind.

President Willa B. Player called attention to the fact that in addition to the time factor the joining together of compound interest, plus growth in the stock market and tax exemption, greatly minimize any risks that may be taken.

"The plan is well within the potential of the alumni of the average small college," she pointed out, "and past results have shown that the success of the plan is almolst miraculous."

Bennett aids Afro-American testing plan

GREENSBORO, N.C. — President Willa B. Player announced this week that Bennett College will be one of the 30 colleges participating in the testing of 8,000 to 9,000 scholarship and admission candidates from more than 900 high schools distributed throughout the United States and the Virgin Islands.

Bennett will cooperate in administering the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program between Nov. 28 and Dec. 10, which will be given in 270 test centers across the nation during this period.

The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program is an educational service of the United Negro College Fund. The examination is open to qualified high school seniors and to a limited number of high school juniors and sophomores of exceptional ability and promise.

President Player has appointed Dr. C. G. Winston, chairman of the social science division, to direct the test administration at the following North Carolina and Virginia centers.

Nov. 28, Hillside High School, Durham; Nov. 29, Dudley High School Greensboro; Nov. 30, Palmer Memorial High School, Sedalia; Dec. 1, William Penn High School, High Point; Dec. 2, Atkins High School, Winston-Salem; Dec. 5, Carver High School, Winston-Salem; Dec. 7, J. M. Langston High School, Danville; Dec. 8, Dunbar High School, Lynchburg; Dec. 9. Addison High School, Roanoke;

Application forms for the examination may be obtained from the high schools listed above, by writing to one of the participating colleges or by writing directly to CIEP, 22 East 54th Street, NEW York 22, N.Y.

Admission to the examination is by ticket only. Admission tickets will be sent to each candidate who has filed applications and paid an examination fee of $2.50. Late registrants must pay a fee of $3.00. Applications and fees must be mailed before October 21, to CIEP, 22 East 54th Street, New York 22. N.Y.

College ordered to desegregate

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly has ordered trustees of Bethel College at McKenzie to integrate "as soon as feasible."

However, the trustee board, in its annual report to the Assembly, recommended that no attempts be made at desegregation at this time. Dr. Roy N. Baker, president of the college, said trustees will first seek ways to aid colored ministerial students to acquire an education and then consider the feasibility of integration.

$129,902 Reported To Date In Bishop Campaign

DALLAS. — The total of cash and pledges made public during a meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Baptist Missionary and Educational convention at St. John Baptist church last Thursday night was $129,902,80.

The amount represents not quite one-third of the $400,000 which the convention has agreed to raise as its share of the $1,500,000 needed to begin to move Bishop college of Marshall to Dallas. Dallas financial leaders and industrialists have agreed to raise $1,000,000 of the amount.

The meeting on Thursday night, open to the public, was addressed by Dr. G. D. Flemmings of Ft. Worth, former Bishop college student, and Mack H. Hannah of Port Arthur, also an alumnus.

Both are nationally known and respected, Dr. Flemmings as a leader in civic affairs and a member of the national NAACP board and Mr. Hannah as chairman of the directors of Texas Southern university, president, of Standard Savings and Loan association and other large business interests.

After declaring that "Church affiliated schools will continue to play a most important part in the educational life of Negroes", Dr. Flemmings chided Baptist laymen for lack of financial provision for the adequate support of their schools in Texas. "Churchmen", said he, "Must accept their responsibilities in a way that has not been true before. The negative attitudes of the past must de done away with. The day of shadow boxing for Negroes is over. We must face up to our responsibilities".

Mr. Hannah in even plainer terms told his audience: "We have been getting mad too much It's time that we got smart. We've got to start to hunting ways of getting closer to the American economic table. Dallas should have Bishop college. It will give opportunity to many more of our young people to complete their education because more of them, not able to pay full tuition, can get jobs with which to finance themselves.

"Then too, the businessmen of Dallas who are raising this million dolllars for it want another cultural institution here. That is true. But they also are looking at the four-fold turnover of the several hundred thousands of dollars that the college will cause to be spent here each year.

"We cannot afford to fail to raise the amount pledged by us. I am glad that the college is coming to Dallas primarily because it may help our group here to begin to work more directly to establish some of the financial and business ventures that they have failed to start in the past."

Dallas, as far as Negroes are concerned, is not nearly as great as it should be. The money is here among you. But up until now the spirit of practical handling of money has been absent. In this campaign, I beg of you, for one time let's come up with our part of this money."

It was announced during the meeting that the white group was meeting with such success in its campaign that its leaders were thinking seriously of continuing their efforts until another $2,000,000 was in hand. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Bishop college choir.

Bishop College Building Fund Gets $50,895

DALLAS. — Dallas churches and citizens, in a first report of work for the Bishop college Building fund, reported a total of $50,895 in cash and pledges at the report meeting Thursday night at Moorland branch YMCA. The Dallas campaign is a part of the statewide campaign sponsored by the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention to raise $400,000, a portion of the $1,500,000 which is to be used to bring the college to Dallas. More than 100 acres in southeast Dallas has already been donated for its campus by the Hoblitzelle foundation. Dallas industrial and financial leaders are now in process of raising $1,000,000 of the needed amount.

Rev. G. A. Hobart Sheppard, leader of the Church Division, reported that churches had pledged and given $45,925 of the amount reported Thursday night. He indicated that more church solicitation was to follow and that solicitation of churches was being done without regard to denomination. He reported "wholehearted cooperation among all of the denominational alliances of Dallas."

Reports from the Bishop college alumni group in Dallas were made by Prof. A. S. Hawkins and Prof. B. E. Dade totalling $3,005. Each indicated that the amount represented the interest of only a relatively small part of the total number of alumni and former students of Bishop college now living in Dallas. Each indicated that further efforts would be made not only to obtain contributions from these persons but that all of the educators of Dallas county would be approached.

Mrs. C. O. Searcy, leader of the Women's Division, reported $1,365 obtained so far. She also outlined the plans of the women for a "Million Dollar Tea" to be held February 14 when a number of organized groups of Dallas women would help in the campaign. Included in the groups now cooperating is a local group of women of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention auxiliary who will help as local citizens in addition to their contribution to the large pledge already made to the campaign by the state organization.

Educators Endorse Plans To Move Bishop College

DALLAS

A conference of Administrators and Counsellors from Dallas City and County public schools declared that an institution of higher learning where Negroes will be welcomed as social equals is long over due in Dallas.

No other city in the United States with such a large Negro population is without such a college. Atlanta has six. Nashville, Memphis, Columbia, Raleigh and New Orleans have two each. Other major cities in the south have at least one college.

Dr Milton K. Curry, president of Bishop College, has called the conference for the purpose of learning, from those best qualified to answer what the course offerings of the college should be in terms of the community needs in relationship to the scope and purpose of the college. He pointed out that the school is planned to be primarily a liberalr arts college with emphasis on preparing leaders and scholars both for the professions and for further graduate study.

Teacher training and theological studies will be continued. Emphasis on business administration, commercial studies, and economics will be increased and nurse training will be added when Bishop moves to Dallas

Mrs Francis McShann, senior counsellor of Booker T Washington Technical High School, pointed out the need for increased attention to the training of technicians and craftsmen.

In view of the cost of equipment and machinery for such schools, and in vie w of the long range plans of the public schools which eventually will provide 14 years of schooling. H I Holland, principal of Lincoln High School, suggested that Bishop offer the basic back ground mathematics and science rather than go into the more expensive technical and trade courses.

O. C Mitchell, principal of Pierce High School of The Wilmer-Hutchins, Texas School District, expressed his satisfaction that the proposed curriculum will meet the expressed plans of the majority of his students and predicted that more than fifty percent of the Pierce graduates will enter Bishop when it opens.

Dr J Leslie Patton, principal of Booker T Washington Technical High School, raised the question of reliability of predictions based on the questionaries which students fill out. The counsellors pointed out that there was a significant difference between transcripts sent and actual enrollment in college.

Mrs Mabel Chandler, senior counsellor of Lincoln H g h School, stated that she welcomed Bishop College not only for the educational need which it meets but also for the opportunities for social maturity and development which it will offer. "Few of the girls who enter will become college queen, but every girl who enters knows full wel that she could be."

Dr C F Toles, director of the Bishop College Center of Dallas, said that the college would also serve to raise the aspirational level of the students by putting them in direct contact with persons of their own group who have high administrative responsibility and capabilities.

Persons not mentioned above also in attendance at the conference were F L Jones, principal of Hamilton Park School. Dr H. C. Sun, Dean of the Bishop College Department of Educa-

tion, Samuel B Ethridge of Bishop College and the working press including Mrs Julia Scott of The Express, Ruddy Runnells of K. K. S. N. and Jimmy Ava[illegible] of KNOK.

In Wake Of Sit-Down

Bishop Prof Asked To Quit Because Of Ex-Red Ties

Negro and three fourths of the rural population of about 20,000 is Negro.

The professor asked to resign at Bishop is Doxey A. Wilkinson, who was in a variety store when students staged their first demonstration Saturday. Dr Milton J. Curry, Bishop president asked Dr Wilkinson to resign with regret, saying he was one of the most valuable men on the Bishop faculty. He expressed certainty that Wilkinson's break with the Community Party in 1957 was complete.

Wilkinson was formerly a professor at Howard University. He resigned his Howard post and announced his affiliation with the Communist Party. He denounced the Communist Party in '57 and announced his resignation. Dr Curry said he was a "victim of circumstance"

S U EXPELLS 18

Students of Southern University in Baton Rouge staged an orderly rally on the state capitol steps, chanting "The Lord's Prayer," and singing "What a Friend We Have In Jesus" Wednesday. A short time later 18 were expelled or suspended. The rally in protest of the arrest of 7 students Monday, and released on $1.50 bond.

Dean Martin L. H ey said the action was taken "for violating university regulations, relating to insurbordinaton and conduct unbecoming to the Southern University students."

LONG STAYS OUT

Gov. Earl K. Long steered clear of the Southern situation, saying disciplinary action was "strictly the school's business." The grand Jury is investigating the Southern Union situation and heard from President Felton G. Clark Wednesday. Thursday there was discussion of the possibility of the total student body quiting classes in protest of the students arrest.

Later the students made good their threat by quitting classes

INFORMER NEWS SERVICES

MARSHALL — Arrests of students in lunch counter sitdown demonstrations occured in two cities, Marshall, Texas and Baton Rouge, La, this week and a professor at Bishop College in Marshall was asked to resign because of former Communist ties.

200 STRONG

In Marshall, more than 200 demonstrators assembled on the downtown square, where they sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "God Bless America," and "We Are Americans, Too." Some were arrested, but police found the crowd gathering faster than those already on hand could be arrested.

When those arrested stepped out after being freed, they joined with those outside and firemen turned on streams of waters that drenched people and streets.

RETURN FOR 3RD TIME

Reports Thursday morning were that about 50 demonstrators had been charged with unlawful assembly. Wednesdays incidents occurred when the demonstrators tried for the third time within a week to secure service at public lunch counters.

Marshall is the county seat of Harrison County. Marshall's population is more than half

Bishop College Breaks Ground For New 100 Acre Campus In Dallas

Jackson Advocate P.4
Sat. 10-22-60
Jackson, Miss

The ground breaking ceremony for the new 103 acre Bishop College Campus was held in Dallas this week atop a picturesque hill overlooking downtown Dallas and vicinity.

The first shovels of earth were turned by Karl Hoblitzelle, well known Dallas Philanthropist, who donated the $100,000 to buy the land and Dr. Milton K. Curry, president of Bishop College.

Bishop College, now entering its eightieth year at Marshall, Texas will relocate in Dallas in September 1961. The college will start operations with five buildings estimated to cost 1.5 million dollars. In addition to the classroom-administration building, and a gymnasium auditorium, the intial building porgram will include a dining hall-student union and two dormitories to facilitate a limited number of boarding students.

A group of Dallas industrialists spearheaded by Carr P. Collins, insurance executive, Honorable R. L. Thornton, mayor of Dallas, and Mr. Hoblitzelle are raising one million dollars of cost of the new plant; $100,000 is being raised by the American Baptist Convention under the leadership of Dr. Ronald Wells. The remaining $400,000 is being raised by alumni, friends, Negro churches and organizations under the leadership of Dr. Ernest C. Estell, Sr. president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas.

The above mentioned campaign leaders were the principal participants in the ground breaking ceremony. Other key participants were: Rev. U. S. Cornelius, Rev. J. J. Jackson and Dr. G. A. Hobart Sheppard of the B. M. and E. Convention, who conducted the devotional exercise; Dr. J. M. Ellison, Chancellor of Virginia Union University, who led the Dedicatory Litany.

Dr. Pearl Anderson and Mrs. Olivia Davis, representing the Bishop Trustees; Dr. H. C. Sun and Dr. C. F. Toles, representing the faculty; Miss Nedra Y. Williams and Thomas Body, representing the Student Association; Harold Hardin, representing the alumni; A. Maceo Smith representing the United Negro College Fund; John Rice, director of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce; Dr. B. E. Joshua, representing the ministers of Dallas; Mrs. Claytie O. Searcy and Mrs. M. E. Colvin, representing the Women's Auxiliary of the B. M. and E. Convention.

Sat. 10-22-60

Bishop College is one of the 33 colleges supported by contributions to The United Negro College Fund.

The Call Tri. 10-21-60 P1
Kansas City, Mo

GROUND BROKEN FOR BISHOP COLLEGE'S NEW CAMPUS AT DALLAS.—The historic ground-breaking ceremony for the new campus of Bishop college took place on Thursday, Oct. 13, in Dallas. The ceremony was one of the high points of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas. Shown here are men who had a prominent part in the plan to relocate Bishop, now located in Marshall, Texas, to Dallas. The movement to bring the college to Dallas was begun 20 years ago and has continued with varying degrees of interest until this scene was witnessed last Thursday on the brow of a hill marking the highest spot on a 102-acre tract given to the college by the Hoblitzelle Foundation.

Seen here, from left to right are: Karl Hoblitzelle, donor of the tract; Carr P. Collins, insurance magnate and leading Texas Baptist layman, who headed the successful one-million-dollar drive for funds with which to erect the building; Mayor R. L. Thornton, who has been close to the whole operation; Rev. E. C. Estell, vice-president of the board of trustees, who headed the drive among Negro Baptists in Texas; Dr. Ronald V. Wells of New Yirk, executive director of the board of education of the American Baptist convention and Dr. M. K. Curry, president of Bishop college. Mayor Thornton and Rev. Estell hold the spade which took a shovelful of the first dirt scraped up by a tractor from the site on which the Administration building will be erected.

Ground-Breaking Service Marks Bishop's New Site

DALLAS — Bishop college's new site will soon be a reality in Dallas. The impressive ground-breaking services held Thursday morning, October 13, on the highest point of the 102-acre tract overlooking downtown Dallas and donated to the college by the Hoblitzelle foundation, is proof of the fact.

No more picturesque site could have been selected. Already adjacent to what will be the campus is a modern sub-division of 400 already occupied homes which sold in the $10,000 bracket. Acorss the road from the site of the ground-breaking even more costly homes of brick are being erected by the promoters of Highland Hills, the 400-family subdivision with its paved streets and modern shopping center. Other sub-divisions for the area are out of the planning stage.

Dallas' finest leaders and those of adjacent states of both races were present for the ceremonies, which were witnessed by approximately 500 Bishop alumni, Texas Baptist ministers and others, including leaders of Dallas industry and finance. The program began as a tractor moved the first huge scoop full of earth on the site of the Administration building, with the Rev. J. C. Estell, pastor of St. John Baptist church of Dallas and vice-chairman of the Board of Bishop Trustees presiding.

The "Statement of Purpose" of the meeting was given by Dr. M. K. Curry, president of Bishop college, who briefly traced its 80-year history of training leaders who now are serving in communities all over the nation. The invocation was given by the Rev. U. S. Cornelius of Marshall and the scripture was read by the Rev. J. J. Jones.

In his greetings Mayor R. L. Thornton of Dallas spoke of the tremendous impact that such a college dedicated to Christian education could and should have on the life, not only of Dallas but of the nation as well. A telegram of congratulation from Dr. W. B. White on the success of the Bishop college project was read. Dr. White, chairman of the board of Bishop college trustees, could not be present.

Karl Hoblitzelle donor of the 102-acre tract on which the college will be situated said, "The establishment of this college for Christian education in Dallas should provide for all of us another area in which to give unlimited efforts to produce a better city in which to live. It will be only because of such cooperative efforts that this college can succeed in doing its share in developing our great state and this nation." He stressed the idea that Negroes themselves have the most to gain from unstinted support of the coming college.

Dr. Ronald V. Wells, executive director of the Board of Education of the American Baptist convention, spoke briefly in the same vein.

After a selection by the Bishop college choir, Carr P. Collins, chairman of the Dallas committee, which raised a million dollars for the establishment of the college here, a leading Texas Baptist layman and insurance executive, in his address said, "This is an epoch marking event in the life of our city and our state. We in Dallas got the vision of this college for Dallas 20 years ago when the Rockefeller Foundations advised moving it from Marshall to Dallas. The industrial and financial interests of Dallas have cooperated magnificently in raising this first of many millions of dollars which must be provided for this institution. We hope that our Negro community will join with us in this most important addition to the cultural facilities of our city".

After the Dedicatory Litany led by Dr. J. M. Ellison of Virginia university and a selection by the Bishop college choir the ground-breaking was accomplished by the following participants for whom special gold plated shovels had been provided: Dr. Fred M. Lange of the Dallas Community Chest; J. K. Hayes, Bishop Board of Trustees; Mr. Hoblitzelle, donor of the land; Carr P. Collins chairman of the Dallas Bishop College Fund campaign; Dr. Ronald V. Wells of New York, executive director of the American Baptist convention; J. W. Rice of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce; Dr. H. C. Sun of the Bishop College faculty; Dr. C. F. Toles, Bishop College Dallas Branch; Miss Nedra Y. Williams, Bishop College Senate; Thomas Body, Dallas Branch Student Body; P. Y. Gray, Dallas Branch Student Body; Dr. I. B. Loud, Interdenominational Alliance; Dr. B. E. Joshua, Baptist Ministerial alliance; Mrs. Claytie O. Searcy, Women's Division Fund Campaign; Mrs. B. E. Colvin, B.M. and E. Convention of Texas; Rev. E. C. Estell and Dr. Curry, president of Bishop college.

Bishop College Moves From Marshall To Dallas; Pioneer Way For Independent College

Bishop College may begin a new era in American Education when it opens in Dallas next fall after completing 80 years of Christian educational service in Marshall, Texas.

Since World War I, the East Texas so called "black belt" of which Marshall is the center, has been declining both in relative importance to Texas and its rate of population growth. During the same period, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and several of the cities of central and southwest Texas have grown significantly both in industrial importance and in population. As far back as 1927 an educational study by the Rockefeller Foundation pointed out that one or more of the five colleges in East Texas area should move to Dallas, Fort Worth or to Houston. The report also suggested that two or more schools merge in the new location to form a university of the southwest. (The Atlanta University system and the Huston-Tilliston merger grew out of the same report.)

Plans to move the college have been postponed in two separate decades, once by the Depression in the early thirties and again in the forties by World War II emergency.

Five brand new buildings costing more than a million and a half dollars stratically located on 103-acre plot with commanding view of downtown Dallas, East Dallas and South Dallas, stand in marked contrast to the historic but time worn campus at Marshall.

Bishop was in direct competition with five institutions of higher learning in Texas and one in Louisiana for students living in the East Texas aread. In Dallas Bishop will be the only college of the type within radius of 90 miles. 50000 students, one sixth of the population of Texas schools for Negroes, live in the seven counties which make up the Dallas trade area. Here the college will meet the needs of hundreds of high school graduates instead of scores.

The support by Dallasites which already includes a $100,000 new buildings, is likewise in marked contrast with the meager support afforded by the less prosperous East Texas economy.

The saga of Bishop College will be followed with interest by other small independent colleges as they try to meet the challenge of providing quality education for the space age.

The time may soon come when many more colleges will follow the great waves of Americans who have migrated from the farms villages and small towns in search of a better life in the industrial metropolitan areas.

14e(1) 1960

BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE

34 get scholarships to Bluefield State

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BLUEFIELD, W.VA.—Thirty-four students from West Virginia, Virginia, and five foreign countries have received scholarship awards for study at Bluefield State College beginning Sept. 6, according to an announcement from the office of President L. B. Allen.

Dr. Allen, in announcing the scholarship recipients, stated that the scholarships were made available to Bluefield State College students by the West Virginia Board of Education, the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, National Greek Letter organizations, campus and religious groups, and individual citizens.

West Virginia Board of Education Scholarships in elementary education have been awarded Iris Arnett and Vera Brooks, Iaeger, Zetta Fitts, Bluefield, and Clintine P. Taylor Boomer.

* * *

SECONDARY EDUCATION scholarships were awarded by the board of education to William L. Allen Eckman, Sherlyn Hamilton, Bluefield, Diane Hobbs, Princeton Rosalyn A. King Kimball, and Russell O. Manns, Beckley.

Zara Baumgardner, Bluefield, Nathaniel Clay Beckley, Evelyn Ryle, Thorpe, Evadean F. Wright, Mullens and Veronia H. Dunlap Anawalt, have been named as alternate recipients of board of education scholarships.

Foreign Student Scholarships have been given to Amy Chu and Joyce Lu Tson Chen, Hong Kong, Jonathan N. Kagiri, Kenya, Nazeeh M. Abdul-Jusn Lebanon, Anastosios Papaphilippou Greece, and Jeannette Apostoldou, Asmara.

George Berger, Samuel Howell, and Marquis Smith, War, James Martin, Elkhorn, Vera Brooks, Kimball, Gloria Hairston, Beckley, and Evadean Wright, Mullens have been awarded Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation Scholarfor the 1960-1961 academic year.

The Bluefield Graduate Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity has awarded scholarships to Vera Brooks Kimball, Kimball, Maxine Burke, Bluefield, Virginia Izetta Carrington, War, and Zetta Fitts, Bluefield. Carolyn Gipson, Gary, Iona Green Bluefield Charlotte Nance Elkhorn, Wilma Padgett, War, Brenda Saunders, Bluefield, Virginia, Linda Terry, Kimball, and Shelia Washington Bramwell are the recipients of scholarship awarded by the Bluefield Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

The Roanoke Graduate Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity has named Raymond Perry Roanoke, as its scholarship recipient.

The Flat Top Baptist Association Scholarships have been awarded Carrie Cooke, Berwind, and Avon Price.

Carolyn Haynes, Lota Tanks, Carolyn Gipson, and Gertrude Kidd have been given Home Economics Scholarships.

Sherlyn Hamilton Bluefield, has been awarded the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority Scholarship by the Bluefield Graduate Chapter.

The Les Modernes Scholarship goes to Melvin Stewart, Kimbatt.

Judy Ann Wells, Mount Hope, has been awarded the Nathan and Edna Platnick Human Relations Scholarship.

The Bluefield Graduate Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has named Joyce Ann Hardin, Jenkinjones, and Fannie Belle Waller, Braeholm as the recipients of its English awards. This group has also awarded scholarships to Maggie Leftwich, Bramwell, Virginia Martin, Coopers, and Carolyn Phillips Bluefield.

Bowdoin Takes Kentucky Negro

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 21 (AP).—Owen L. Carter jr. of Cincinnati, one of twelve Negroes expelled from Kentucky State College last year because of a segregation conflict, began a new academic career today at Bowdoin College.

Mr. Carter, initial recipient of a scholarship honoring the memory of Bowdoin's first Negro graduate, waas among 815 students attending the college's 159th opening exercises.

The scholarship, named for John Brown Russwurm of the class of 1826, was provided by contributions from various sources, including the Bowdoin student body and schools in Portland and Brunswick. Mr. Carter, a sociology major, hopes to qualify for his degree in June.

Race Discrimination Outlawed At Boston University

Trustees Approve New Policy

Journal + Bud
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-9-60

Change Applies To Membership In All Student Societies

P. 19 14e(1)

BOSTON — In a move to strengthen non - discriminatory activities in student affairs at Boston University, the turstees of the university have voted approval of a recommended policy providing that in the selection of membership in student organizations, there shall be restrictions based upon religion, nationality or political conviction.

The ruling, according to the announcement by Dr. J. Wendell Yeo, vice president for Student Affairs, includes social organizations, and fraternities and sororities.

THE APPROVED policy statement was recommended to the board of trustees by the Student - Faculty Assembly; Boston University''s sution and by - law of all student governing body and it provides that in the constitution and by - laws of all stu-dnt organizations except religious, political and nationality groups, there shall be no discriminatory clauses.

"Recognizing, however, that attitudes are changed through education rather than by legislation," Vice President Yeo pointed out that "the student - initiated policy statement provides for the appointment of a continuing and representative committee to work with campus organizations to develop educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and practices as these relate to membership in student organizations and social groups."

THE CONTINUING Student-Faculty Assembly Committee, would be chaired by a representative from the Assembly's Human Relations Committee, will also include one representative from the University's Inter - fraternity Council, one from the Panhellenic Council, one from the Brotherhood Council, one from the faculty to be selected by the executive committee of the Assembly, one from the University administration to be selected in the same manner, and one from the United Ministry of the Unnversity.

The purpose of this new committee will be to eliminate racial and religious discrimination as quickly and effectively as possible in all organizations. It will have power to annually review and formulate a progress report of all organizations with interest focused on discriminatory practices; to sponsor educational programs deemed appropriate; to suggest legislation to further the educational task to which it is committed; to recommend to the executive committee of the Student Faculty Assembly the withdrawal of recognition of organizations which consistently fail to cooperate with the educational tasks of the committee, and to review cases of persons involved where discriminatory charges are lodged against particular organizations.

Campbell College Getting Ready For Opening For 71st Year

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat 18-20-60

Jackson, Mississippi — The J. P. Campbell College, an affiliate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will, at the beginning of the 1960 school year, enter into its 71st year of service; and, Dr. Robert M. Stevens, President, enters into the first year of a four year term. The college provides a general background of cultural and professional training for those who wish to enter the Christian Ministry and related areas of service. The Junior College offers two-year basic college training in Business Administration and Education. The credits are fully recognized by major senior colleges. Vocational courses are offered in Business (Secretarial Training & Commerce) and Cosmetology. The high school meets all state and college preparatory requirements and, also, provides exceptional cultural and spiritual benefits to the student.

The evening school duplicates the daytime program, and provides educational opportunities for persons unable to pursue the regular schedule.

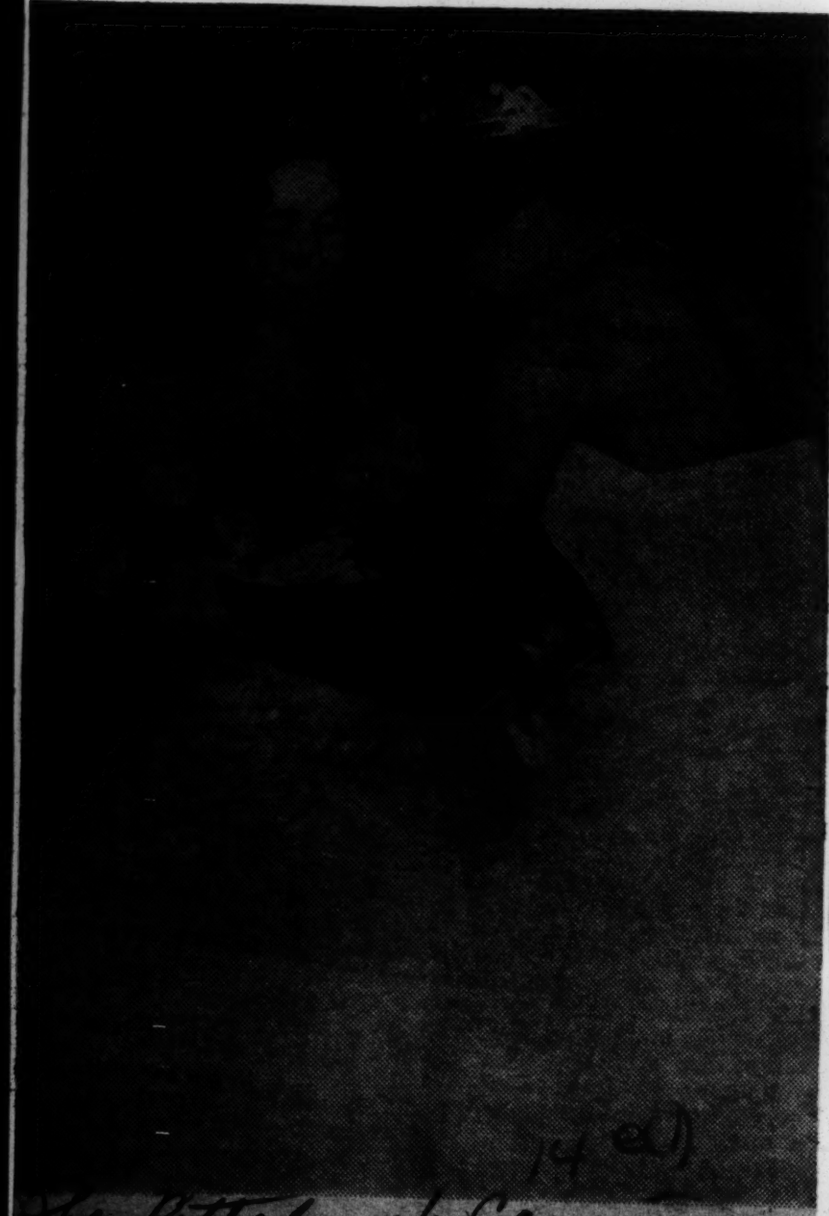
Campbell College offers you a Jr. College education at the lowest possible cost.

The 1960 school year will begin September 1 with the faculty seminar and workshop. September 7 beginning of Freshmen week and registration, September 9, registration of upper classmen.

A prospective student who is seeking admission to the school should write at once to the Registrar's office.

Through the National Defense Student Loan Program, college students may borrow at low interest rates, funds to assist in meeting their obligations to the college. Work-aid and academic scholarships are also available.

The college is accredited by the Mississippi State Accrediting Commission. Division of Educational Institutions, African Methodist Episcopal Church.



Integration at Work—Central State College of Wilberforce, Ohio, is a school where true integration is practiced daily. Above, Smaragda Gamalia, a sophomore from Magnisias, Greece, is shown being presented a bouquet of roses after being chosen "Miss Sweetheart" for 1960. Making the award is Miss Barbara Jackson who served as "Miss Sweetheart" in 1959. Miss Gamalia is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the International Relations Club.

Whites Form Minority at Ohio College

Central State Has No Racial Problems

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, June 6 (AP). — The shoe is on the other foot here at Central State College and the white student minority says it fits comfortably.

Out of a student body of 1,500, only 100-plus students are white. Nobody is quite sure of the exact number because registration figures are not filed according to race.

Integration extends from the cut-and-dried business of registration files to everyday campus life. Integration at Central State seems quite natural. Nobody thinks about it very much.

Integrated classes learn from an integrated faculty. Negro and white students room together, belong to the same fraternities and sororities, compete amiably for sports honors and for offices in student organizations.

Only the visitors to the campus pay much attention to race. When they do, they usually ask: what prompts a white student to attend a predominantly Negro college?

Have Same Reasons

The answer here seems to be: For the the same reasons they would pick any other college. Tuition fees, convenience, athletic programs—these are the motivating factors, by and large.

Rarely have ideological reasons thrust a white student purposely into minority status. Few are out to "prove" something.

"Curiousity," however, is a word you hear from some of the white students.

For a Noblesville, Ind., student, curiousity played a large part in his selection of Central State. He is David Myers, twenty, a sophomore majoring in history.

"I was offered scholarships at two other colleges as well as at Central State," he says. "The other schools were in Louisiana and Kentucky—both segregated. Well, I'd never known [illegible]groes until I was sixteen years old and I was curious as to what it would be like at an almost all-Negro school. I've had an opportunity to gain insights I would have missed at other schools."

Roberta Mowell, twenty, of Dayton, also uses the word "curious."

"The main reason I came here is because I wanted an education," she says. "And, too, I was curious about the Negro.

Passed Off With Shrug

But for the most, the question of why they came to Central State is passed off with a shrug.

"It never occurred to me I was doing anything different," remarks David Beamer, twenty, of Cleveland. "Now I know that whatever I become in the world, I will owe to these people here."

Financial reasons and convenience top the list of whys for most of the white students.

Paul Papanek, nineteen, a Dayton sophomore in physical education, explains:

"I came here mainly for financial reasons. For one thing, the tuition is less because this is a state school. And I was offered a scholarship. Another thing is that the school is handy to my home."

For David Youngblade, twenty-four, a physical education senior from Brooklyn, attendance at Central State came in a more roundabout way.

"I was attending William and Mary College when I was offered a chance to finish my degree here and also work as assistant track coach, so I came here when I was a junior."

Brought Friends Along

Mr. Youngblade's experiences probably illustrate as well as anyone's why the white student enrollment is increasing here. After he arrived Mr. Youngblade influenced his brother, Walter, nineteen, to enroll. And when Walter came, he brought with him three of his high school classmates.

Begun in 1887 as a normal school, Central State functioned as a state-supported wing of neighboring Wilberforce University until 1947. Then it became a fully accredited and separate state college.

Three years ago, there were about twenty white students on campus. Forty-some were on hand the next year and last year the number jumped to more than fifty.

Ironically another school here, Wilberforce University which is supported and administered by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now has no white students on campus although it pioneered as an integrated college in the mid-1880s. Its president, Dr. Rembert Stokes, reports that programs are being started, however, that will again bring white students to Wilberforce.

REUNION FOR OUSTED SITDOWNERS — Petite Delores Poindexter greets five civil rights crusaders as they join her as new members of the Central State College student body. Left to right: Miss Poindexter, Little Rock, Ark.; Larry Nichols, Charles Peabody, Jo Ann Morris, and Janette Hoston, all formerly of Southern University; and Lester Tripp, formerly of Kentucky State. The five students are among those expelled from other institutions for participating in the demonstrations in southern states.

14e(1) 1960 CLAFLIN COLLEGE

Receives Second $10,000 Grant

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Claflin college has received a second $10,000 in "match money" from the Danforth Foundation.

Dr. H. V. Manning, president of Claflin, annqunced that the college has met the Danforth challenge with $12,008 in the final report during the Dec. 5 Founders' Day program.

The check for $10,000 sent from the office of the assistant treasurer of the Foundation, Melvin C. Bahle was accompanied by a congratulatory message. Colleges offered a second gift had been given until Jan. 1 to complete their drives.

As in the first drive that came to a successful end last March, alumni, friends, merchants, the Board of Education of the Methodist church and the Methodist Conferences of New England, Philadelphia and South Carolina joined in the current fund campaign.

Negro coed claims refusal to join sit-in caused suspension

ATLANTA, Nov. 5 (AP)—A Negro student claimed in a Superior Court suit that she was suspended from Clark College because she refused to take part in recent sit-in demonstrations in Atlanta.

Marian Virginia Dumas, a freshman at the Negro college, asked the court Friday to enjoin the college from refusing to allow her to attend classes.

The registrar, Edward James Brantley, also was named as a defendant.

The student said Brantley notified her that she would temporarily be suspended from classes until a transcript of her record could be obtained from Morris Brown, another Atlanta Negro college.

She said she was enrolled after paying her entrance fee. She contended that the Morris Brown transcript was not needed because she entered Clark as a first-year student and claimed no credit for any work performed at Morris Brown.

"While Clark College contends that her failure to properly fill out her application is the cause of her suspension, petitioner believes and charges that the real reason for said suspension is because she refused to participate in sit-in demonstrations in Atlanta in October," the suit said.

Dr. Moreland is re-elected Clinton prexy

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C. (ANP) — Dr. S. V. Moreland has been re-elected president of Clinton Junior College, Rock [illegible]. M. Patton re-elected president of Lomas-Hannon Junior College, Greenville, Ala.

The announcement was made by the Board of Christian Education of the AMEZ Church after a recent meeting.

NEW YORK — The president of Links, **Mrs. Pauline Weeden,** last week presented **Lefer B. Granger** a check for $1,000 for the Urban League on behalf of the organization which she heads. Mrs. Weeden is from Norfolk, Va.

NEW SCIENCE COLLEGE WILL ENROLL NEGROES

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Daily

The State of New Hampshire recently granted a charter to the College of Advanced Science in Canaan, N.H. The president of this undergraduate college for men, Austin H. Welch, stated that "the school will enroll all students, Negro and white."

4d 1-30-60

"This country cannot afford the loss of talent which occurs because of segregation. It is our hope that students of all races will come to this New England institution where the absence of prejudice assures all of a sincere welcome at the school and in the community. To assist deserving students, scholarships are available." Admissions Officer Pierre C. Haber indicated that some students can still be accepted for entrance in July and September.

The school has developed a unique program whereby prospective engineering and science students can earn a Bachelor of Science degree in three years. This is accomplished by limiting class size to twelve students and dividing the school year into four quarters of eleven weeks each with a two week recess between quarters. To complement this, eighty per cent of the faculty will have doctorates. The dean, Dr. Royal M. Frye, was formerly associated with the Massachusets Institute of Technology.

All inquiries relative to the school and applications for admission should be addressed to Mr. Pierre C. Haber, Admissions Officer, College of Advanced Science, Canaan, New Hampshire.

Nation Is Making And Breaking Records

48 Million Students Are Expected To Enroll

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8/27/60

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press International

WASHINGTON — More than 48 million students — the largest number any nation has ever attempted to educate — will enroll in U. S. schools and colleges this coming term.

Enrollment for the fall term is expected to be about 2 million higher than last year.

THE INCREASE will largely offset gains in teacher supply and new classroom construction, leaving most school districts faced with the same old shortages of everything except children.

The total enrollment figure includes a propsective 24,850,000 in public elementary schools, 12,350,000 in public high schools, 6,800,000 in rpivate and parochial schools, and 4,000,000 in colleges and universitites.

THIS ADDS up to more than one-fourth of the entire U. S. population. It is nearly 20 million students more than were enrolled in America's educational system just 30 years ago.

The steady rise in enrollment — which will continue even accelerate in the years ahead — is in part due to population growth. But it also reflects a growing awareness among Americans that education has become indispensable to getting a good job or to performing adequately as a citizen in this complex technological age. The proportion of school age children who attend high school and go on to college has been increasing annually for many years.

IN THE HERCULEAN task of building and staffing enough schools for the ever-growing wave of students, the nation is just about holding its ground. But it is not making any notable progress toward easing chronic shortages of teachers and classrooms

Last spring's college graduating class provided 129,295 newly - eligible teachers, an increase of eight per cent over the previous year. But experience indicates that only about three - fourths of them will actually take teaching positions in public schools.

BALANCING this supply of new teachers against the number necessary to handle increased enrollment, to replace those leaving the profession and to relieve existing overcrowding, the National Education Association (NEA) calculates that the nation will have a net shortage of 135,000 qualified teachers this fall.

That doesn't mean that 135,000 classrooms will stand empty. The slack will be taken up by hiring temporary teachers holding sub- to each class.

THE NATION has been building new classrooms at standard credentials, or by crowding more children in- a rate of about 65,000 a year. But this fabulous construction feat — which no other country on earth has ever approached — is just barely sufficient, according to the U. S. Office of Education, to take care of enrollment increases and to replace buildings which have become dangerously obsolecent.

The "backlog" shortage stood at 130.00 classrooms last fall, and there is no evidence that it has been dramatically improved since then.

THE NET EFFECT of the teacher and classroom shortages is appearent in a recent NEA survey of urban school districts.

It showed that more than 50 per cent of this fall's students will be enrolled in classes larger than 30 students each.

Crisis Survey Shows 68,296 College Students

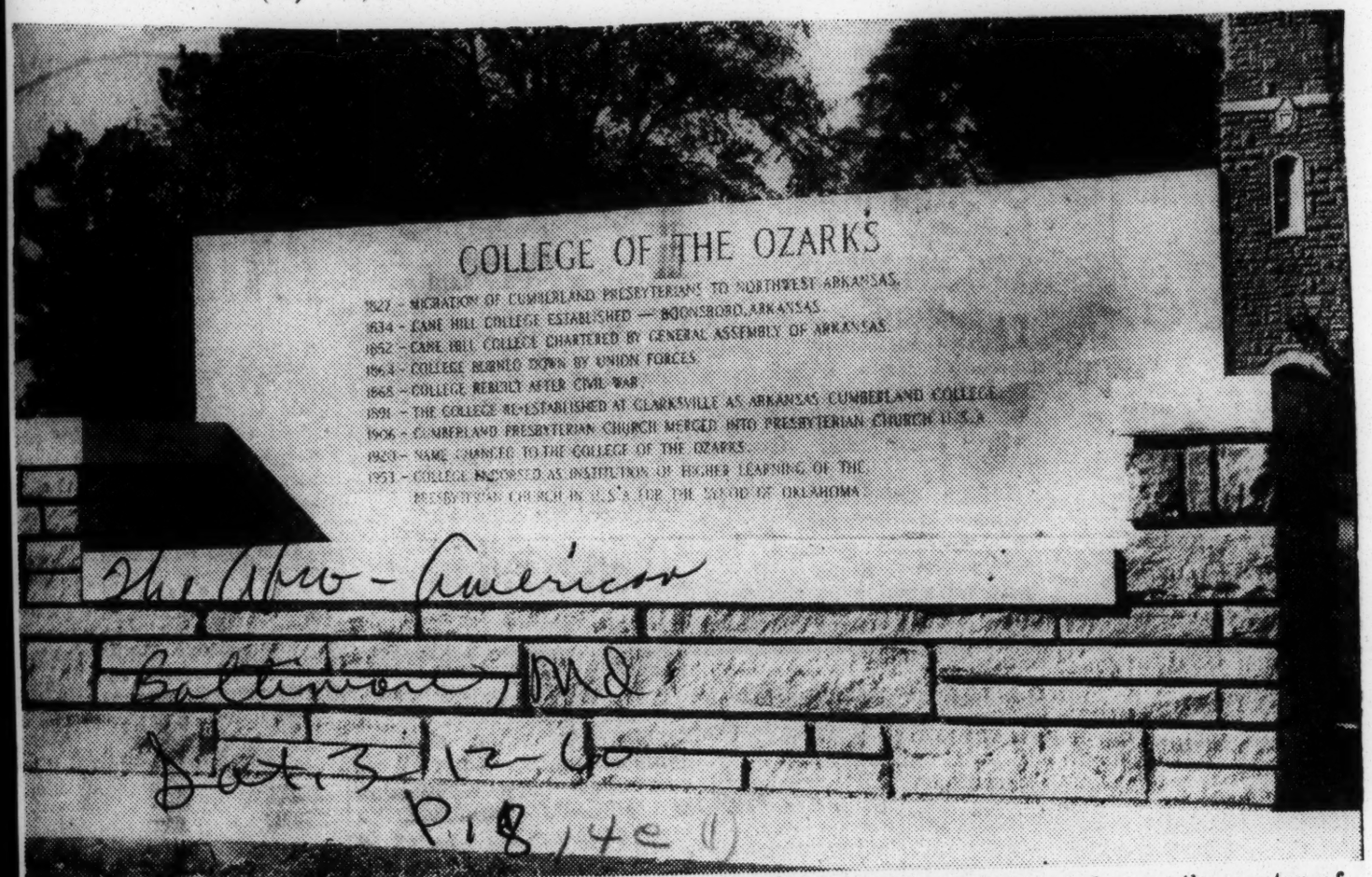
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tenn.
Fri. 8-26-60

NEW YORK—The forthcoming 49th annual education issue of the NAACP official organ, **The Crisis**, indicates there are 68,296 students in 60 predominantly Negro colleges.

Last year 56 schools reported an enrollment of 61,630. The survey does not include enrollment figures of Negroes attending integrated institutions since there generally are no official records kept of students by races.

Negro colleges this year awarded 7,540 bachelor's degrees; 466 master's degrees; and 11 certificates and diplomas.

Colleges reporting the largest enrollments are Howard, 6507; Southern, 4839; Florida A&M, 3709; Texas Southern, 3032; Virginia State, 2885 and Grambling, 2724.



The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 3 12 60
P1 8, 4 c 1)

HISTORICAL MARKER—Depicting the nearly 125-year history of the College of the Ozarks is this historical marker recently constructed to honor the school's founders. It is located near the center of the campus and serves as a principal point of interest for all tourists.

College of Ozarks marks 124th year

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
10/8

CLARKSVILLE, Ark. —Nestled in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains in Clarksville, Ark., is The College of the Ozarks, Arkansas' oldest institution of higher learning. Founded in 1834, Ozarks is owned and operated by the Synod of Oklahoma, United Presbyterian Church, USA.

Although Presbyterian owned, Ozarks has students of nearly all denominations, and the Presbyterians do not always dominate. Situated in a Methodist and Baptist area, these two groups run the Presbyterians a close race in religious preference.

Offering the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, Ozarks is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges. It has one faculty member for each 10 students.

Ozarks offers the courses needed to develop a cultured man or woman, as well as specialized training for work in the foremost fields of human activity. Ozarks, with over 124 years of faithful service, has developed leaders in the ministry, medicine, law, science, education, government, music, journalism, and business.

Perhaps the institution's most famous product is Orval Faubus, who studied briefly at the college before launching a political career that led to the Governor's mansion. Faubus gained world attention during 1957 as a result of the Little Rock School integration situation.

1 4 c 1)

SCHOLARSHIPS ARE offered to students who can prove their worthiness. Also, students desiring to earn part of their college expenses may do so by working at various campus jobs.

With a new $223,000 gymnasium and swimming pool, Ozarks has completed the first phase of its new building program. Later plans call for a new library, student union - cafeteria, and additions to some of the present buildings.

The a cappella choir is becoming nationally known after making tours from Florida to Pennsylvania and Arkansas to New Mexico. The choir, in the past four years, has traveled through 15 states covering a territory of over 10,000 miles.

For Special Classes

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Thurs. 9-15-60

7 Negroes Enroll In Junior College

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Education Writer

Seven Negroes have been admitted to white classes at Dade County Junior College on a part-time basis, President Kenneth Williams said Wednesday.

The action makes the Dade school the first junior college in the state to be integrated to any degree.

All seven students are taking courses at the college's Central Center which are not available at the Northwestern Center for Negroes.

"We want to give to every student the opportunity to take the courses he needs," said Dr. Williams.

The Northwestern Center, 7007 NW 12th Ave, has a fulltime enrollment of only 140, compared to 875 at Central Center, 1781 NW 95th St. "It is not economically feasible to duplicate every offering at the smaller center," the president explained.

Each of the seven Negroes is taking part of his work at Northwestern and commuting to Central, three miles away, for the rest.

The seven students include six in the college's technical division and a pre-medical student in the academic division. They are:

Burnice Lewis, electronics engineering; Willard Bowe, civil engineering; Stanley McKinney, pre-engineering; Noward Dean, pre-engineering; Curtiss Williams, machine drafting; Abraham Turner, machine drafting, and Bernell Thompson, pre-med.

The only other Florida college to be integrated is the University of Florida, where Negroes have enrolled as graduate students.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE

14e(1) 1960

COMEBACK IS MADE BY NEGRO COLLEGE

N. Y. Times, N. Y.

Delaware State, on Verge of Closing in 1953, Gains in Rolls and Standards

Jan. 8-28-60 L-32

A Negro college in Delaware that was on the verge of closing seven years ago has made a notable comeback.

The story of Delaware State College at Dover is related in a report, "Reclaiming a College," by Dr. Jerome H. Holland, who became its president in 1953. Dr. Holland resigned this year to accept the presidency of Hampton (Va.) Institute.

According to the report, Delaware State in 1953 had "a divided board of trustees which was ineffective; a very unstable faculty-staff; an extremely inadequate library; an inefficient business management program.

"Also a poor physical plant; a divided alumni group; an antagonistic public clamoring for its closing; an inefficient maintenance program; a very limited student body; an extremely low prestige level; and had lost its accreditation with the regional association."

The Key to the Rescue

By 1960, the college had earned back its accreditation, reorganized its academic program, stabilized its finances and started a capital improvement program. Student enrollment had increased from 167 in the 1953-54 school year to 383 in 1959-60, with higher admission standards for freshmen and new students.

What was the key to the miraculous rescue? The president's report minces no words.

"Fortunately, the college had reached such a state that it was a source of embarrassment to certain important state officials," it says. As a result, it was "removed from the throes of politics."

The trustees were "forced" to redefine the board's role. Administration and board were directed to operate along lines of sound educational policy.

Land-Grant College

The success of a new educational program, the report says, depended on leadership by "men of integrity, competent and with a sense of dedication." An expanded board, with six members appointed directly by the Governor, provided not only larger representation but greater authority and responsibility.

When these changes were recognized by the public, the college's prestige began to rise almost immediately.

Originally known as the State College for Colored Students, Delaware State was established in 1891 as a land-grant college. Dr. Holland noted that the college received little financial support from the state and was further hampered by the social and economic condition of the Negro population.

A court decision in 1949 granting Negroes the right to attend the University of Delaware, combined with the college's loss of accreditation at about the same time, almost resulted in its closing.

Now, according to Dr. Holland, the college "is beginning to draw a representative number of students from the state," as well as attracting increasing numbers of students from outside the state.

He also envisaged an increasing enrollment of non-Negro students, with the college becoming more of a community institution for all citizens.

College makes a comeback

Wilm. News-Journal

DOVER, Del. — Delaware State College here has made a remarkable comeback since 1953 when it was on the verge of closing.

The story of the gains made by the institution is told in a report "Reclaiming a College," written by Dr. Jerome H. Holland, who became president of Delaware State in 1953.

Dr. Holland resigned this year to accept the presidency of Hampton (Va.) Institute.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the report, Delaware State in 1953 had a divided board of trustees, which was ineffective; a very unstable faculty - staff; an extremely inadequate library; an inefficient business management program.

"Also a poor physical plant; a divided alumni group; an antagonistic public clamoring for its closing; an inefficient maintenance program; a very limited student body, an extremely low prestige level; and had lost its accreditation with the regional association."

By 1960, the college had earned back its accreditation, reorganized its academic program, stabilized its finances and started a capital improvement program. Student enrollment had increased from 167 in the 1953-54 school year to 383 in 1959-60, with higher admission standards for freshmen and new students.

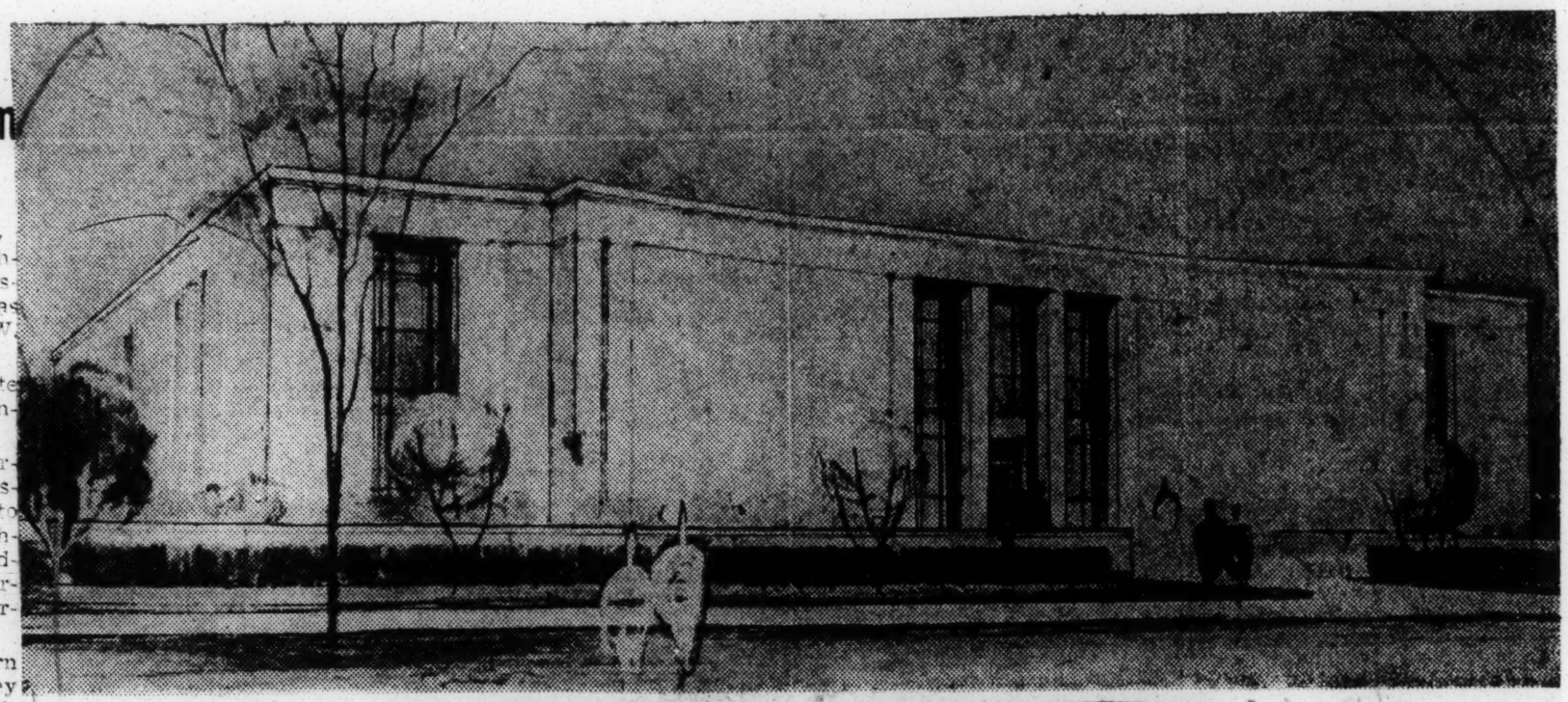
Dillard U. To Get Gift Of $210,000 From Three Stern Heirs

NEW ORLEANS—The establishment of the Edgar B. Stern professorship at Dillard University has been announced by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president.

A gift of $210,000 from the late Mr. Stern's three children will endow the professorship.

President Dent said that the purpose of the gift was to make it possible for the university to add to its faculty on a visiting basis teachers, scholars or artists of outstanding distinction. Appointees will carry the title, Edgar B. Stern University Professor.

The donors are Edgar B. Stern Jr., of New Orleans, Mrs. Audrey Stern Hess of New York and Philip Stern of Alexandria, Va. Their father, for whom the professorship was established as a memorial, was president of the Dillard board of trustees from its organization in 1930 until his death on Aug. 21, 1959. He was one of New Orlean's most prominent citizens.



New $600,000 Library At Dillard University

Ground was broken during the commencement weekend for Dillard University's new $600,000 library building. Completion of the 80,000-volume fully air conditioned facility is planned for September of next year. Dr. T. K. Lawless of Chicago, president of the Dillard trustee board, turned the first spade of soil in the brief ceremony.

Dillard University Announces Hiring Dr. Frederic Hall

NEW ORLEANS—

The appointment of Dr. Frederick Hall, one of America's leading music educators, to the Dillard University faculty has been announced by the university.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard said that Dr. Hall had been named professor of music and coordinator of the university's total music program.

Dr. Hall was a member of Dillard's first faculty. He organized the university's music program and was its director from 1935 to 1941. He subsequently served as head of the music departments of Alabama State College and Southern University.

While at Dillard previously, he founded the Lower Mississippi Valley Music Festival, the New Orleans Spring Fiesta and the New Orleans Community Chorus. He organized and trained the Dillard Quartet which later became internationally known as the Delta Rhythm Boys.

The professor of six academic degrees, Dr. Hall is also the author of five volumes of musical compositions and is the arranger of a large number of Negro folk songs and spirituals. His articles have appeared in most of the leading music journals here and abroad.

DILLARD NAMES BUSINESS HEAD

Change in Trustees Also Is Announced

The appointment of Roy R. Claytor as business manager of Dillard university was announced Saturday by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president.

CLAYTOR

Also announced, by Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, president of the Dillard board of trustees, was the retirement of Miss Fannie C. Williams, educator and civic leader, as a trustee and the election to the board of Rev. Homer C. McEwen, pastor of the First Congregational church of Atlanta.

Both Miss Williams, former principal of Valena C. Jones school, and Rev. McEwen, former professor of sociology at Gammon Theological Seminary and pastor of churches in Chicago and New York city, are graduates of Straight college, which merged in 1935 with New Orleans university to form Dillard.

MISS WILLIAMS

THE REV. M'EWEN

Williams hall, a women's dormitory on the local campus, is named in honor of Miss Williams, who has served as a trustee for 24 years.

Claytor succeeds John A. Cooper, who resigned to accept a U. S. state department post in Nepal, and will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

He was previously purchasing agent for Jackson (Miss.) college and served as accountant at both Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute and Virginia State college.

DENT AFFIRMS STUDENT RIGHTS

Expression as Individuals Is Unquestioned

The president of Dillard university, a Negro institution, Monday stated that the rights of students and staff members to protest as individuals against segregation "is unquestioned."

However, the president, Dr. Albert W. Dent, said that demonstrators connected with the university only have the right to express their own views.

These people are not authorized to express the policy of the university, he said.

Dr. Dent made these comments in answering questions at the opening student-factulty convocation Monday at Dillard.

One of the questions Dr. Dent was asked was, "What is the university's policy regarding movements to protest racial segregation in establishments serving the public?"

'INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS'

He answered, "The freedom of any person connected with this university, be he teacher, student or staff member, to exercise his individual citizenship rights, including those of protest, is unquestioned.

"In these matters each person acts in his own behalf and must accept the concomitant responsibilities.

"One is not accountable to the university for the legitimate exercise of these rights, and neither is Dillard accountable for the exercise of citizenship rights by individuals connected with the university, nor are these individuals authorized in any way to express the policy of the university."

Dr. Dent said that students and faculty have an obligation to make clear that they are not spokesman for the university. However, he noted that no one "can completely disassociate himself from the university."

'GOOD JUDGMENT'

"The university hopes and expects that good judgment will be exercised in all the actions of each of us and that no such actions should bring discredit upon the university," he said.

"We do not seek uniformity of opinions at Dillard. We desire only that they be arrived at logically, honestly, and independently. This is a privilege and an obligation incumbent upon each of us at Dillard university. This is the privilege and obligation of democracy."

Dr. Dent also noted that racial segregation at Dillard is forbidden by the university's charter.

"Dillard university believes that persons should be judged as individuals, and not by their race, their religion, their nationality or their socio-economic background," he said.

'AMERICAN IDEAL'

"We believe this is to be the American ideal. Racial segregation, or any other form of group discrimination, is not compatible with this principle."

In explaining the university's policies, Dr. Dent said they were "determined by the board of trustees, based upon the purposes set forth in the university charter.

"It is the responsibility of the president of the university to transmit and interpret these policies to faculty and students."

Prior to the question and answer session, Dr. Dent spoke on the history of the university.

Dent denies criticizing CORE, NAACP

NEW ORLEANS, La. — In a statement to the AFRO, Dillard University President Albert W. Dent denied that he put a crimp in a planned demonstration. He reiterated his earlier declaration that Dillard students and staff members have a right to protest.

Dr. Dent made the statement in answer to queries about a report published in an Alabama newspaper. The Montgomery Advertiser said he had warned the students "they were being intimidated by 'outside influences.'"

ALBERT W. DENT

The newspaper also quoted him as saying he would "'not tolerate outside influence' by the NAACP and CORE."

Dr. Dent told the AFRO that the Alabama paper's report was false and without foundation. He said that no member of the news service which distributed the story (UPI) had consulted him. He added:

* * *

"UPI SAID there was going to be a demonstration on our campus. This was the first I had heard of it. I couldn't find anyone on the campus who knew about it.

"I did not call any special meeting to talk with the students, I spoke at a regular chapel service. At that time, I said nothing at all about the students' not having the right to protest.

"I did say that the freedom of any person connected with this university —be he teacher, student or staff member— to exercise his individual citizenship rights, including those of protest, is unquestioned.

"In these matters, each person acts in his own behalf and must accept the concomitant responsibility. One is not accountable to the university for the legitimate exercise of these rights.

"By the same token, neither is Dillard accountable for the exercise of citizenship rights by individuals connected with the university."

* * *

AS FOR THE charge that he attacked the NAACP and Core, Dr. Dent said:

"There is an NAACP chapter on the campus, it has been here for many years. There is no CORE unit on campus but one in New Orleans.

"Is CORE barred from the campus?" he was asked. He answered:

"Any organization wishing to establish a branch on campus presents an application to a committee of faculty and students. No application has, to my knowledge, ever been received from CORE."

Dillard, with a student body of about 900, is supported by the Methodist and Congregational Churches, the United Negro College fund and independent endowment.

3 Graduates from Drake, 1 from Grand View

CHARLOTTE A. JONES

Miss Charlotte Ann Jones received her A.B. degree in music during commencement exercises at Drake university Monday. While attending Drake Miss Jones was a member of Student National Education Association, secretary of the Drake Student chapter of Music Educators National convention, vice president of Student-Faculty-Council for Religious Actions and past member of Ntwman club.

She is also a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority where she served as dean of pledges, Grammetus, and is now anti-basilus-elect of the Beta Gamma chapter. A member of St. John's Catholic church, she plans to work on her masters degree and teach here in Des Moines.

She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leon S. Jones, Sr., of 940 16th street.

SHIRLEY CARTER

Graduating from Drake university with a B.S. degree in secondary education is Miss Shirley Carter. By attending summer school she was able to graduate in three and a half years. All the time she worked part-time at Bankers Life Co. An active church worker, she has been superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly six years, former president of the Central District Youth conference and teaches Sunday school. She just completed her student teaching assignment at Washington Irving junior high.

In 1957 she graduated from East high in the top 15 per cent of her class. She is president of Mes Amis federated girls club, member of the NAACP Youth council and chairman of its education committee. She hopes to teach but at the present has no definite plans. She is the daughter of Mrs. Doris Turner and granddaughter of Mrs. Ida Carter of 1432 Dixon street.

JOHN M. MYLES

Another June graduate of Drake university is John M. Myles, 21, who received his bachelor of music degree Monday after four years of majoring in piano. While at Drake he played in dance bands on weekends, played twice with the Des Moines Symphony, and gave a recital at Drake last April. A member of the Professional Music fraternity, he plans to study for a year on his masters degree at Drake. His ambition is to become a concert pianist.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Myles, Sr., of Kansas City, Mo.

RHODA MILLER

A June graduate of Grand View college, Miss Rhoda Miller, plans to enter Drake university in the fall, to prepare herself for a teaching career. In the community she is a member of St. Paul A.M.E. church, former queen of its Usher board contest, vice president of the Junior Usher board, and member of the Willing workers and Junior choir. She is retiring president of the Iowa Association of Club Girls, member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority and other social clubs.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Miller of 1349 Fremont street.

Student Vote Split on Duke Segregation

DURHAM, N.C. (AP)—A segment of the Duke University student body has split closely in a desegregation referendum.

Results of the three-way voting among undergraduate men students were announced Wednesday by the men's Student Government Assn.

With 1,209 of the school's 2,040 undergraduate men voting, the split showed:

In favor of a continuation of Duke's segregated admissions policy, 530.

In favor of admission of qualified students without regard to race or color, 434.

In favor of admission of qualified students without regard to race or color within three years, 245.

The total number of Duke University students, both graduate and undergraduate, is 5,800.

14e(1) 1960

FISK UNIVERSITY

Fisk University engaged in 5 research projects

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Pg 17
dat. 3-26-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Chemistry research, ranging from investigation of ways to reduce effects of radiation to possible leads on crippling multiple sclerosis, are underway at Fisk University. Some 11 students are participating in the projects.

The Fisk chemistry department, directed by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, is presently working on five research areas supported by grants from four national foundations.

ONE OF THE projects, involving an attempt to learn more about the cause of multiple sclerosis, is being done jointly with the University of Michigan.

The northern university is furnishing the equipment and a part of the money, while Fisk supplies laboratory space and the remainder of expenses.

In the research on fallout, Dr. Massie reports some success in reducing effects of radiation on experimental animals if certain compounds are taken before the radiation occurs.

Another project involves research into the effects of other compounds on cancer tissues, which has shown "interesting" results, Dr. Massie say.

A PROBE INTO heart dieasres is part of another experimental project. A group of undergraduates are at work synthesizing compounds of purines which may possibly be useful in heart disease work.

In the field of theorteical chemistry, several student are working on a study of the ientitdy of prouis derefvodrmcdt tity of products derived from gasoline. Others are studying unusual chemicals structures.

The projects are supported by the National Cancer institute, the Walter Reed Army institute, the Petroleum Research Fund, and the National Science Foundation.

The Pittsburgh Courier Pg 16

NEW ORGAN — A new $57,000 organ at Fisk University was dedicated at the Nashville institution Oct. 23 just before a throng of music-lovers heard a dedication recital by the university organist, Arthur R. Croley, in Fisk Memorial Chapel. Mr. Croley, seated at the console, points out organ stops to Dr. S. J. Wright, Fisk president, left, and Walter Holtkamp Jr., son of the designer of the magnificent instrument.

Fisk Alumni Set Program At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The Southern Regional Conference of the General Alumni Assn. of Fisk will meet at Tuskegee Institute Feb. 27-28 beginning at 9 a.m. with Miss Annetta Baugh presiding.

The Rev. K. K. Mitchell, Montgomery, will offer the invocation. The Tuskegee Fisk Club is serving as hostess. The theme is "A New Look at Fisk."

The following constributions and contributors will include: Greeting, The Rev. Charles Kelly and Charles E. Trout; response, Miss Annetta Baugh. Dr. Ira Bryant, Houston, Tex., will be the keynote speaker. Introductory remarks in regard to student recruitment, Mrs. Helen Curtis Carmpbell. Dr. James Smothers will meet with interested high school students and their parents.

The alumni secretary W. Dickerson Donnelly, will make the general alumni report. A report will also be made of the alumni activities by presidents of Fisk clubs.

At 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Lexine Weeks will preside at the luncheon honoring president and Mrs. Stephen Wright. President Wright will be guest speaker for the luncheon.

The afternoon session will begin at 3 p.m. Dr. Lewis Jones of the Tuskegee-Fisk Club will serve as moderator on a panel discussion. "A New Look At Fisk." Panel participants are I. T. Crenswell, Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Miss Mary Shane, and Dr. Reva White Allma, president of the Montgomery Fisk Club.

Coke sips are scheduled from 4-6 p.m. with Inez Pitts serving as chairman. The Fisk reception, courtesy of the Tuskegee Fisk Club, will be held on Saturday evening, 8-10 p.m., at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Kenney, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee.

The worship service on Sunday morning at 11 at the Institute chapel with Chaplain Daniel Wynn conducting services is to be dedicated to the memory of the late Mrs. Margaret Murray Washington, a Fiskite.

The officers of the Tuskegee Fisk Club are: Rev. Charles Kelly, president; Miss June Holland, secretary; Miss Hildreth Roach, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Jane Burton, treasurer.

General Alumni Assn. officers are: Dr. Ira B. Bryant, president; W. Dickerson Donnelly general secretary.

Miss Annetta Baugh is vice president of the Southeastern region.

The following states comprise the region: Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carilina, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Edgar E. Evans and Mrs. Albertine Moore Campbell have been appointed conference secretaries. Both are members of the Montgomery Fisk Club. The attendance at the conference is expected to reach 200.

Fisk Prexy Approves of Sit-Downs

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — The first Negro college president to publicly endorse the mushrooming lunch counter sitdown demonstrations did so here last week.

He is Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk university. Many of the students attending this private institution have been active in the lunch counter demonstrations here.

"As president of Fisk," Dr. Wright told a chapel meeting "I approve the ends our students are seeking by these demonstrations.

"From all I have been able to learn they have broken no law by means they have employed thus far, and they have not only conducted themselves peaceably, but with poise and dignity.

"As long as this is true, I have no present intention of instructing them to discontinue their efforts."

Economic Workshop At Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn.—Fisk University Registration this week for Regular Summer Session, Economic Workshop and Science Institute, total 203

The Summer Session, a unit of the College of Higher Studies, is devoted to undergraduate instruction in the Liberal Arts and graduate instruction chiefly in the field of Education.

The University provides credit courses in a series of workshops and institutes for those persons who wish to devote a shorter period of time to summer study.

The Workshop on Economic Education has enrolled teachers, principals, community leaders and persons from within business, labor, and agriculture. An objective well rounded program is formulated and will be conducted by a special staff to present and discuss current economic issues.

Dr. Vivian Henderson, Director of the Summer Session and Economic Workshop, said, "By placing in the hands of key individuals a basic knowledge of the function of our economic system, greater utilization of resources at the precollege level and in the community as a whole, to increase the level of understanding of our economy, will be achieved."

Sixty-three high school science teachers from across the nation are enrolled to study this summer in the Science Institute at Fisk and getting paid for doing it. With the financial assitance of the National Science Foundation, Fisk continues its services in Science Education by offering an eight-week course to selected teachers of biology, chemistry, physics, and physical science.

Dr. S. P. Massie has announced that the teachers enrolled will receive stipends of $75.00 per week plus $15 per week for each dependent up to four and a maximum of $80.00 travel expenses.

During the eight weeks the Science Institute will present such outstanding visiting lecturers as: Harry F. Lewis, Vice President, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, Frank R. Blood, Director, Clinical Laboratories, Vanderbilt University, M Roun, Professor Ecole Polytechnique, Federale, Zurich, Switzerland, Abraham Huss, Israel, Louis P. Clark, Physicist, General Electric Missile and Space Vehicle Department, and many others to be announced later.

Fisk U. Gets New Dean, 12 Faculty Members

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The appointments of a dean of chapel and twelve faculty members, including six holders of the doctorate were announced by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, President of Fisk University.

The Rev. Lawrence N. Jones, administrative secretary of the Intersynodical Committee for Campus Ministry of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Pennsylvania, has been named dean of the chapel.

Regional campus minister for the E. and R. church, Reverend Jones is former minister of the West Salem Charge, E. and R. church, in West Salem, Ohio. He was at one time an English and social studies teacher at Dunbar high school in Fairmont, W. Va.

HOLDS M.A. DEGREE

The new Fisk dean of chapel was graduated from West Virginia State college, holds the M.A. in American history from the University of Chicago and the B. D. from the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology. He is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Yale university, Department of Religion.

Dr. Myron B. Towns joins the Fisk faculty as professor of chemistry. Formerly on the staff of Tennessee A. & I. State university, he holds the A.B. degree from Atlanta university and the A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Herbert N. Jones, also holding a Phi Beta Kappa key, will become professor of mathematics and physics. A former professor at Florida A and M college, he received the B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois.

TAUGHT AT NCC

Dr. Sing-Nan Fen, who taught at North Carolina College at Durham, comes to Fisk as professor of education. His A.B. degree was earned at Central college and he earned the Ph.D. at Columbia university.

Dr. Alexandre Goulet comes from State Teachers college in West Chester, Pa., to assume the position of professor of French. Dr. Goulet holds the B.L. from Laval university, the B.A. from Joliette college and the Doctorat d'Universite' from the University of Paris.

A former teacher at Stanford university and LaVerne college, Dr. Pearle E. Bradley joins the Fisk staff as assistant professor of history. Dr. Bradley earned the A.B. at Mount Holyoke, the Ed. M. at Boston university, the A.M. at Columbia university and the Ph.D. at Stanford.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Dr. Shih-Fan Ting has been named assistant professor of chemistry. Both his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees were earned at the University of Alabama.

Victor Ryder, who received both the A.B. and A.M. degrees from Yale university, was appointed instructor in piano.

REV. LAWRENCE N. JONES

A Fisk alumnus, Prince Rivers will become instructor in chemistry. Holder of both the A.B. and the A. M. degrees from Fisk, Rivers is a former teacher at Florida A. and M. university.

Roger Askew will assume duties as instructor in speech and drama. Another Fisk graduate, he received the A.B. degree from the Nashville institution and later won the M.A. at Western Reserve university.

Emanuel Roussakis earned his M.B.A. from Atlanta university and will become an instructor in business administration at Fisk.

Fisk To Participate In Testing

Fisk Univrsity will be one of the thirty colleges participating in the testing of 6000 to 7000 scholarship and admission candidates from more than 900 high schools distributed throughout the United States and the Virgin Islands.

Fisk will cooperate in administering the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination between November 28 and December 10, 1960, which will be given in some 200 test centers across the nation during this period. The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program is an educational service of the United Negro College Fund. The examination is open to qualified high school seniors and to a limited number of high school sophomores and juniors of exceptional ability and promise.

President Wright has appointed Dr. S. O. Roberts, Chairman of the University Testing Committee, to coordinate this test program with the cooperation of Mrs. James R. Smothers, Registrar and Director of Admissions, at the following centers:

Chicago — Wendell Phillips H. S. —Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1960 — 9:00 a. m.

Gary — Roosevelt High School, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1960 — 9:00 a. m.

Cleveland Glenville High School; Thursd., Dec. 1, 1960 9:00 a. m.

Buffalo; East High School; Fri., Dec. 2 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Milwaukee; North Division H. S.; Sat. Dec. 3, 1960; 9:30 a. m.

Minneapolis; Phyllis Wheatley House, Mon., Dec. 5, 1960; 4:00 p. m.

Rochester; Jefferson High School; Mon. Dec. 5, 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Syracuse, Syracuse Central High School; Tues., Dec. 6, 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Flint; Board of Education Zuilding; Wed. Dec. 7, 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Detroit; Central High School; Thurs., Dec. 8, 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Toledo; Scott High School; Friday, Dec. 9, 1960; 9:15 a. m.

Youngstown; Choffin Voc. High School; Sat., Dec. 10 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Nashville, Fisk University; Sat., Dec. 10 1960; 9:00 a. m.

Application forms for the examination may be obtained from the high schools listed above, by writing to one of the participating colleges or by writing directly to Office of the Director, CIEP, 22 East 54th Street, New York 22 New York.

Admission to the examination is by ticket only. Admission tickets will be sent to each candidate who has filed application and paid an examination fee of $2.50. Late registrants must pay a fee of $3.00. Applications and fees must be mailed before October 31 1960 to Office of the Director, CIEP, 22 East 45th Street New York 22, New York.

Fisk Approval By American Chemical Society

Fisk University has joined the select group of colleges and universities approved by the American Chemical Society.

President Stephen J. Wright announced the receipt of a letter from J. H. Howard, secretary of the Society's Committee on Professional Training advising him that Fisk University had been placed on the approved list of the Society following a rigid inspection and evaluation.

The Society lauded Fisk for the strength and balance of its chemistry faculty.

"The research programs, special lecture series and outside grants which the staff members have obtained to support their individual research activities are most commendable and these contribute to the fine scientific environment which now exists in the department and the high moral and enthusiasm of the staff," the Society reported.

Approval by the American Chemical Society means that Fisk graduates in chemistry will become more readily accepted into industry and graduate schools across the country.

In addition, students meeting the minimum requirements for professional training adopted by the Society receive a certificate of training on graduation and are eligible for full membership in the Society after two years of experience in the field. Graduates from schools not on the approved list are eligible for membership, senior grade, only after five years in the field

ARNA BONTEMPS, Fisk university librarian, has left the United States for a three month visit to Makerere college, the University College of East Africa in Uganda, British East Africa. The well known author will study and lecture under the African Affairs Program. Accompanied by his wife, he will also visit London, Paris, Strasbourg, Rome and Nairobi.

$14,120 given Fisk University by NSF

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The National Science Foundation has awarded Fisk University $14,120 to support a program for gifted secondary students for six weeks during the summer of 1960.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Samuel P. Massie, chairman of the Chemistry Department and will include lectures by outstanding scientists, seminars, field trips and research experiences.

Some 40 selected students will be selected to take part in unusual and advanced experiences in chemistry and mathematics.

Fisk Board Of Trust Backs Prexy's Stand

The Board of Trustees of Fisk University endorses the statement of Pres. Wright of Feb. 28th and of the Faculty of April 25th in reference to the local lunch counter demonstrations. The Board also wishes to voice its confidence in the high ideals and the self discipline of the students involved in the demonstrations, as well as in the wise counsel given them by the President and the Faculty of the University.

The board of trust approved the above resolution at its meeting during the 31st Annual Fisk Festival of Music and Art. The bi-racial board includes a number of Nashville businessmen and civic leaders.

DR. WRIGHT'S statement issued February 28, said in part:

"As President of the University, I approve the ends our students are seeking by these demonstrations. From all I have been able to learn, they have broken no law by the means they have employed thus far, and they have not only conducted themselves peaceably, but with poise and dignity. As long as this is true, I have no present intention of instructing them to discontinue their efforts.

"The point at issue, it seems to me, is not how to stop their efforts but rather to find better alternative ways to end segregation in the public eating places of the city as we have at the airport. I would hope sincerely that the constructive citizens of our community would seek ways by which this can be accomplished. After all these are fine young citizens who in their post-college years, will make significant contributions to the nation."

THE FACULTY statement, released last week, said in part:

"We support the efforts of all persons who are working peaceful[ly] and non-violently in Nashville and other communities to remove the injustice of exclusion, discrimination and segregation. In particular we support the students who have participated in recent non-violent sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters in Nashville. We support Fisk University President Stephen J. Wright in his forthright statement of February 28th.

Fisk Trustees Back Prexy's Sit-In View

NASHVILLE — The board of trustees and the faculty of Fisk university last week issued statements endorsing the position taken by President S. J. Wright following sit-in demonstrations in Nashville.

Dr. Wright told the students and the press, "I approve the ends our students are seeking through these demonstrations." He said he had no intention of asking them to stop.

Fisk's board last week "endorsed" Dr. Wright's statement and voiced "its confidence in the high ideals and self discipline of the students involved in the demonstrations, as well as the wise counsel given them by the President and the faculty of the university."

The faculty last week asked President Eisenhower to order an FBI probe of the recent Looby bombing and issued the following statement:

"Fisk University was chartered as an institution dedicated to the education of youth regardless of race, color or creed. We the faculty of Fisk University reaffirm unequivocally this university policy.

"We support the efforts of all persons who are working peacefully and non-violently in Nashville and other communities to remove the injustice of exclusion, discrimination and segregation. In particular we support the students who have participated in recent non-violent sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters in Nashville."

We support Fisk University President Stephen J. Wright in his forthright statement of February 29th that students have the right to oppose exclusion and segregation as long as they do it non-violently and with dignity and poise.

"We approve the right of teachers and students to membership in any organization seeking by constitutional means the elimination of segregation.

We deplore any academic community which through the threat or use of suspension or explusion restricts the civil rights of students who are protesting in peaceful ways against racial discrimination. We call upon state authorities and authorities of colleges and universities to avoid allowing public pressures to lead them to punitive actions which would cause restrictions of such rights for students.

LOOBY BOMBING

"We are appalled by the attempt on the life of Mr. and Mrs. Z. Alexander Looby through the dynamiting of their home and the endangering of the lives of neighbors in the community including those in Hubbard Hospital and Meharry Medical College. Mr. Looby, our faculty colleague, and a local and national leader in the effort to obtain justice and full human rights for all, has spearhead the legal defense for students in Nashville arrested in the course of lunch counter protest against segregation.

We urged all citizens of Nashville to re-examine the cherished documents of our American heritage such as the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights of our Constitution to see if our present practices live up to the letter and the spirit of these documents. May we in Nashville eliminate from our city discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, creed, or color and thus help to give our nation leadership in the world-wide stirring toward freedom and justice for all."

Fisk board upholds Wright, faculty on sit-in statement

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University's bi-racial board of trustees, at its recent meeting during the 31st annual Festival of Music and Art at the institution, endorsed "the statement of President Wright of Feb. 28 and of the faculty of April 26 in reference to the local lunch counter demonstrations."

In addition, the board also voiced its "confidence in the high ideals and the self discipline of the students involved in the demonstrations, as well as in the wise counsel given them by the president and the faculty of the university.

Dr. Wright's statement, released on Feb. 28, said in part:

"As president of the university, I approve the ends our students are seeking by these demonstrations. From all I have been able to learn, they have broken no law by the means they have employed thus far, and they have not only conducted themselves peaceably, but with poise and dignity. As long as this is true, I have no present intention of instructing them to discontinue their efforts."

"We support the efforts of all persons who are working peacefully and non-violently in Nashville and other communities to remove the injustice of exclusion, discrimination and segregation," noted the faculty statement issued April 26. "In particular we support the students. . . . We support Fisk University President Stephen J. Wright in his forthright statement."

MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT of Frederick Douglass hangs in the lobby of Fisk University's DuBois Hall, a gift of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Yolanda DuBois Williams, both Fisk graduates. Left to right are, Fisk President Stephen J. Wright, Librarian Arna Bontemps, who made acceptance speech, and Ashakant Nimbark, president of the Dormitory Council of DuBois Hall, who accepted the gift for the men of the new dormitory.

White Student Seeks Entrance To Fla. A&M

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) —The application of a white student to enroll at A&M University for Negroes will, "if valid,' be considered by the Board of Control at its February or March meeting, director J. Broward Culpepper said Friday.

The board has never set policy governing attendance of white students at the Negro school because the matter has never come up before.

Culpepper said he did not know whether the application of Al Breitler, 21, of Miami Beach, will be ready for the Feb. 19 meeting here. So far, it has the status of only a preliminary application, he said.

Breitler, a native of New York who moved to Miami Beach in 1951, is due to graduate from Florida State University here in June. He has applied to enroll at A&M immediately thereafter to study pharmacy.

This presents a number of problems aside from the racial issue, Culpepper said.

First, A&M does not offer pharmacy in summer school. Second, pharmacy is an under - graduate course and Breitler will have a four-year degree in physics when he leaves FSU.

With Floridas colleges and universities jammed, Culpepper said, it's a question of how far the state's obligation goes in allowing a student to stay in undergraduate work.

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White Seeks FAMU Entry

(Courier Press Service)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Alan Breitler, a white senior student at Florida State University, has applied for admission to the college of pharmacy of Florida A&M University, the big Negro university across the way.

Breitler is from Miami.

A wooden cross was found burning beneath the dormitory window where Breitler has been living. Police called it a student prank, but Breitler said he had received telephoned threats since making his application for admission to FAMU.

The application is in the hands of the State Board of Control, which promised to take it up at the March meeting. Breitler said he had disregarded the threats.

Dr. Gore Ends Decade At FAMU

Nashville Native Got The KNOW-HOW During His 27 Years As Dean At Tennessee A&I; Likewise His Devoted Wife Who Also Aided In Accomplishments Of Her Brilliant Husband

By Charles J. Smith, III

TALLAHASSEE —Friday, April 1, Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., the distinguished president of Florida A&M University, will begin his second decade as head of the institution.

It was just 10 short years ago, April 1, to be exact, that the scholarly Nashville, Tenn. born educator, came to head what was then, Florida A&M College.

Dr. Gore, who has earned degrees from DePauw, Harvard and Columbia Universities, assumed the leadership of A&M, following 27 years of distinguished service at Tennessee A&I State University. He joined the A&I faculty in 1923, and served as dean from 1928 until March 31, 1950. From 1943 until he came to Florida, Dr. Gore also served as director of the graduate school.

During the past decade, Florida A&M University has undergone a vast program of expansion in the following areas enrollment, physical plant, curriculum, and faculty and staff.

Since 1950, there has been erected on the campus 23 buildings valued at over 10 million dollars. An enrollment of approximately 1600 students in 1950 has expanded to over 2800 in 1959-60. Whereas the total budget in 1949-50 was $1,600,000. in 1959-60 the budget is $3,400.000. Whereas the total number of employees in the 1949-50 was 635 including hospital personnel, in 1959-60 it is 736 exclusive of hospital employees.

In 1953, the institution was changed from a State College with emphasis on land-grant and teacher education to a State University with professional schools. In 1957, it was admitted into full membership into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. International aspects of the institution's contacts were accentuated by the employment of graduates and staff members on special governmental projects in Liberia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Ghana and Iraq. The president was sent as a representative of the University to Europe and the Brussels World's Fair.

In 1958 the FAMU Playmakers represented the United States Government Department of State with a tour of 11 African countries. Several interracial and service fraternities were established on the campus among which were Kappa Delta Pi in Education and Alpha Phi Omega, the service fraternity.

The Orange Blossom Classic became a national event ranking fifth in the nation as a bowl game. The Florida Classic became established as a traditional game in Jacksonville. Four times during the decade, FAMU's gridiron teams were rated at national champions. National acclaim has been brought to the institution by such individuals as Althea Gibson in tennis, Willie Galimore in football, and Mrs. Jessie Bennett Sams, the author of **White Mother.**

The enrollment figures for 1958-59 and 1958-60 have been the highest in the history of the institution despite the fact that admission requirements are being raised annually and seven community junior colleges are in operation. For the present year, students are enrolled from 62 counties in Florida, 19 states and the District of Columbia, and four foreign countries.

The 1959 Orange Blossom Classic surpassed all previous ones in attendance records and again saw FAMU declared the undisputed national football champions. Other important events included the establishment of a Placement Bureau, a thorough-going program of student activities under the direction of the Student Union Board, the reaccreditation of the University by the Southern Association and the American Council of Pharmaceutical Education, and most recently the addition of FAMU to the list of approved institutions by the American Association of University Women.

Al hough he was kept busy as a chief administrative officer at Tennessee A&I State College, Dr. Gore still had time to make many contributions in other aspects of education. He served for a number of years as Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association.

In 1937, principally through his efforts and vision, Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society was established. He served as president of this organization from 1944 to 1946 He has been National Secretary-Treasurer since 1946.

Dr. Gore also served as President of the National Association of Deans and Registrars during 1927 and 1938.

Since coming to Florida A&M, Dr Gore has continued to be active in national educational and fraternal circles. He served as President of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools from 1950 to 1951, and as President of the American Teachers Association from 1949 to 1951. He was National President of Sigma Pi Phi (graduate) Fraternity from 1954 to 1956.

From 1953 to 1957, he served as President of the Florida Council of Negro College Presidents. In 1952 he was elected to a one-year term as Vice-President of the National Education Association. In 1959, Dr. Gore was elected to a two-year term as Vice-President of the Association of College Honor Societies.

Dr. Gore has held and continues to hold key committee appointments on several national bodies He has been a member of the Southern Regional Educational Board since 1950. He is currently a member of the Committee on Training for Government Service of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities. From 1952 to 1958 he served as Vice-Chairman of the National Education (Association) Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education. He served as Chairman of the Graduate Section at the National Education Association Conference on Higher Education in Chicago, Ill. in 1959.

Meanwhile, Dr. Gore has given of his valuable time to other educational institutions. He is a Trustee of the Kent School of Law in Nashville and of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College in St. Augustine. He is also a Director of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company in his native Nashville.

Among the awards that have bestowed on this distinguished educator are the following: DePauw University Alumni Citation 1952; Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College Achievement Award 1955; and Kappa Delta Pi Service Key, 1956.

Among the organizations in which

he holds membership are the following: Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega, Scabbard and Blade, Beta Kappa Chi, Masons Knights of Pythias, Elks, American Association of School Administrators, and the Florida State Teachers Association.

Army Calls White A&M Applicant

Herald Bureau

TALLAHASSEE—Alan Breitler, the Miami Beach senior at Florida State University who sought admission to Florida A&M University for Negroes, has been called to two-year active duty with the Army beginning July 25.

Breitler, an ROTC cadet who will graduate in June, will be commissioned a second lieutenant.

He expressed the hope that other white students will apply to A&M University "if they are sincere about establishing intellectual communication."

A physics major at FSU, Breitler said he will try to enter the Negro university in the fall of 1962 when his Army service is completed.

Dr. Broward Culpepper, executive director of the board of control, confirmed Breitler's application had been withdrawn. The board postponed action on Breitler's application last week and was to take it up at its April meeting.

Breitler said to avoid being called to duty he would have had to resign his commission and repay his ROTC salary.

Ask Explanation In Teacher Firing

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP) — The Florida NAACP asked for an explanation of the dismissal of a Florida A&M music teacher who was a leader in local activities of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Robert Saunders, state field secretary for the NAACP, said he had sent telegrams to Florida Board of Control Director J. Broward Culpepper wanting to know why Haley was dismissed.

Florida University Awarded $50,000 More In New Funds

TALLAHASSEE—Florida A&M University got $50,000.43 from the special days set aside for scholarships at the state's several horse tracks, dog tracks and jai-alai frontons. The announcement was made by the State Board of Control.

The annual split goes for scholarships for state universities. This year, from a kitty of $366,894.43, Florida State University and the University of Florida got the same $157,347 each! FAMU $50,000.43 and the University of South Florida $10,000.

The 10-year breakdown released by the Board of Control shows that the University of Florida got $1,648,447.44. Florida State received $1,079,671.85; and FAMU's share was $393,693.90. The newly established USF got $10,000.

TALLAHASSEE—There are 1826 students enrolled in the 1960 summer session at Florida A&M University.

2 Miami schools win press honors

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Miami walked off with two of the seven awards made to student publications this year in the 10th annual Florida A. and M. University Press Workshop held here last week.

Other awards went to schools in Tampa, Atlanta, Fort Pierce, Opa Locka and Jacksonville.

"The Jacket" of Blake High School in Tampa was adjudged the "best all-around newspaper." Booker T. Washington High's "Washington" of Miami captured the "best sports story" honor and Northwestern High School of Miami won yearbook honors with its "Northwesterner."

Other honors were as follows: Best news story, "The Monocle," North Dade High School of Opa Locka; best column, "The Academy News," Lincoln Park Academy, Fort Pierce;

Best features (yearbook), "The Highlight," Turner High School, Atlanta; and best use of pictures and best layout (yearbook), "The Stantonian," New Stanton High School, Jacksonville.

GETS POST

Dr. R. W. Puryear, president of Florida Normal and Industrial College, was elected to serve as president of the Association of School and College Administrators of the American Baptist Education Assn., during the annual convention of the American Baptist organization held in Greenlake, Wis. Dr. Puryear is beginning his 11th year as president of Florida Normal and is also vice president of the American Baptist Educational Assn.

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FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

A&M Applicant's Post With FSU Body Abolished

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — The Florida State University student senate has abolished the student government post held by a white senior who has applied for admission to the all-Negro Florida A. & M. University here. FSU is all white.

The senate abolished the office of Under-Secretary of Welfare for Religious Affairs, a post on the cabinet of the student body president.

The office had been held by Alan Breitler, 21-year-old Miami Beach, Fla., physics major, who several weeks ago appplied for admission to A. & M.

He was appointed to the position after it was created by the student government early last semester.

Increases 5.5 Per Cent

College Enrollment In U. S. Reaches New High Fo Eighth Straight Year

Freshman Rise Is Significant

Cincinnati, Dec. 4 (AP)—Enrollment in the nation's colleges reached an all-time high this fall for the eighth straight year, it was reported Sunday by Dr. Garland G. Parker, University of Cincinnati registrar.

The 41st annual enrollment survey, made for the educational journal School and Society, showed 1,016 accredited universities and four-year colleges have 2,039,854 full-time students and a grand total of 2,942,541 full - time and part-time students.

Notes Freshmen Rise

Of 933 schools which also reported in the fall of 1959, the increase amounted to 6.2 per cent in full-time students. The grand total reflected a 5.5 per cent rise in student populations.

Dr. Parker said, "The big schools continue to get bigger but so do the smaller ones. Higher education appears to be increasingly a matter of large-scale production."

Dr. Parker pointed to "significant increases in freshman enrollment." In 856 institutions reporting both this year and last there were 495,269 freshmen this fall for a gain of 11.4 per cent.

'Teachers' Up 13.7%

"Freshman figures are important not only because they indicate trends in professional choices but also because they presage future full-time and total enrollments," he said.

Examining freshmen statistics by fields of study, Dr. Parker reported those training to be teachers up 13.7 per cent over last year—the largest increase for any freshman group.

Dr. Parker said, however, "The oncoming rush of students now in the elementary schools will create demands for many more teachers than we have in service and in preparation."

Another significant freshman upturn was in engineering, were "in recent years the paucity of able freshmen has been a matter of great national concern," Dr. Parker said. This fall's 3.4 per cent increase contrasts with losses of 4.7 per cent last year and 7.6 per cent the previous year.

Biggest Schools Given

Here are the nation's 25 largest institutions in grand-total enrollment:

1. College of the City of New York, 77,621.
2. California, 49,169.
3. State University of New York, 44,388.
4. New York University, 41,348.
5. Minnesota, 37,904.
6. Illinois, 30,796.
7. Wisconsin, 30,028.
8. Michigan (Ann Arbor), 27,629.
9. Indiana, 26,791.
10. Missouri, 25,929.
11. Ohio State, 25,151.
12. Texas, 24,993.
13. Michigan State, (East Lansing), 24,523.
14. Washington (Seattle), 24,160.
15. Columbia, 23,620.
16. Pennsylvania State, 21,656.
17. Wayne State (Detroit), 21,534.
18. Maryland, 19,478.
19. Temple, 19,201.
20. Purdue, 19,152.
21. Boston University, 18,977.
22. Puerto Rico, 18,891.
23. Syracuse, 18,195.
24. University of Pennsylvania, 17,927.
25. Colorado, 17,903.

Admits Seven Negro Schools

MEMPHIS—(AND)—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its closing session here admitted seven predominantly Negro colleges to full membership.

Admitted as full members were LeMoyne college of Memphis, Bethune-Cookman college of Daytona Beach, Fla.; Fayetteville State Teachers college at Fayetteville, N. C.; Grambling college at Grambling, La.; South Carolina State college at Orangeburg, S. C.; Wiley college at Marshall, Texas, and Winston-Salem Teachers college at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Southern Association, an accrediting agency for colleges and secondary schools, has been rating and approving Negro schools for years but did not begin accepting them as members until four years ago.

At that time 63 Negro colleges were on the association's 'approved' list. In the last four years, 41 of these approved Negro colleges have been accepted as members of the association. Only one year remains for the other 22 colleges to be accepted as members.

More than 200 Negro educators of the college and secondary level were in Memphis for the annual meeting of the SACSS. Non-segregated meetings were held in thedowntown Peabody hotel.

COLLEGES

COLUMBIA, S.C. — **Benedict College** has added 12 new courses to its schedule for the first semester, Dean T. J. Hanberry announced last week.

The new courses are in the areas of philosophy, logic, statistics, religious education, literature, drama, speech and voice, advanced contemporary literature and insurance.

DURHAM, N.C. — In addition to 21 new appointments to the **North Carolina College** faculty, President Alfonso Elder has announced two visiting teachers in psychology. They are Dr. Paul G. Dasteon. Ph.D., **Michigan State University,** and Dr. Herbert F. Crovits, Ph.D., **Duke University.**

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GREENSBORO, N.C. — The victory bell which disappeared from **A. and T. College** campus last October was returned safely last week. The bell was returned just as mysteriously as it disappeared. Members of the Student Government brought the bell on stage as a surprise climax to a pep rally. Markings on the bell indicate that it was taken by students from **Winston-Salem Teachers College.**

"A Contribution of the Negro" was the title of a narrative musical production presented by the 40 voiced A. and T. College Choir last Sunday afternoon under the direction of Howard T. Pearsall . . . Bill Doggett and combo played for the A. and T. College homecoming ball on the night of Oct. 29. . . . The affair climaxed activities after the game between the Aggies and **Morgan State College** of Baltimore.

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THE REV. JULIUS T. DOUGLAS, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church here, will be the vesper service speaker at **Bennett College** in Pfieffer Chapel Sunday at 4 p.m. . . . The annual freshman talent show in the Little Theatre played to a standing room only audience Friday night. Some 25 persons participated in a total of 25 acts. . . . Vesper services at Bennett last Sunday honored the memory of Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer, whose many benefactions helped to build the college.

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HAMPTON, VA. — Courses leading to the master's degree in education are again being offered at **Hampton Institute,** according to Dean William H. Martin, who is acting director of the Division of Graduate Study.

For students interested in educational administration and supervision a course in the Legal Aspects of School Administration will be offered. Other courses are being offered for in-service teachers and administrators who wish to obtain certification as guidance counselors or renew or convert certification in specialized study.

In addtion, a course in elementary Spanish is being offered for the first time this year on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Mrs. Gloria R. Watson, a native of Puerto Rico, is the instructor.

* * *

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. — Two Lincoln University faculty members have been granted leaves of absences to complete studies for a doctorate degree. They are Mrs. Gwendolun Newkirk, assistant professor of education, and Cletus Stamper, assistant professor and head of the Department of Economics.

Also Dr. Willis E. Byrd, professor of chemistry, will be on sabbatical leave this year but will remain on campus to conduct research in the area of amine-sulphur dioxide complexes. The research is being sponsored by a National Science Foundation grant.

Returning to campus after a two-year leave is Clarence G. Perry who was a Fulbright teacher in Cambodia, French Indo-China. Perry is an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages.

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LAWRENCEVILLE, VA. — Robert S. Smith, a **Morgan State College** graduate, has been named head coach and instructor in physical education at St. Paul's College. He comes to the institution from Burley High School in Charlottesville where he enjoyed a successful tenure.

Speakers at the recent annual fall faculty and staff conference were Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the Department of Higher Education at **New York University,** and Marvin C. Josephson, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, NYC, an agency of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY — Beginning Oct. 15 at 8:15 p.m., African musicologist Hugh Tracey will give a series of public lectures on African music—with tape recordings, slides and films. All lectures will be held in Mary Dod Brown Memorial Chapel at **Lincoln University.**

Mr. Tracey, founder of the African Music Society and director of the International Library of African Music, was born in England and has lived in Africa since 1931. His book on "Chopi Musicians" of the Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) has become a classic.

* * *

FIVE OF 30 LINCOLN students on the 1959-60 second semester Dean's List made all "A's." They were Alexander Carter, Philadelphia; James Donaldson, Madison, Fla.; Abudul Jalloh, Freetown, Sierra Leone; John A. Jones, Greenville, S.C.; and William Ruckle of Neptune, N.J.

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NASHVILLE, TENN. — Lester N. Carr has been appointed instructor in psychology at **Fisk University,** President Stephen J. Wright announces. Mr. Carr holds an A.B. in psychology and biology from **New York University** and an M.A. in psychology from **New School for Social Research.**

Mr. Carr did advanced study toward a doctorate in clinical psychology at **Vanderbilt University** last year and has had teaching, research and clinical experience in several mental health agencies.

* * *

NASHVILLE, TENN. — The Home Economics Administrative Council met last week at **Tennessee State University** to map plans for a program increasing family and community home economic needs. Members of the group are chairmen of state and district home economic associations and work in various high schools in Tennessee.

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MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE opened its 85th academic year Monday with a freshman class of 102 students from 21 states and the British West Indies. President H. D. West was the keynote speaker at the opening convocation.

In addition to the welcoming of new students, Dr. West also made undergraduate awards, scholarship prizes and gave special recognition to the students on the Dean's List.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS — Construction of a $700,000 library at **Dillard University** got under way last week. The building, scheduled to be completed in September, will be fully air-conditioned and will house 100,000 volumes and provide four times more seating space than the present facility.

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NORFOLK, VA. — Norfolk Division of Virginia State College opens its concert season Nov. 7 with "The Porgy and Bess Singers" featuring in a program of songs. The Concert Committee spokesman also announced that a dramatic production will be staged Dec. 5-6 and the annual Christmas Concert will be given on Dec. 11. The Cledonia Scotch Folk Singers and Dancers will close out the first semester concert season on Jan. 10.

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NORFOLK, VA. — An all-time high enrollment of over 500 freshmen participated in the Candlelight Induction Service at the **Norfolk Division of Virginia State College** Sunday at 6 p.m. The challenge was given by Dr. James A. Bowser, director of the junior college, and the charge was made by Dr. L. B. Brooks, provost.

The freshman class upped the Norfolk State enrollment to a record 1,287 day time students. Evening class registration also is running well ahead of last year, but the exact total will not be released until a future date.

PETERSBURG, VA. — President Robert P. Daniel last week announced nine faculty promotions at Virginia State College. Those promoted, and their new titles, are:

Dr. F. Nathaniel Gatlin, professor and head of the Department of Music; Dr. James C. Nelson, professor of physical education and director of student activities; Charles A. Taylor, professor of physics; Dr. Harry A. Johnson, professor and director of audio-visual Center; Reuben G. Pierce, assistant professor, biology;

And also Miss Winifred A. Jenkins, assistant professor in health and physical education; Gilbert K. Darden, assistant professor in dry cleaning; and Donald E. Barrett, assistant professor in piano.

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UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE Virginia State Artists Recitals Committee, the New York Opera Festival—presented by the Wagner Opera Co. of New York — will appear in Mascagni's dramatic one-act opera, "Cavalleri Rusticana," and Leoncavallo's celebrated "Pagliacci" in two acts in Virginia Hall Auditorium Thursday night.

* * *

RALEIGH, N.C. — An Intercollegiate Conference was held on **Shaw University** campus Friday and Saturday under the sponsorship of the Shaw University Student Christian Organization in cooperation with the National Student Christian Federation's Commission on the Life and Mission of the Church.

Featured were an address by the Rev. J. Metz Rollins of the United Presbyterian Church, USA, and illustrated talks on Christian Vocational Choice by Miss Marilyn Terry of Langdale, Ala., Methodist field worker, and Miss M. Vigilla, a native of Philippines.

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SALISBURY, N.C. — President S. E. Duncan last week announced the following additions to the faculty and staff at Livingstone College:

Mrs. Willie J. Aldrich, Hood Theological Seminary, librarian; Dr. Leonea B. Dudley, English, speech and drama; Charles R. Cox, physical education and football coach; Dr. Harold L. Trigg, education; Miss Maud I. Wheeler, English; Henry E. Jackson, history; Mrs. Raphaetta T. Cox, clerk-typist at library; Dr. Theodore McDonald, biology and mathematics; and William M. Menard, French and German.

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SAVANNAH, GA. — On exhibit in the Seminar Room of the Savannah State College Library are 11 paintings by Mrs. Virginia Jackson Kiah of Baltimore. The noted artist is graduate of Philadelphia Museum and School of Art and holds a master's degree from Columbia University where she was a scholarship student and cited for her talents.

Among her works on display are Portrait of Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, national NAACP leader and mother of Mrs. Kiah; Mirrorred Reflection, Feeding the Pigeons, My Nephews, Godmother West, Little Boy, Anna Lucasta and Brother and Sister.

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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. — The Alumni Association of **Florida Normal and Indcstrial Memorial College,** headed by national executive secretary John L. Jackson, has launched a state-wide membership drive and special survey.

Dr. R. W. Puryear, president of the college, has offered his personal assistance to the association to make the organization more active and effective.

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TUSKEGEE, ALA. — Seven coeds from five southern and southeastern colleges received certificates in hospital dietetics at a pinning ceremony at Tuskegee Institute last Saturday night. Tuskegee is one of 60 schools which sponsor the 12-month course, but the only such institution in Alabama.

Those receiving certificates were Mrs. Ruth Pitts Cross, Mrs. Hyacinthe Shields McNeary and Miss Geneva White, all of Tuskegee Institute; Edwina W. Davies, Bethune-Cookman College; Mrs. Mamie Brown Davis, Florida A. and M. University; Miss Jacqueline Ufa Franklin, Grambling College; and Miss Bobbie Jean Hearon, Tennessee State A. and I. University.

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ACCORDING TO DR. C. O. DUMMETT, chief of dental services at the Veterans Hospital here, colored people suffer less from tooth decay but more from defective gums and irregularly lined teeth than do whites.

In his study of "The Dental Health Problems of the Negro Population" Dr. Drummett found that there are not enough dentists to care for the dental health of the American population. But the shortage is more acute among the colored population, particularly in the South.

Colleges

RALEIGH, N.C. — Miss Geneva Wilkins of Charleston, S.C., a senior, reigned over "May Day" festivities at **St. Augustine's College** Saturday. Miss Wilkins was crowned in ceremonies presided over Miss Nancy Rhice, president of the Student Council.

Attendants to the queen were Misses Jean Catchings, senior; Omega Nixon, junior; Martha Moorman, freshman; and Mrs. Juanita Williams, sophomore.

DURHAM, N.C. — Raphael N Thompson of Lumberton, a 1948 graduate of **North Carolina College,** has been appointed instructor in commerce at NCC, effective Sept. 1. Mr. Thompson also holds a master's degree from **New York University.**

Since 1949, with the exception of a year for graduate study, the NCC alumnus has been employed as bookkeeper-accountant at **Fort Valley (Ga.) State College.** He directed a small business clinic in Macon, for the Georgia State Department of Distributive Education in 1958-59.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — Two **Fayetteville State Teachers College** officials attended the recent Institute for Training College Teams in Self-Evaluation Procedures at Atlanta University.

They were Dean Lafayette Parker and Dr. Odell Uzzell, chairman of the Area of Social Sciences.

Some 95 representatives from 36 institutions of higher learning attended the sessions sponsored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

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SALISBURY, N.C. — President S. E. Duncan of **Livingstone College** recently announced that the college has received a $1,000 gift from the Alcoa Foundation, pushing the tota donations to $187,726.20.

Local business and civic leaders last summer organized to raise $100,000 to help pay for the cost of a new building to replace the edifice destroyed by fire.

Dr. Duncan announced that the architect for the building project conferred with college officials on April 15 and noted that the program will involve some $800,000.

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HAMPTON, VA. — A pre-college summer session for high school graduates will be offered at **Hampton Institute** July 5 to Aug. 13. It will the eighth year for the program at the college.

The program will include three-semester-hour courses in English and mathematics, orientation lectures and counseling, directed recreation and guided tours of nearby points of historic interest.

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TALLAHASSEE, FLA. — A workshop in home food freezing will be held at **Florida A. and M. University** July 12-15. The primary objective is to give instructions in approved methods of preparing food for freezing in the home.

Major items of consideration will be packaging and freezing poultry and fish, grading, preparation and freezing of egg, deboning turkeys, freezing fruits and vegetables and ice cream and sherbet making.

* * *

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. — The annual Nathan W. Collier's Day observance will be held at **Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College** May 19, paying tribute to the memory of Dr. Collier and the part he played in developing the institution.

In addition, Alumni Day will be marked with a celebration on May 28. Included on the agenda is a business meeting and a special educational and recreational program designed to honor all former students and graduates.

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TALLADEGA, ALA. — The first annual Fine Arts Festival of **Talladega College** was held recently on campus. Activities included an art show, concert by the college choir and a production by the Little Theatre.

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JACKSON, MISS. — Dr. Homer H. Hamilton, professor of education and English at **Jackson State College,** attended a Personnel and Guidance Conference recently in Philadelphia. Some 350 persons, including representatives from 25 foreign countries, were in attendance.

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GRAMBLING, LA. — National Music Week was observed at **Grambling College** May 1-8. A special feature was an organ recital by T. Curtis Mayo, head of the music department and a fellow of the American Guild of Organists.

Henry L. Essex, a speech correctionist in East Baton Rouge parish and 1948 Grambling graduate, has been re-elected president of the Alumni Association.

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GREENSBORO, N.C. — A second undergraduate research participation program will be held at **A. and T. College** from June 12 to Aug. 12, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and under the direction of the Department of Home Economics.

The project is being handled under the supervision of Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, professor of nutrition, to whom all inquiries should be referred.

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OSCALA, FLA. — PAM WEEK — Personality. Appearance and Manners — was observed recently at **Hampton Junior College,** an activity sponsored by the Women's Congress.

The second annual Senior Day also was observed on May 5 with high school students from surrounding areas participating.

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BATON ROUGE, LA. — George Stewart, a **Southern University** senior, recently was notified that he has been awarded a $1,900 assistantship in mathematics to do graduate work at **Wayne University** in Detroit during 1960-61.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart of Zachary, he is active in campus life and posted a 3.2 average in the area of mathematics.

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RALEIGH, N.C. — "The Path of Life" was the subject used by Mrs. Ellen S. Alston, executive secretary of the Woman's Division of the General Baptist Convention of North Carolina, in her Mother's Day address at **Shaw University Sunday.**

Dr. Mays Hits Threat Of Taxes On Colleges

Feels State Officials Trying To Quiet Talk Of March Halt Expense

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, yesterday for state officials looking into the tax-exempt status Negro private colleges because of the demonstration march 1,500 students from Atlanta University Center Tuesday.

The students were protesting segregation in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated public schools. State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, Jr., said that $70,000 were lost by the state, $10,000 to keep state troopers on guard at the Capitol all day, and $60,000 in man-hours when office workers were looking instead of working.

"When Georgia Tech students demonstrated a few years ago over a football game there was no threat to the school as a result of what the students did," Dr. Mays said.

"It looks to me like an attempt on the part of the governor and the state auditor to divert attention from the fact that about $70,000 of the taxpayers' money, according to the auditor's estimate, was squandered," he continued.

"They didn't need to spend $70,000 to keep a group of students from marching through town."

Private colleges are tax-exempt from state, county and city property taxes in the state.

"They wouldn't stand a ghost of a chance and they know it," Mays state.

When asked about man-hours lost by Ed Friend, who is on the State Forestry Department payroll but attends all anti-segregation gatherings taking pictures, Gov. Ernest Vandiver stated that the photos may be needed later in identifying the participants.

Friend was present at all of the hearings of the School Study Commission and took pictures and the names of all Negroes testifying. He took photoes of the desegregated press section at each session. He also took pictures at the recent all-day program sponsored by the Georgia and Atlanta Councils on Human Relations held at the downtown YMCA.

Biased Exams Given by U.S. Colleges

COLUMBUS, Ohio — College admissions tests deprive able students of higher education because of color and economic position, a group of educators have concluded.

In telling of the New York City meeting under the auspices of the college entrance examination board, the AFL-CIO Labor Press said that Doctors Samuel A. Stouffer and John U. Monro, both of Harvard, soundly castigated the exams.

"Colleges are starving the educational and personal development of tens of thousands of able children, whose fault is that they are poor or a wrong color," Dr. Monroe asserted.

He accused the institutions of "playing Russian roulette with our educational system."

His concluding words were similar to Dr. Stouffer's which were that the over-all college exam situation is a "sad indictment of American democracy."

The Washington Post

Ralph Ruffner A. A. Hoff P. N. Suwal Rey Polis

. . . their far-off campuses have problems of overcrowding, too

Booming College Enrollments Big Problem the World Over

Booming college enrollment is as much a problem in Peru, Liberia and Nepal as it is in the United States, campus leaders from those far-flung countries agreed yesterday.

In Nepal, wedged in the mountains between red China and India, student ranks have swelled to 4000, a five fold increase in 10 years.

Parasar N. Suwal, registrar of the country's year-old Tribhuvan University, is among 11 college leaders here on a 2-month tour.

Suwal said the University, the only one in Nepal, must prepare for the effects of a new law which makes primary education compulsory, when the institution was founded by the two widows of King Tribhuvana, it absorbed 28 established colleges, he said. The two queen mothers are chancellors of the University.

Four New Colleges in Peru

Population booms in Peru have brought four new colleges to the country in the last five years, with another five on the way. The present seven institutions are "not enough for so many," said Becerra de la Flor, president of the National University of Agriculture in La Molina.

Worrying aloud, Ricardo Rey Polis said the lack of laboratory equipment is a high hurdle to higher learning. Rey is dean of engineering at the 4-century-old Catholic University of Peru in Lima.

Liberia's only University, in Monrovia, has four times the number of students it had at the end of the war, said its administrative dean, Advertus A. Hoff. It has the added responsibility, he said, of serving a nation "in flux," where the "thought of the future affects every student's program."

Teacher Need Great

Hoff is worried most about getting "trained teachers and, of course, the money to train them." He said the University of Liberia is readying to go into its second century understaffed and short of facilities.

Not even 40 per cent of school-age children attend Liberian schools, Hoff estimated.

Both Hoff and Suwal decried a lack of technical equipment, but added that getting proper textbooks is a larger problem in their countries.

The International Cooperation Administration is sending the 11 college leaders to American campuses for inspiration in solving these and other problems.

Ralph W. Ruffner, ICA's director of Educational Services, welcomed the administrators as the second such group brought to the United States under its educational assistance program.

The group will attend a 3-week seminar in Ann Arbor, Mich., then visit individual universities for the balance of their stay.

First Time Since Court's 1954 Ruling

South's Public Schools Opened Without Violence

By Southern Education Reporting Service

NASHVILLE — This year, for the first time since the 1954 school desegregation decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, the South's public schools opened without violence.

Major violence, ranging from boycotts and mob action to bombings, had marked the school openings in the region for the previous six years.

Southern School News correspondents reported no racial incidents during the first month of the new session in the 768 desegregated school districts. Seventeen of the districts for the first time admitted Negroes to formerly all-white classes.

★ ★ ★

THE NATION'S largest segregated school system, Houston, Tex., admitted 11 Negroes to predominantly white classes under a plan ordered by federal courts. The change left Dallas as the nation's largest dual school system.

Two other Texas districts, Frenship and Fredericksburg, desegregated voluntarily following local elections on the question.

Virginia had five districts to desegregate, the most that any state reported. The new desegregation in Fairfax County, Grayson County-Galax, Pulaski County, Richmond and Roanoke raised to 205 the number of Negroes attending schools with whites.

Dollarway this year became Arkansas' 10th desegregated school district in the state's first peaceful school opening since September 1956.

At least two additional Delaware districts admitted Negroes to previously all-white schools. State officials did not know if more districts than Seaford and Newport desegregated for the first time.

Two Oklahoma districts, Wewoka and Sapulpa, desegregated voluntarily, chiefly for financial reasons, as they had announced previously.

Raleigh and Chapel Hill, N.C., opened their first desegregated classes. Yancey County has until Thursday to desegregate its high schools. It would be the state's 10th desegregated district and the first in North Carolina under a court order.

★ ★ ★

IN TENNESSEE two additional districts, Knoxville and surrounding Knox County, announced desegregation plans. However, no Negroes applied in the county schools. Davidson County schools, in suburban Nashville, have until Oct. 19 to file a desegregation plan with federal court.

In New Orleans, Louisiana officials took no further action to intervene as four of the five members of the Orleans Parish school board planned to desegregate the public schools Nov. 14 under federal court order.

According to the best estimates available this early in the school year, the 17-state region has 6,676 districts, 2,834 of them bi-racial. The enrollment includes about 10,123,554 whites and 3,095,345 Negroes.

Approximately 183,104 Negroes are attending schools with whites this session, as compared to the 181,020 reported last spring. The 768 districts with some degree of desegregation have almost three million whites and about 600,000 Negroes enrolled.

Trouble resulting from the resistance to school desegregation developed within months after the Supreme Court's first decision in May 1954. In the fall of that year, students and adults demonstrated in Washington, D.C.; Baltimore; Milford, Del.; and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

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IN 1955, Hoxie in northeast Arkansas admitted about 25 Negroes to its white schools. Threats of violence and intimidating telephone calls caused the school board to obtain federal court injunctions against interference.

The violence accompanying school desegregation increased in intensity in September 1956. Tennessee's governor ordered National Guardsmen into Clinton; the governor of Texas sent Texas Rangers to Mansfield and later had to transfer the Negro students from the district. Kentucky National Guard troops went into Sturgis and Clay to control protesting mobs, but the Negroes were not allowed to remain in the schools.

The worst violence occurred in September 1957 at two of the South's larger cities. Hattie Cotton Elementary was dynamited in Nashville. In Little Rock, National Guard troops ordered out by Gov. Orval Faubus prevented nine Negroes from entering Central High. Federal troops were sent in to restore order, and the schools later closed.

Little Rock resumed operating its schools on a desegregated basis in the fall of 1959 but not without trouble. A bomb exploded outside a predominantly white high school attended by Negroes. Police stopped a mob marching on another desegregated high school.

Dixie Integrated Schools Open First Time, Peacefully

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Last year, Southern Education Reporting Service recorded 19 new districts admitting Negroes with whites during the first month of school.

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College Roundup

Lincoln University has announced a series of public lectures on African music, with tape-recordings, slides and films by the distinguished African musicologist Hugh Tracey. The lectures will begin on Oct. 15 . . . George W. Lawson Jr., senior mathematics major from Columbia, S. C., heads the Benedict College student council for the 1960-61 year.

Dr. Ratna Sudershanam

A NEW AFRICAN History Club has been formed by a group of graduate students and faculty at Boston University. The initial meeting of the new organization began Sept. 23 . . . Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, left Sept. 23 for Nigeria, where he will represent the university at the Nigerian Independence celebration. He left at the invitation of and as the guest of the Nigerian Federal Government.

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IT HAS BEEN announced that there are many opportunities available for teachers in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics teachers in Guinea . . . Eleven new faculty members—six holding doctorate degrees—have been added by Benedict College for the 1960-61 school year . . .

PRESIDENT ALFONSO Elder of North Carolina College has announced the appointment of 21 new faculty members for the current year . . .

SOUTH CAROLINA Area Trade School, Denmark, S. C., has registered 170 freshman students for the current term . . . A reminder that their presence in college represents a "privilege that has been sought with a

COLLEGES

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Paul McStallworth, who recently returned from Idaban, Nigeria, has been reappointed director of student personnel at **Central State College.** Dr. McStallworth left the college two years ago to go to Africa to serve as professor of civics, physical geography and history under the auspices of the **Ohio State University** International Cooperative Administration Teacher Training College Program.

The professor also is head of the Department of History, Geography and Political Science.

New faculty members are Dr. William L. Crump, business; Miss Urcelle L. Carter, business and economics; Dr. Richard L. Burling, physics and mathematics; Dr. Thomas D. Howe, biology; Dr. Clara Howe; English; Major Maxwell B. Forteau and Capt. James Clark, military science; and Henry E. Simmons, public relations.

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RICHMOND, Va. —Some 270 freshman students, the third largest in the history of the institution, enrolled in Vigirina **Union University** last week. The registration of upperclassmen increased the student body to an official total of 900. Freshmen showed an unusual interest in band and choir as some 50-75 noted intention to participate in the two activities.

Pre-school activities for freshmen close Sunday with worship services at Ebenezer Baptist Church where the Rev. David A. Shannon, pastor, delivered the sermon. Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, president of the university, made remarks.

HAMPTON, Va. — Keeping abreast with some 247 other colleges, **Hampton Institute** has revised its ROTC program so that advanced students will take approximately 20 per cent of their military instruction in general college subjects such as science, psychology, communications and political institutions.

The curriculum for freshman and sophomore students will remain the same. Cadets in their junior and senior years will reduce their time in military subjects by 45 hours. These hours will be replaced with prescribed subjects within the aforementioned outlined areas.

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GREENSBORO, N.C. —The Lyceum Series at **Bennett College** opens Oct. 21 with soprano June McMechen, Dr. C. G. Winston, chairman, announced last week. On Nov. 4, Kermit Moore, cellist, will be presented. The Morehouse College Glee Club of Atlanta give its traditional post - Thanksgiving Day performance on the night of Nov. 25.

Vesper speakers for the month of October are the Rev. Julius T. Douglas, St. James Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, Oct. 9; the Rev. John L. Bryan, director of religious activities, Bennett, Oct. 16; Dr. Evelyn Berry, executive secretary, Woman's Division of Christian Service, NYC, Oct. 23; and Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of the **Interdenominational Theological Center,** Atlanta, Oct. 30.

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SALISBURY, N.C. — The editor of the Star of Zion, Dr. Walter R. Lovell, addressed the **Livingstone College** student body at the institution's formal opening exercises. The editor of the AMEZ Church official publication is in his 46th year as a Zion minister. He has been editor of the weekly since 1939 and a member of the General Conference since 1924.

New teachers at the college, announced by President Duncan, are Mrs. Willie J. Aldrich, Hood Technological Seminary librarian; Dr. Leonea B. Dudley, English, speech and drama; Charles R. Cox, football coach and physical education; Dr. Harold L. Trigg, education; Miss Maud I Wheeler, English; Henry E. Jackson, history; Dr. Theodore McDonald, biology and mathematics; and William M. Menard, French and German.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — Three **Fayetteville State Teachers College** faculty members spent the summer working toward a doctorate degree. They were Charles Asbury, education and psychology, at **North Carolina College;** John C. Joes, dean of men, at **University of North Carolina;** and Lois P. Turner, English, at **Columbia University.**

Three other FSTC teachers attended special workshops in their fields: Pauline Moore, education and psychology, at **Northern Michigan College;** Thomas B. Bacote, fine arts, **University of Michigan;** and Dr. Henry M. Eldridge, chairman of the Area of Science and mathematics, **University of California.**

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TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, president of **Tuskegee Institute,** will be the guest speaker at the inaugural banquet of Dr. T. H. Henderson as president of **Virginia University** in Richmond on Oct. 21. Dr. Henderson was elevated from dean to succeed Dr. Samuel Proctor who became president of **A. and T. College** in Greensboro.

A. D. Ford, head of mechanical engineering department, has been named to receive the Certificate Award for services as Student Section Faculty Adviser while at the **University of New Mexico.** He was head of the department at the university for 10 years before coming to Tuskegee.

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SAVANNAH, Ga. —Three additions have been made to the faculty of **Savannah State College** for the 1960-61 school years, namely: Samuel Gill, a native of this city, music; James Thompson Jr., Wilmington, N.C., music; and Mrs. Claytae Watson, a native of Norfolk, Va., dormitory director.

Mrs. Marjorie F. Wallace, secretary to the librarian, has received a Harriet D. McPherson Graduate Fellowship in Library Science to study at the Graduate School of Library Science at **Drexel Institute of Technology** in Philadelphia. A Savannah State graduate, she is the wife of Det. William E. Wallace of the local police force.

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GRAMBLING, La. — R. W. E. Jones is entering his 24th year as president of **Grambling College.** The institution had only 120 students when he took over the administration, but registration figures compiled last week indicate a record enrollment of over 3,000 students.

Full use is being made of seven new buildings on campus—dining hall, auditorium, studest union, two dormitories for men and two for women. In addition, construction of a $600,000 library is well under way and plans are being completed for a home economics and industrial arts buildings.

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ITTA BENA, Miss. — The Jacob Aron Student Union building at **Mississippi Vocational College** was dedicated Sunday with state and local officials participating in the ceremonies. The building is named in honor of a New York financier and philanthropist who headed the list of over 1,200 persons who contributed toward the construction of the Union.

Gov. Ross R. Barnett made the dedicatorial address. Other program particicipants included State Rep. Walter Sillers, Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary, board of trustees, Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning; H. G. Carpenter, chairman of the Education Committee of the Board of Trustees; and President J. H. White, founder of the college.

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ATLANTA —Applications are now being received for the Counseling and Guidance Institute to be held at **Atlanta University** Jan. 30 to May 19. Deadline for applications is Nov. 19. Dr. Paul I. Clifford, director, noted that 31 appointments will be made.

An exhibition of the 16th annual News Pictures of the Year competition at the university closed Friday. The exhibition was sponsored by the National Free Press Photographers Association, **School of Journalism of the University of Missouri** and the Encyclopedia Britannica and was composed over 5,000 pictures submitted to the 1958-59 contest.

"price," was given by President Willa B. Player of Bennett College to a record-breaking student body of 528 which attended the first chapel meeting of the year.

THE ALUMNI Association of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College will participate in a state-wide membership drive and special survey during the 1960-61 college year . . . Dr. Ratna Sudershanam, a native of India, is one of the new faculty members at LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., this year. Well known in religious circles in the Mid-South, Dr. Sudershanam holds master's from George Peabody and Scarritt colleges in Nashville, Tenn., and the doctor of education degree from Indiana University.

FIRST SEMESTER of the special education graduate courses of the extension school of Prairie View A&M College began Oct. 1 . . . "The opportunity to attend college is a challenging experience," Dr. Walter R. Lovell, editor of the Star of Zion, told the students of Livingstone College at the formal service inaugurating the 79th session at the church-related institution.

Colleges

RALEIGH, N.C. — The Shaw University Chorale Society was presented in its annual concert in Greenleaf Auditorium Sunday evening under the direction of Harry Gilsmythe. Ernest Massenburg of Raleigh was the guest accompanist.

Soloists were Misses Elease Womble of Asheville, Doris Smoot of Wilmington, Doretha Williams of Raleigh, all sopranoes, and bass Tyrone Re...

Also appearing on the program were the Women's Choir and "The Barges," male ensemble.

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DURHAM, N.C. — Some 1,500 high school musicians took part in the annual State Festival of the North Carolina Music Teachers Association Friday at North Carolina College. Guest conductors were Howard Roberts, formerly of the NCC music department, and David Pizaarro of the NCC music faculty.

Augustus Davis of Wilson, a junior, has been elected president of Chidley Hall Dormitory Government... Luther (Nick) Jerald of Fayetteville, a senior and captain of the football team, has been elected "Mr. Chidley Hall."

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FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.—The annual Fine Arts Week observance at Fayetteville State Teachers College came to a close May 6 with the presentation of "Night Must Fall" by the College Drama Guild.

Other highlights of the fine arts celebration included the presentation of Willow Grove Elementary School pupils from Whitakers in a variety show and concerts by the college band and choir under the directions of Thomas B. Bacote and Mary T. Eldridge, respectively.

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GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, professor of nutrition at A. and T. College, will read a scientific paper at the fifth International Congress on Nutrition in Washington in September.

Sherman Briscoe, information specialist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, was the guest speaker at the annual Agriculture Career Day program at A. and T. last Saturday. Some 175 high school seniors were in attendance.

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GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. Shang-Ling Fu of the Bennett College socially faculty has been awarded a fellowship to participate in the summer program at Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland.

The Rev. John L. Bryan of Washington, director of student work for the Methodist Board of Temperance, was the Mother's Day speaker at Bennett. . .The Virginia State College concert band gave an impromptu performance in the Little Theatre last Saturday morning.

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HAMPTON, Va. — James W. Bryant, business manager at Hampton Institute, was one of the speakers at the recent 21st annual meeting of the American Association of College Business Officers at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La.

A graduate of Wharton School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bryant has been business manager at Hampton since 1957. He has held business and other administrative posts in five colleges since 1937.

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PETERSBURG, Va. — Virginia State College Theatre Guild staged "Oedipus Rex," a Greek tragedy, in its 25th annual guest production Friday night. Featured guest thespians included Holmes Morrison, Valeria Fultz Williams and Floyd Gravitt.

The 33rd annual meeting of the Virginia Social Science Association was held on campus last week. Dr. W. L. Gibson Jr., president of the group, addressed the more than 75 delegates.

The college choir and orchestra were presented in concert Sunday evening under the directions of Aldrich W. Adkins and Dr. F. N. Gatlin.

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KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Mrs. H. B. (Dorothy Kitt) Howell, associate professor of education, and Miss Frances E. Clark, registrar and director of admissions, recently received plaques of meritorious and outstanding leadership in the field of education at Knoxville College.

Dr. James A. Colston, president, made the presentations to Mrs. Howell and Miss Clark. Mrs. Howell and Miss Clark have served the college for 25 and 15 years respectively.

in Jackson State College's summer program will be special courses in library science, beginning July 11. Also a Summer Institute for Teachers of French and Spanish will begin June 6.

Other workshops to be held during the summer session will be centered around reading, piano and theory in action.

In addition, for the first time the college is sponsoring a summer college readiness program for selected high school graduates who plan to begin their freshman work at Jackson in the fall.

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ATLANTA — A pre - college English course will be offered by Morris Brown College from June 6 through July 15. The course is designed to aid high school students who plan to enroll at the college in the fall.

The cost of the six - week course is $20 per student, plus $80 for room and board for students living on campus.

Applicants for admission should write Dr. Beulah J. Farmer, chairman, Department of English, Morris Brown College, Atlanta 14, Ga.

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ATLANTA — The Atlanta Morehouse - Spelman Chorus was presented in concert in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman campus Sunday night. The 80-voice chorus was under the direction of Willis Laurence James, chairman of the Music Department of Morehouse and Spelman.

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ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — Class Night at Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College has been scheduled for May 26.... The President's Informal Eat - Together with graduating seniors will be May 27.

Other activities on tap include baccalaureate services on May 29 and commencement exercises on May 30.

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TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Lorenzo Brown, vice president of the Florida A. and M. University Student Government Association, recently was elected president of the Southern Region of the YMCA.

The junior political science major from Tampa was elected at the regional meeting held at the Blue Ridge Assembly Grounds in Black Mountain, N.C.

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GRAMBLING, La. — A Summer Institute for High School Science Teachers will be held at Grambling College June 13 through Aug. 5. Dr. Archie L. Lacey, professor of physical sciences, is director of the institute.

Grambling has received a grant of $44,500 from the National Science Foundation to support the institute.

Some 33 teachers have received study grants. They are from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina and Virginia.

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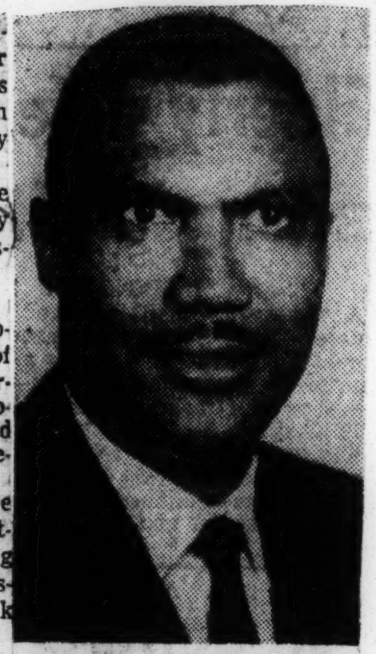
BATON ROUGE, La. — Two Southern University students have received a major award and a scholarship for further study at the University of Illinois, Dean E. C. Harrison announced last week.

Tommie Welch of Monroe, who already has received a $2,000 scholarship to the University of Michigan, is recipient of the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award and Miss Florence A. Calvin of New Orleans has been awarded a graduate scholarship to the University of Illinois to study labor and industrial relations.



CHARLES J. SMITH III, director of public relations, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla., has been reappointed to a three-year term on the Information Committee of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities.

Two new college presidents assume duties

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, the former president of Virginia Union University, Richmond, last Friday, assumed duties as the fifth president of the 69-years-old A. and T. College.

He said his foremost objective will be "to enhance the growing reputation of the college as a center of scientific and technological education related functionally to the social sciences and humanities."

Practically all of Dr. Proctor's educational experience as teacher, dean and president has been in the field of liberal arts.

When queried about problems he anticipates in shifting to an institution which emphasizes vocational and terminal programs, he quickly explained that educational problems are pretty much the same in all fields.

"WHILE OUR emphases here at A. and T. are different, to me these offer real challenges to utilize the tremendous resources and patentialities available at the institution," he answered.

He had in mind the wide offerings at the college available through the five major divisions:

The School of Agriculture, the School of Engineering, the School of Education and General Studies, the School of Nursing, the Technical Institute and the Graduate School; a substantial enrollment and the outstanding services the college has rendered over the years.

Dr. Proctor succeeds Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs whose services at A. and T. as teacher, dean and president, covered 34 years. Dr. Gibbs now becomes president - emeritus and will remain on the faculty.

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THE NEW president, a Norfolk, Va, native, received his undergraduate training at Virginia Union and did graduate study at Crozer Theological Seminary, Yale and Boston Universities.

He comes to A and T with 11-years of college administration experience, all at Virginia Union, as dean of the Graduate School of Religion, vice president and five years as president.

He is married to the former Miss Bessie L. Tate of Fredericksburg, Va., and the couple has two sons, Herbert Stuart, 13, and Timothy DeWitt, 10.

STILLWATER, Okla. — Dr. William H. Hale, chairman of the social science department at Clark College in Atlanta, has been appointed president of Langston University. He will assume the post on Sept. 1.

The 1940 Langston graduate succeeds Dr. G. L. Harrison, who resigned recently. Dr. Harrison came to the institute as president in Dec., 1939.

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A NATIVE of Krebs, Dr. Hale will be 46 on Aug. 8. He has 16 years experience as a college teacher and administrator, beginning as an instructor in social science at Langston in the summer of 1941. He remained through the next year as acting registrar.

In addition, Dr. Hale has served as acting president, administrative dean and registrar at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla. He has been professor and department head at Clark for the last 11 years.

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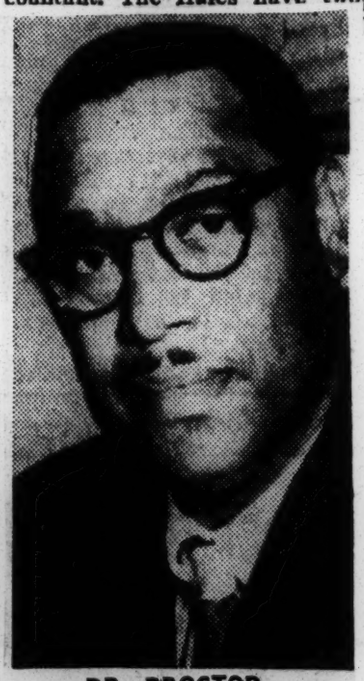
BEFORE ENROLLING in Langston in 1936, the 45-year-old educator received his high school training at L'Overture High School in McAlester. He holds the master of arts degree from the University of Wisconsin and the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

His wife holds a Ph.D. in business and accounting and also is a certified public accountant. The Hales have two daughters, both in elementary school.



DR. PROCTOR

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ST. PAUL, Minn. — The delegate who traveled the longest distance to the 51st Annual NAACP convention here recently was **Mrs. Delores Watson**, president of the 300 - member association in Anchorage, Alaska. She was secretary of the branch for six years before being elected president this year.

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LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — A recent honor graduate of Hampton Institute, **Rayne H. Ragland**, has been granted a teaching assistantship at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., where he will study for an M.A. degree in organic chemistry. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. **J. Farley Ragland.**

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NEW YORK — **Raymond A. Carney**, 48 - year - old letter carrier, recently became the first of his race to be named a county commander of the American Legion in this city. Mr. Carney, a member of Jesse Palmer Post in Manhattan, was elected to head the Bronx unit.

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LOS ANGELES —A Grambling (La.) College physical science professor, **Dr. Archie L. Lacey**, was awarded a gold medallion at the recent annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Science Teachers Association here. Dr. Lacey is director of Region IV of the NSTA.

No Programs for Gifted

All but Four of South's Negro Colleges Called Unfit by D. C. School Official

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

Southern Negro colleges that cannot provide honors programs for superior students should either go out of business or become junior colleges, a Washington school official said yesterday.

Benjamin L. Hunton, a supervising director of junior and senior high schools here, took a sharply critical view of the quality of Southern Negro colleges in a talk at Howard University.

Hunton, a Negro himself, said the colleges should either take steps to provide for the academically gifted or "admit they are performing a disservice to their students."

He based his opinion on the findings of a conference of 30 Southern Negro college representatives in Baton Rouge, La., last month.

The conference, he said, disclosed that only four schools —Howard and Morgan Universities and Fisk and Morehouse Colleges—have honors programs for the unusually gifted.

The rest, Hunton said, "are unable to conduct honors programs because of their inadequately prepared student bodies, which are the products of Southern high schools, and their generally weak faculties.

"These faculties tend to lack substance because the schools themselves have little prestige because the salaries are generally depressed because living conditions in the South are not attractive to Negro teachers and because the State schools, at least, cannot hire white instructional personnel.

"In fact, one wonders if any of these schools should seek to continue as colleges at all. In some cases, amalgamation would be of value, with the consequent pooling of manpower and physical resources. In other instances, conversion to junior college status might be a satisfactory solution."

Gifted students should be sent to colleges, either Negro or white, that offer the best course of study for the individual, he said.

Hunton spoke to the District Chapter of the National Technical Association, founded in 1925 to combat discrimination in the employment of Negro technicians.

COLLEGES

TALLADEGA, Ala. — **Talladega College** will hold its first arts festival April 21-24, planning committee chairman Roland Braithawaite, college organist, announced last week.

The schedule of activities include: Art Exhibit, April 21; presentation by the choir, April 22; staging of "Raisin in the Sun," Little Theatre, April 23; and St. Louis Sinfonietta, April 24.

BLUEFIELD, W.Va. — Dr. Kyle Haselden of Chicago will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at **Bluefield State College** on May 29. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Office of Education in Washington, will be the commencement speaker on the following day.

The annual Honors Day program will be held on campus in May. President James A. Colston, (**Knoxville (Tenn.) College College** is scheduled to be the keynote speaker.

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GREENSBORO, N.C. — The **Theatrical School of Dance** of Washington will be presented in a benefit recital for **Palmer Memorial Institute,** Sedalia, at **A. and T. College** in Harrison Auditorium on April 23.

Under the direction of M. Carolyn Harper, the talented young group of 32 non-professional students and parents will present a variety show based on the dreams of a teenager.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — The annual National Library Week celebration at **Fayetteville State Teachers College** was concluded Saturday. The observance was sponsored by the college library committee.

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ATLANTA — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott fame was the keynote speaker at **Spelman College's** 79th anniversary celebration Sunday.

Dr. King, who has been residing in his native Atlanta since February, with his father is co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church and president of the Southern Leadership Christian Conference.

Another highlight of the Founder's Day exercises was the presentation of the Spelman Glee Club in concert under the direction of Dr. Willis L. James, head of the music department.

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TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The works of Booker T. Washington were highlighted at **Tuskegee Institute** Founder's Day exercises which ended Sunday.

Dr. William E. Stevenson, former president of Oberlin Ohio Collge) was the Founder's Day speaker. The attorney, who was a Rhodes Scholar, only recently returned to the U.S. from Tanganyika, East Africa, where he headed an economic development mission.

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ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — Dr. Zelma George, educator and lecturer, addressed the **Florida N. and I. Memorial College** student body during a special chapel program Monday morning

The former dean of women and director of personnel administration at **Tennessee State University** is the wife of Clayborne George of Cleveland, attorney and president of the Civil Service Commission in the Ohio city.

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TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida Interscholastic Speech and Darma Association held its 11th annual High School Speech and Drama festival at **Florida A. and M. University** Wednesday through Friday.....

President Benjamin F. Mays of **Morehouse College** in Atlanta will address the combined baccalaureate and commencement exercises at FAMU in Lee Hall auditorium May 28 at 6 p.m.

ATLANTA — The Reader's Digest Foundation has awarded **Atlanta University** a grant of $1,000 for use as scholarship during the academic year of 1960-61. The gift will be divided among three students, President Rufus E. Clement announced.

In addition, it also was announced that the Foundation will make the gift to 11 of the 33-member United Negro College Fund Collges and Universities for three years. This is the second year UNCF institutions have received the grant.

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JACKSON, Miss. — Dr. Homer H. Hamilton, professor of education and English at **Jackson State College,** is the author of "The Educational Value of Pupil Activities," published re-

College Roundup Corner

Dr. Gerald A. Edwards, chairman of the Chemistry Department at A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., presented two scientific papers at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society at Cleveland, Ohio, recently. Both papers were progress reports of a research project sponsored at the college by the National Institutes of Health . . . Dr. Kyle Haselden of Chicago, Ill., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon for the May commencement at Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.

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SENIOR DAY was recently observed at Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C. Bishop Edgar A. Love gave the dedicatory response and was the recipient of a magnolia tree dedicated in his honor . . . Darnell L. Thomas and Geraldine McCray, both seniors at LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., topped 37 other LeMoyne students in the National Teacher examination.

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MORE THAN 1,000 delegates of the Alpha Chi Pi Omega Sorority and Fraternity will meet on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College, April 18-21 . . . The convocation of the presidents of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, which ended here last week, launched a nation-wide appeal for $2,250,000 to support the members for the coming year.

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DEAN R. A. CARTER of the Alabama A. & A. M. College, was honored with the presentation of a certificate of appreciation for "distinguished service" by the National Association of Deans and Registrars March 17, when the annual meeting was held in Greensboro, N. C., recently . . . Formal exercises celebrating the 79th anniversary of Spellman College was held in Sisters Chapel, April 10. Speaker for the occasion was Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

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HIGH SCHOOL bands from all parts of the state will participate in the sixth annual Band Festival at the Alabama A. & M. College, April 23 . . . Seven students from Livingstone College were delegates to the 23rd annual North Carolina Students State Legislature, held in Raleigh, N. C., recently. Those who attended were Vaughn Burton, John R. Kinard, George Mason Miller, Talmadge McDow, Leon V. Watt, 11, Norman Williams and Lloyd Yarborough.

LANGSTON HUGHES, internationally known poet, will be presented in the Fourth Lyceum Series at St. Augustine's College, April 12 . . . Gibbs Junior College Language Instructor Helen McLean, was in Durham, N. C., last week to attend the three-day meeting of the College Language Association.

Scientific curiosity took center stage at Meharry Medical College last week, when 22 medical and dental students participated in the Nashville medical college's Fifth Annual Research Day program.

COLLEGES

JACKSON, Miss. — Sixty-four high school seniors have been awarded scholarships to attend **Jackson State College** beginning in September, 1960. The anouncement of the scholarship winners, based on performance on standardized tests by 409 students, was made Thursday by H. T. Sampson, executive dean of the College.

RALEIGH, N.C. — The twentieth annual **Shaw University** Theological Alumni Day will be observed on Wednesday, April 20, at 11:00 a.m. in University Church. The message will be delivered by Dr. Gardner Taylor, minister, Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. Taylor is a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He received the A.B. degree at Leland College, the B.D. degree at Oberline Graduate School of Theology and the Honorary D.D. degree at Leland College.

TALLADEGA, Ala. — The first annual Arts Festival of **Talladega College** April 20-24 includes an art exhibit, sculpture by Rood, paintings by David Driskell; a choir presentation; Little Theatre Presentation; and a Library Exhibit where Leo Katz, artist, and author speak.

The Talladega Board of Trustees, holding an annual meeting on campus, will be among the Festival guests. Members of the planning committee are Roland Braithwaite, chairman; artist David Driskell; music director Frank Harrison; Little Theatre director James O. Hopson.

SALISBURY, N.C. — "Books have greatly influenced human behavior," Miss Allegra M. Westbrooks, told students and faculty at **Livingstone College** during Library Week, "as well as determined the course of history in many cases."

Miss Westbrooks, acquisitions librarian for the Charlotte and Mecklenburg Public Library, spoke to the students during the first day of the third annual observance of National Library Week on the subject, "Books Are Dynamite." The professional librarian spoke of recent changes in the attitude of the American public toward the library.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The **Bennett College** choir returned last week from a tour which took the group to Atlanta, Albany and Ashburn, Ga.; Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, Fla., and Sumter, S.C.

The 40-voice group, directed by Mrs. Mary J. Crawford, will sing a special program of Easter music here, Sunday. April 24, at 4 p.m. in Pfeiffer Chapel.

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Three members of the **Florida A. and M. University** faculty were re-elected to office during the 22nd annual convention of the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society held here recently.

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of FAMU was re-elected secretary-treasurer, Dr. Lucy Rose Adams was named convention secretary, and J. W. Riley was given another term as the organization's director of public relations.

Other officers elected were: Dr. Walter Ridley, Elizabeth City Teachers' College, president; George David, Central State College vice-president; Rufus Sanders, Lemoyne College, assistant secretary; Robert Harrell, Hampton Institute, and Harold Vincent, Grambling College were elected to the executive council.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A promising young pianist was warmly received in a concert at **A. and T. College.**

Victor Walker Ryder of Newport News, Va., a graduate student at the Yale University School of Music, appeared in the Harrison Auditorium on Sunday evening, March 27. Opening his program with a group from "French Suite in G Major" by J. S. Bach, young Ryder drew loud applause following each of his numbers.

RALEIGH, N.C. — The 29th Annual Meeting of the Crown and Scepter Club was held April 9th in Taylor Hall, **St. Augustine's College.** Over 500 high school honor students Dr. Brailsford R. Brazeal, academic dean, Morehouse, Atlanta, Ga. speak on: "Preparation — A Need of Yesterday — An Essential Today — A Must Tomorrow."

Dr. Brazeal said that we are getting the education today that we should have been getting 75 or 100 years ago. He stressed to the group that life for them during college and after college will be more uplifting, and should be an ever ascending goal and an ever widening goal.

MARSHALL, Texas — The annual Fine Arts Festival of **Wiley College** was held on the campus this year from April 10, through April 14. The schedule of events was released recently by Dr. G. W. Johnson, chairman of the Division of OF Fine Arts at the College.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — **Harvard University** and **Benedict College** debating teams were applauded Monday in a history-making match which attracted some 1,000 persons. The non-decision debate marked the first time an Ivy League school had competed against a colored College in South Carolina.

A thunderous ovation greeted the Harvard team which presented affirmative argument on "Resolved: That Congress should be given the power to revise decisions of the Supreme Court."

TALLAHASSEE — Dr. John Hervey, adivsor of the American Bar Association, made a routine visit to the college of law at **Florida A. anl M. University** last week.

Dr. Hervey described his visit as being a routine visit made each year to law colleges as a representative of the Council Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association. His headquarters are located in Oklahoma City, Okla.

TALLAHASSEE — The annual **Florida A. and M. University's** Orange and Green Day will be celebrated here May 5.

TALLAHASSEE — The Foreign Language Department of **Florida A. and M. University** observed National Foreign Language Week recently.

Before a highly receptive audience in Charles Winter Wood Theater, members of the French, Geman and Spanish classes, together with students from the department of music presented a program of poetry, songs and skits in French, Spanish and Geman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two Ohio State University professors will be among lecturers for **Tennessee State University's** National Science Foundation-sponsored In-Service Institute for Mathematics Teachers.

They are Dr. Leslie H. Miller, associate professor of mathematics at Ohio State, and Dr. Harold P. Fawcett, head of the department of mathematics and president of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Attending the 37th annual Association of College Unions International Conference at **Indiana University** April 24-27 will be four faculty representatives from Tenneessee State University's Student Union.

They are: Dr. Joseph A. Payne Jr., Tennessee State's dean of students; associate dean of students Mrs. Annie G. H. Sasser; dean of women Mrs. Mabel B. Crooks, and Miss Lurelia Freeman, educational counselor. They will be among the 32 expected delegates to the four-day meet.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Miss Alma Pinnix, of Reidsville, a rising junior in home economics at **Bennett College,** has been selected to take part in the competitive scholarship program for home economics majors which will be held at Howard University, Washington, D.C., April 22-23.

The competition sponsored by the Scott Paper Company Foundation provides all-expense scholarships for their junior and senior years to the highest

DURHAM, N.C. — **Morgan State College** was selected as the site of the 21st annual meeting of the College Language Association at the end of a three day session at North Carolina College last week. CIA's president and vice president Dr. Charles A. Ray and Dr. Albert H. Berrian were re-elected. They are professors of English and French respectively at NCC.

HAMPTON, Va., April 13 — Harold Fezer, director of the RCA Institute Resident School, New York City, will be the guest speaker at the opening session of the Technology Emphasis Weekend sponsored by the Division of Technology, Thursday, April 21 at 7 p.m. in Ogden Hall at **Hampton Institute.** He will speak on "Your Future in Technology."

The Technology Weekend, held on the college campus, April 21, 22, and 23, will include the eighth annual Scholarship Competition for high school seniors.

ALBANY, GA. — Speaking at the first annual E. J. Granberry Memorial Dinner, April 10, the Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive director of the 10,000-member Georgia Teachers and Education Association, warned listeners in the **Albany State College** Dining Hall that "Negro" businesses must be established within this decade.

Rev. Pitts went on to explain that with the coming of desegregation there will be no great advantage in setting up a "Negro" business.

Observing "Bigger and Better Business Week," members of Beta Psi and Beta Nu Sigma Chapters of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Inc. and guests heard the speaker state that "Youth must take advantage of opportunity for bigger and better business . . . what we want is economic security and the human rights which were given to us by our Creator."

TALLAHASSEE — A workshop offering the advantages in Automotive Technology will be held at **Florida A. and M. University,** June 20-July 1, S. L. Beasley, director.

ent activities, and Miss E. M. Calhoun, associate dean of students in charge of women, Florida A. and M. University, attended the **American College Personnel Association** held here recently.

TALLAHASSEE — L. I. Alexander, president, Alexander Insurance Agency, Jacksonville, will serve as guest speaker at the annual assembly of the college of arts and sciences of **Florida A. and M. University,** sponsored by the department of business and the Future Business Leaders of America, April 21, in the Charles Winter Wood Theater.

The Florida A. and M. University commencement will be held on Saturday, May 28 at 6 p.m., in Lee Auditorium. The speaker will be Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

The Florida A. and M. University baseball nine has won 14 straight games this season. Dr. O. A. Moore is coach off the team.

TALLAHASSEE — Seventy Reserve Officers Training Corps cadets from **Florida A. and M. University** were among the first group touring Fort Benning, Ga. recently as part of the annual ROTC orientation program of the Third U.S. Army.

Accompanying this group to Fort Benning were Dr. M. C. Rhaney, representing Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of A. and M., Captain Willie L. Tyus and Captain Willie E. Jenkins, representing Lt. Col. Daniel E. Day, professor of military science and tactics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Dr. B. L. Perry, dean of students, and W. H. Shirley, associate dean of students in charge of men, **Florida A. and M. University,** attended the 42nd anniversary of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators held at Ohio State University recently.

The Negro College

The Pittsburgh Courier

The Pittsburgh Courier's special supplement dealing with education in Negro colleges merits close reading.

The Negro colleges, with their high school departments, have long been the bulwark of American Negro education which today is the most extensive and thorough of any other non-white group.

Not so long ago there were very few accredited Negro public high schools in the Southern states where even most of the primary schools left much to be desired.

It was the colleges and universities, founded and supported by Negro churches, white missionary organizations, alumni gifts and private benefactions that bore the brunt of the task of leading the backward to enlightenment, long before the states recognized their responsibilities.

Sat. 4-30-60

Of equal importance with the education these institutions offered was the cultural atmosphere and opportunities they provided, bringing to remote areas outstanding Negro scholars, writers and musical artists who stimulated an appreciation for higher things not only by the students but by those who lived in the immediate vicinity.

Along with the several land-grant colleges and universities, these dozens of institutions of higher and secondary educations in the area where two-thirds of the colored Americans have always lived, have performed a yeoman service in preparing Negroes in less than a century to measure up to the highest demands of citizenship in a democracy.

Baptist College Reopens In Macon

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
6-8-60

According to information received from Dr. W. M. Westbrook more than two hundred Baptist ministers and laymen met in Macon, Ga., May 25, and organized themselves into an atonomous organization known as the Georgia Baptist Education Commission.

Dr. Westbrook points out that Georgia Baptist College, Macon was lost two years ago by the Baptists, stating the school was lost after those operating it was granted a two year moratorium and one year grace. He says the school was closed for insufficient funds and personnel and further points out that the new group has redeemed the Georgia Baptist College.

Dr. R. Julian Smith, pastor, Mt. Moriah Institutional Baptist church, Atlanta, and executive secretary of Baptist Central Committee of Interdenominational Theological Center, nominated Dr. W. M. Hall of Macon as president of the new organization with the declared purpose of reactivating and putting into operation the school for the next school year.

Other officers elected to serve with Dr. Hall are: Dr. R. Julian Smith, vice president; Dr. W. M. Westbrook, secretary; Dr. H. G. Flowers, assistant secretary; Dr. J. I. Collins, chairman of commission board. The following auxiliaries and presidents are: Mrs. Mattie Russell president of women's department; Mrs. E. J. Calhoun, president, Young Peoples department; J. L. Lowry, president of laymen.

It was also pointed out that the group interceded, redeemed and took over the operation of the College estimated at a value of one million dollars from the trustees of the late Porter estate represented by Mr. Mallory, Mr. Craft and Attorney Lewis.

The next meeting of the Commission was to be held in Georgia Baptist chapel, June 7, at 10:30 a. m. for the purpose of completing the organization and to plan for reopening of Georgia Baptist College for September term, 1960-61. The speaker for this occasion was Dr. R. Julian Smith.

Baptists Redeem College in Macon

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
6-11-60

MACON, Ga. — The Georgia Baptist College of Macon, representing the sacrifice and joy of Baptist constituents for more than 50 years, was lost two years ago by the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, Rev. W. H. Borders, president.

A two-year moratorium was granted and a one-year grace moratorium was granted, but in spite of this the school was lost. The Georgia Baptist College was closed three years ago for insufficient funds and personnel and was lost by the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention two years ago.

This tremendous loss so touched the hearts of interested Baptists of Georgia that more than 200 leading Baptist ministers and laymen prayerfully met in Macon, May 25, 1960, and organized themselves into an autonomous organization, known as the Georgia Baptist Educational Commission.

Dr. R. Julian Smith, pastor of Mount Moriah Institutional Baptist Church, Atlanta, and executive secretary of the Baptist Central Committee of the Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, nominated Dr. W. M. Hall of Macon as president.

■

OFFICERS elected are: Dr. W. M. Hall, president; Dr. R. Julian Smith, vice president; Dr. W. M. Westbrook, secretary; Dr. H. G. Flowers, assistant secretary; Dr. J. I. Collins, chairman of commission board. The following auxiliaries and presidents are: Mrs. Mattie Russell, president of women; Mrs. E. J. Calhoun, president of young people, and J. L. Lowry, president of laymen.

This organized group interceded, redeemed and repossessed the George Baptist College estimated at value of one million dollars from the trustees of the late Porter's's estate represented by Mr. Mallory, Mr. Craft and Attorney Lewis.

The next meeting of the commission will be held in the Georgia Baptist College Chapel, June 7, at 10:30 A.M. for the purpose of completing the organization and plan for the reopening of Georgia Baptist College for September term, 1960-61. All interested Baptists are expected to be present as the leading Baptist ministers and churches of the state are rallying toward this date.

Dr. Smith was unanimously chosen to deliver the main address on this occasion. Motorcades from various cities will arrive at 9:30 for breakfast on the campus of Georgia Baptist College preceding the meeting that will begin promptly at 10:30, June 7.

Thrasher Raps Negro Colleges

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 14e(1)
Thurs. 2-14-60

By BRUCE GALPHIN

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher suggested a reexamination of Negro colleges' tax-exempt status Wednesday in the wake of Tuesday's disruptive integration demonstration.

The threat of a Negro march on the Capitol and the resulting assemblage of crowds and patrolmen "cost the state at least $70,000," Thrasher asserted.

The auditor estimated the state lost that much in man-hours of employes who did more watching than working Tuesday. The figure also includes about $10,000 for patrolmen who were diverted from their regular duties.

"If these institutions allow that (demonstrations) to get started, and it costs that much money, an investigation ought to be made to see whether they're entitled to tax exemption," Thrasher declared.

"Maybe they ought to be paying state and local taxes," he added. (Educational institutions are tax-exempt under Georgia law.)

CALM PLEASES MAYOR

Meanwhile Wednesday, Mayor Hartsfield had quite another reaction to the demonstration.

He praised both whites and Negroes "for keeping calm and avoiding trouble and violence."

The mayor was high in his praise for the Atlanta police force and especially Chief Herbert Jenkins.

Jenkins acted with "quick, effective judgment . . . that is typical of him," the mayor said.

"The demonstration has come and gone and the world was cheated of reading of violence in Atlanta," he added.

DIVERTED MARCH

Jenkins personally and singlehandedly turned away from the Capital route a line of some 2,300 Negro students celebrating the sixth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Another 100 or so Negroes proceeded to the Capitol but were repulsed by state troopers who guarded grounds filled with tense onlookers.

The main body of students moved on to the Wheat Street Baptist Church for their observance.

Peter Zack Geer, the governor's executive secretary, commented sarcastically Wednesday that the Negroes should have "marched to Washington to show their thanks to the nine Supreme Court judges."

Gov. Vandiver, who opposed the Negroes' use of the Capitol steps for their ceremonies, "once and for all demonstrated that law and order will be preserved in Georgia," Geer declared.

14e(1) 1960

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
Discrimination

2 Negroes Get Georgia State Entry Blanks

Two more Negroes have obtained application blanks at all-white Georgia State College, Admissions Director William S. Patrick said Wednesday.

He said they did not indicate when they intend to apply for entrance. It is too late for the spring quarter.

Patrick said the admissions office staff described the Negroes, both men, as looking "older than the average student."

No further move toward registration has been made by a Negro youth who obtained an application blank last month, Patrick said.

Georgia State, downtown Atlanta unit of the University System, is under a federal court injunction not to deny admission on account of race.

The injunction has been in force since January, 1958, but no Negro applicant has been able to qualify under age-limit and scholastic requirements for admission.

14e(1) 1960

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Asks Entry Data At College

A Negro, described as in his early 20s, has picked up application forms at Georgia State College of Business Administration, it was revealed Wednesday.

College officials said he sought information about entrance and picked up pre-admission forms on Feb. 26. As yet they haven't been returned.

Deadline for admission to Georgia State for the spring quarter, which opens March 23, has long passed. The earliest they could be used is for the summer term.

Admissions director William S. Patrick said Wednesday that if an application from a Negro should materialize it would be judged by precisely the same stringent standards that face white applicants.

Early in 1959, more than a dozen Negro men and women picked up applications at the college. Only three finally made application and none was ever admitted. They failed to pass the entrance requirements, school officials said.

14e(1) GIBBS JUNIOR COLLEGE

Congolese King Impressed By Gibbs Junior College

The Pittsburgh Courier Pa
Pittsburgh, Pa.
11-19-60
P. 6

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — A Congolese king of 1,500,000 subjects in Congo's Katanga Province toured the campus of Gibbs Junior College and was much impressed today.

• "I want one like this in my village" was the reaction of His Royal Highness Mwantu Yavu who toured Florida's fast growing educational institution with President John W. Rembert as a high spot on a 35-day-tour of the United States.

Causes for such a reaction by His Royal Highness was the $750,000 worth of beautiful edifices adorning the campus, and a look at the college's $785,945 budget that indicated the extent of the junior college's operations.

THE KING was also treated to informal chats with students and teachers and saw St. Petersburg Negroes exercise their rights to vote.

Precinct 61 was set up on the Gibbs Junior College campus for the presidential election and the paramount chieftain got a chance to study American procedures of voting.

The African ruler explained that he too, was elected to his position from among scores of candidates from various royal families.

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ON THE FIRST U. S. tour ever made by an African ruler, the king is seeking college scholarships for his subjects. His trip to Gibbs Junior College proved to be more profitable than he expected as President John Rembert pledged two full scholarships for his countrymen.

Traveling with the ruler is Harry Little, St. Petersburg Methodist Missionary and interpreter, and the king's son-in-law, Yavu Jonathan, 27, an elementary school principal in Elizabethville.

After the Gibbs Junior College visit they left St. Petersburg for Puerto Rico.

Honors Programs Suggested For Gifted Negro College Students

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 6/4/60
Sec. 1 Pg 1

SUPPRESSION OF NEGRO TALENT SEEN A "MAJOR TRAGEDY IN AMERICAN LIFE"

Gifted Negro college students are being given increased attention as a result of a recent conference at Southern University in Baton Rouge.

Racial discrimination, low-socio status, segregation and cultural deprivation create special problems for the Negro colleges, said John Hope Franklin, noted Negro historian, in an opening address to the conference. The problems and solutions were studied by educators from 33 Negro colleges gathered at Southern, Feb. 22-24.

The report of the conference has just been published in the newsletter of the Inter-University Committee on the Superior Student which was co-sponsor of the conference. It includes the full text of Franklin's address.

Characterizing the suppression of Negro talent as a major tragedy in American life, Franklin went on to say that the problem of planning and maintaining programs for superior Negroes was made incredibly complex by the cultural situation on the Negro in America. But if America would remain strong, programs to utilize the talents of ALL her citizens must and can be developed, he said.

The gifted Negro student's greatest weakness, the conference were told, is low level of aspiration. Daniel Schreiber, Coordinator of the New York Higher Horizons Program, explained how his program had succeeded in creating a desire for college among disadvantaged youth in New York and lifted their achievement so that they could qualify for higher education.

The importance of home and school in academic achievement was stressed by Horace Mann Bond, Dean of Atlanta University School of Education. Speaking of research on the influence of cultural factors on academic achievement, he said that the more education and income his parents have and the better his school, the more likely it is that the child's potential will be discovered and realized in academic and other ways.

This posed a central problem: What can be done for the potentially able student not so fortunate as to be born into a culturally favorable environment?

It was made clear that this was a problem which applied as well to students from other disadvantaged ethnic minorities in the country, like Spanish Americans, Appalachian Mountain whites, American Indians and Puerto Ricans.

In a series of panels the conference heard suggestions for programs for such students which would be intellectually challenging rather than merely "remedial." Honors programs, of the kind being developed throughout the country, were recommended as the best way to meet the current need in the Negro colleges.

Honors programs are possible everywhere, said J. W. Cohen, Director of the ICSS. "Start them with the best available students and aim at the gradual development of programs of the highest quality," he urged.

This idea was welcomed by the conferees. They began an exploration of the problems peculiar to Negro institutions when considering Honors programs.

As a follow-up to the conference, it was recommended that every Negro college set up a committee on Honors. This has already been done and committees are at work. Some programs are now in operation or about to begin at Central State College (Ohio), Clark (Georgia), Fisk, Hampton Institute, Howard, Knoxville, Morehouse, Shaw, Southern, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia State and Virginia Union.

Keys to successful Honors programs as suggested by the ICSS include: selecting Honors students early, starting a program for them as soon as they enter college and continuing it through the four years, making the program flexible, bringing students together in small groups, using primary sources rather than textbooks, using the discussion method more than lectures, providing for independent study and research, continuous counseling by teachers, and extension of Honors to all college work as well as to the area of specialization.

Other speakers at the conference included: Felton Clark, President of Southern University; William Banner, Howard University; Cecil Taylor, Louisiana State University; Vivian J. Tellis, Southern University; John Hicks, Stetson University; Bruce Shertzer, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Huel D. Perkins, Southern University; Lynette Saine, Atlanta University; Willie C. Davis, Clark College; Benjamin Hunton, Assistant Superintendent, Secondary Schools, Washington, D. C.; William H. Robinson, Hampton Institute; Theodore S. Currier, Fisk University; N. D. Kurland, Associate Director, ICSS; and Albert Whiting, Morgan State College.

The conference report may be obtained for 15 cents per copy from ICSS, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Million-Dollar Building in Plans for Campus

Hampton Maps Huge Expansion

HAMPTON, Va.—Plans for a $2,041,500 building program at Hampton Institute were announced by Dr. Saul Perdue, chairman of the building and grounds committee of the board of trustees.

The board is working to develop plans to provide faculty and facilities for anticipated growth, according to Dr. Perdue. "When these projects are finished we should have instructional facilities that will enable the college to accommodate 1,700 students," he said.

Hilyard R. Robinson of Washington, D.C., has been commissioned as architect for the four-phase building project being undertaken at this time. Although the project is still in the planning stage, it would be safe to report that it should be completed within the next three or four years, Dr. Perdue stated.

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THE FOUR-PHASE building program approved by the committee for immediate construction includes a new one-million-dollar communications-music building a home economics-nursing building, a three-story wing to be added to Dupont Hall, the present science building, and renovation of Schurz Hall, a general classroom building.

The authorized costs of these buildings are as follows, $850,000 for the communications-music building and $150,000 for special equipment; $500,000 for the home economics-nursing building; $350,000 for the Dupont Hall wing, and $166,000 for renovation of Schurz Hall.

The expansion program calls for six of the present campus buildings to be torn down.

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THEY ARE the Communications Center, a condemned two-story wooden frame structure purchased from the Navy at the end of World War II; the Wigwam, constructed in 1878 and now used as janitorial service headquarters; Kings Chapel, a wooden frame building built in 1886, now used as a physic laboratory and curriculum laboratory for graduate study in education; and the Art Center a condemned three-floor shingled building used by the music department.

Other buildings to be razed are Curry Hall, another condemned building built in 1898 which is now used by the nursing and home economics departments and Winona Barracks, a wooden frame building erected at the close of World War II. now used as a band room.

The building program approved by the building and grounds committee was recommended in a study of Hampton Institute's present facilities and expected needs made by a consulting engineering firm, Space Utilization Analysis, Inc. of New York.

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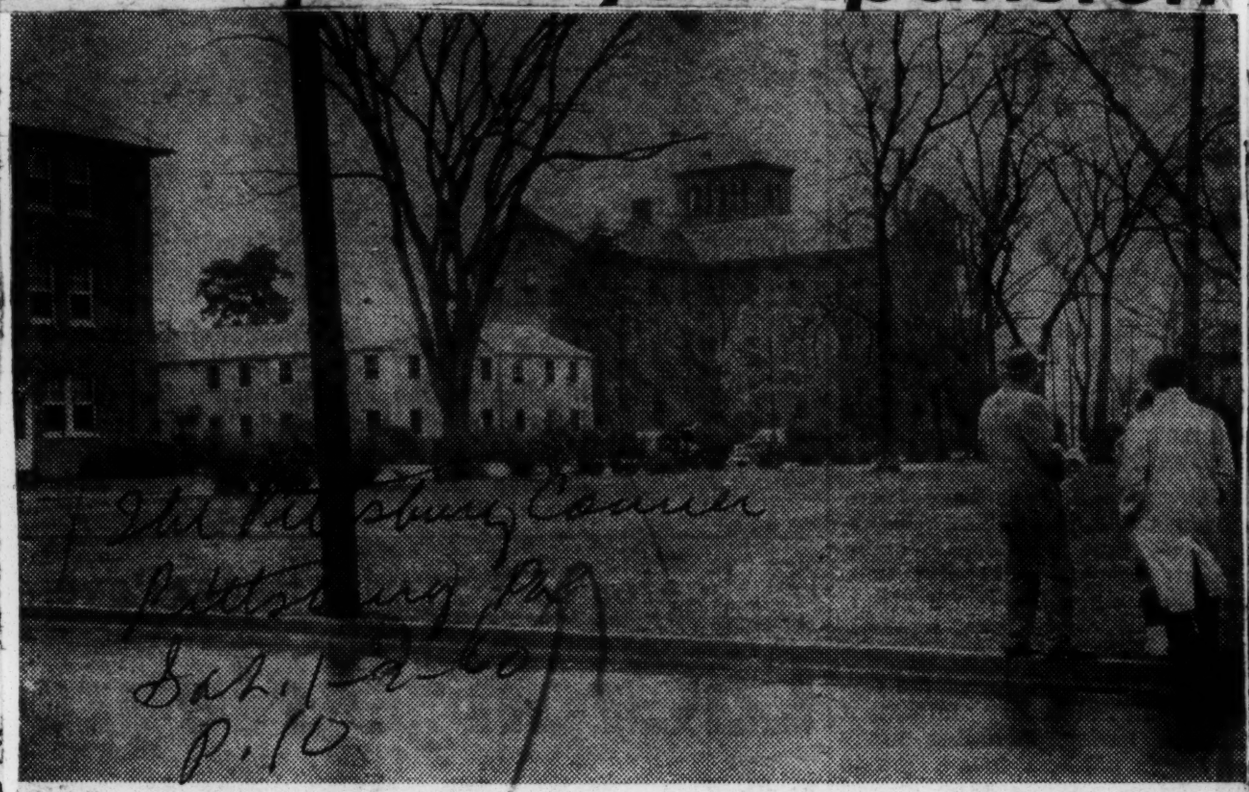
THE STUDY was made in keeping with plans for the college's celebration of its 100th anniversary in 1968. This will be the first in a two-phase, short and long term, development program planned by the college.

The planned expansion is the third in a series of recent building programs. The $933,840 Harkness Hall, and men's dormitory, was constructed in 1954, and Davidson Hall, women's residence hall was built in 1956.



Building Display—A million - dollar communications-music building for Hampton Institute will be built on this site as part of a $2,041,500 expansion program. In the background on the left is Dupont Hall, which will have a $350,000 three-story wing added. In the middle is the old Communications Center, which will be torn down.

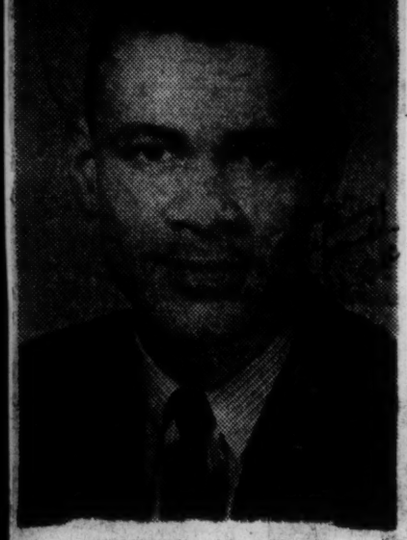
Planners—Discussing the $2,041,500 building plans announced at Hampton Institute are members of the buildings and grounds committee of the board of trustees. Left to right: Charles H. Williams, James Bryant, business manager of the college; Dr. William H. Martin, acting president of the college; Dr. Saul Perdue, chairman of the committee, and Hilyard R. Robinson, architect.

Hampton Student In Select Group

HAMPTON, Va. — Kennell Jackson Jr., a sophomore majoring in social sciences at Hampton Institute, has been selected as one of the 135 students to participate in the second Africa Student Study Work Camp Project this summer.

Kennell Jackson

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennell Jackson, Farmville, Va., Jackson will join the group which will study and work in Togo-Dahomey. Projects will also be carried out in Senegal, Liberia, Guinea Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria and French Cameroon.



KENNELL JACKSON

Hampton Student Joins African Work Project

HAMPTON, Va.—Kennell Jackson, jr., a sophomore majoring in social sciences at Hampton Institute, has been selected as one of the 135 students to participate in the second Africa Student Study-Work Camp Project this summer.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennell Jackson, Farmville, Virginia Jackson will join the group which will study and work in Toga-Dahomey. Projects will also be carried out in Senegal, Liberia, Guinea, Ivary Coast, Sierra Leone Ghana, Nigeria, and French Cameroons.

Under the direction of Dr. James H. Robinson, Operation-Crossroads Africa, of the Morningside Community Center, New York, N. Y., was conceived as an effort to relate students of many religious, racial and national backgrounds of the Western Hemisphere and the African continent in creative, positive and constructive ways.

Conducting its second study work camp project during the summer of 1960, a propitious year because 13 countries will have become independent, the project will operate in 10 countries in West Africa in a study, travel, living and work experience.

Hampton Names Dr. Holland School's Ninth President

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, 44, has been appointed the ninth president of Hampton Institute, 92-year-old college on Virginia's lower peninsula, according to announcement by the college's board chairman, Arthur Howe, Jr., of Yale University.

Dr. Holland, who has been president of Delaware State College, Dover, since 1953, will assume his new position July 1.

Hampton Institute's and Delaware State's faculties — meeting at the same time on their respective campuses were the first to hear the announcement. Dr. Holland will fill the vacancy created by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron's resignation last June, after serving as Hampton's president for ten years.

Since last July, Dr. William H. Martin, Hampton's dean of faculty, has served as acting president of the college which currently enrolls over 1,300 students and has a faculty of 110 full-time members. He will continue to serve as dean in the new administration.

During his seven years as head of Delaware State College, Dr. Holland guided a multi-million capital improvements program, expedited the college's becoming a fully accredited member of the Middle States Association, and witnessed a growth in the student body from 100 to 400. His administration has secured increased support for the college from the Delaware legislature, alumni and citizens of the state. Hampton's board chairman Arthur Howe said, "Dr. Holland's record of varied service and unusual achievement brings strong leadership to Hampton Institute at a time when the college is facing a decade of growth and improvement, in both the student body and the physical plant."

DR. JEROME H. HOLLAND

"The unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance of the recommendation of the board's nominating committee indicates the confidence of the trustees in Dr. Holland," Howe commented.

Lester B. Granger, director of the national Urban League and a member of Hampton Institute's board, wrote that Jerome Holland "has given his adopted state distinguished leadership in educational and civic affairs ..... in improvement of its (Delaware State's) curriculum, strengthening of its interracial faculty and student body and widening of its orbit of influence in human relations."

At Cornell University, where Dr. Holland earned the B. S. degree in 1939 and the M. S. degree in 1941 he achieved fame as "Burd" Holland, All-American end in 1938. He was one of the first Negro football players to be so honored.

As an undergraduate, he was elected to both the junior and senior honorary societies, thereby opening the groups to membership for others of his race.

After serving as an instructor in sociology at Lincoln Pa.) Univ. 1939-42, Dr. Holland fulfilled his wartime responsibilities as a shipyard personnel director for the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa. After serving in this position four years, he became director of political and social sciences and end coach of football at Tennessee State Univ., Nashville.

Following his earning the Ph. D. degree in sociology, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950, Dr. Holland moved to Philadelphia, in 1951, to become social research consultant to the Pew Foundation. He continued in this work until becoming president of Delaware State in 1953, and still serves as an advisor to the foundation for programs to assist certain smaller Negro colleges.

The new Hampton Institute president is a native of Auburn, N. Y. His wife graduated from Tougaloo (Miss). College and earned the master of arts degree at Radcliffe, the women's college of Harvard Univ., before becoming a member of the faculty at Tennessee State Univ. They have two children — a son, age 3, and a daughter, age 4 1-2.

Dr. Holland's memberships in educational organizations include: American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, International Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Association of School Administrators.

He is a director of the National Urban League, the Cornell University Council, Governor's Advisory Committee on Education for Delaware, Mental Health Association of Delaware, the Delaware board of the United Negro College Fund and others.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, and belongs to the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Hampton Inst. Gets $10,994 Grant From Atomic Energy Com.

Hampton, Va., November 28, 1960 —A $10,994 grant has been awarded Hampton Institute by the Atomic Energy Commission according to an announcement this week by Dr. Jerome H. Holland, president of the college.

The grant will be used to purchase training equipment for the establishment of a program in the techniques and use of radioactive isotopes.

This equipment will allow the college to demonstrate effectively the nature and use of radioactive isotopes in general in the sciences. Several hundred students each year will become aware of the value of such equipment in the recent developments in the biological and physical sciences.

Ten different courses in the curriculum will incorporate the training and use of radioactive isotope technliques, and materials around some twelve to fifteen experiments.

One of the courses using the new equipment will be Marine Biology. Because of the concern in Tidewater Virginia and Chesapeake Bay areas over the depletion and stunting of some of the shell and fish population, the students will take part in an investigation of the sources of these changes in the waters in this area.

Also, the place of radioisotopes in biology and biochemistry will be emphasized for the students in premedical and laboratory technician programs.

The supervision and use of the equipment during the coming year will be in the hands of Miss Dorothy Lewis, professor of chemistry

Dr. Holland Elected

New President At Hampton Known As A 'School Builder'

Journal & Guide 1+9U
Sat. 5-28-60 p. 11 Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—A young eucator with the reputation of being an "institution builder" was named this week to the presidency of the historic Hampton Institute. 1+9U

He is Dr. Jerome "Brud" Holland, former All-American football player and president of Delaware State College, Dover, since 1953.

DR. HOLLAND, 44, assumes duties as the ninth president of the 92-year-old college on Virginia's lower peninsula, July 1.

Hampton Institute's and Delaware State's faculties — meeting at the same time on their respective campuses Wednesday night — were the first to hear the announcement. Dr. Holland fills the vacancy created by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron's resignation last June, after serving as Hampton's president for ten years.

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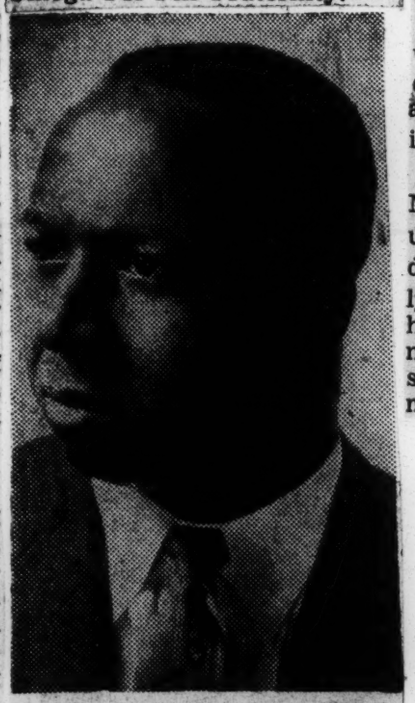
He is a director of the National Urban League, the Cornell University Council, Governor's Advisory Committee on Education for Delaware, Mental Health Association of Delaware, the Delaware board of the United Negro College Fund and others.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, and belongs to the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.



DR. JEROME HOLLAND
New Hampton President

Dr. Holland New Hampton Head

Tidewater Review
Sat. 5-28-60

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Jerome H. (Brud, Holland, 44, has been appointed the ninth president of Hampton Institute, 92-year-old college on Virginia's lower peninsula, according to an announcement by the college's board chairman, Arthur Howe Jr. of Yale University.

Dr. Holland

Dr. Holland, who has been president of Delaware State College, Dover, since 1953, will assume his new position July 1.

Hampton Institute's and Delaware State's faculties—meeting at the same time on their respective campuses—were the first to hear the announcement.

■

DR. HOLLAND will fill the vacancy created by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron's resignation last June, after serving as Hampton's president for 10 years.

Since last July, Dr. William H. Martin, Hampton's dean of faculty, has served as acting president of the college which currently enrolls over 1,300 students and has a faculty of 110 full-time members. He will continue to serve as dean in the new administration.

Dr. Jerome Holland Is Appointed

Kansas City Mo
Pr. 5-27-60

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Dr. Jerome H. Holland, 44, has been appointed the ninth president of Hampton institute, 92-year old college on Virginia's lower peninsula, according to an announcement by the college's board chairman, Arthur Howe, Jr. of Yale university.

Dr. Holland is a former all-American football star at Cornell university where he was known as "Brud" Holland.

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Guides Improvement Program

During his seven years as head of Delaware State college, Dr. Holland guided a multi-million capital improvements program, expedited the college's becoming a fully accredited member of the Middle States Association, and witnessed a growth in the student body from 100 to 400. His administration has secured increased support for the college from the Delaware legislature, alumni and citizens of the state.

Hampton's board chairman Arthur Howe said, "Dr. Holland's record of varied service and unusual achievement brings strong leadership to Hampton Institute at a time when the college is facing a decade of growth and improvement, in both the student body and the physical plant."

"The unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance of the recommendation of the board's nominating committee indicates the confidence of the trustees in Dr. Holland," Howe commented.

Lester B. Granger, director of the

DR. JEROME HOLLAND

National Urban League and a member of Hampton Institute's board wrote that Jerome Holland "has given his adopted state distinguished administrators.

He is a director of the National Urban League, the Cornell University Council, Governor's Advisory Committee on Education for Delaware, Mental Health Association of Delaware, the Delaware board of the United Negro College Fund and others.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, and belongs to the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

At Cornell University, where Dr. Holland earned the B. S. degree in 1939, and the M. S. degree in 1940, he achieved fame as "Brud" Holland, All-American end in 1938. He was one of the first Negro football players to be so honored.

As an undergraduate, he was elected to both the junior and senior honorary societies, thereby opening the groups to membership for others of his race.

After serving as an instructor in sociology at Lincoln (Pa.) Univ., 1939-42, Dr. Holland fulfilled his wartime responsibilities as a shipyard personnel director for the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa. After serving in this position four years, he became director of political and social sciences and end coach of football at Tennessee State Univ., Nashville.

Following his earning the Ph.D degree in sociology, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950, Dr. Holland moved to Philadelphia, in 1951, to become social research consultant to the Pew Foundation. He continued in this work until becoming president of Delaware State in 1953, and still serves as an advisor to the foundation for programs to assist certain smaller Negro colleges.

The new Hampton Institute president is a native of Auborn, N. Y. His wife graduated from Tougaloo (Miss.) College and earned the master of arts degree at Radcliffe, the women's college of Harvard Univ., before becoming a member of the faculty at Tennesses State Univ. They have two children—a son, age 3, and a daughter, age 1-2.

Hampton's future bright under Holland leadership

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
5-7-60

HAMPTON, Va.—On the basis of past performances, Hampton Institute faces a bright future under the leadership of its new president, Dr. Jerome (Brud) Holland. He comes to Hampton after five years as president of Delaware State College.

The story of how Delaware State, on the verge of closing seven years ago, was rejuvenated is told in a report by Dr. Holland entitled "Reclaiming a College."

THE REPORT notes that the Dover institution had an enrollment of less than 200, a divided board of trustees, an unstable faculty - staff, extremely inadequate library and an inefficient business management program, plus numerous other ills.

Under the leadership of the former Cornell University football great, the college won back its accreditation by reorganizing its academic program, stablizing its finances and embarking on a capital improvement program.

The enrollment in 1959-60 increased from 167 in the 1953 - 54 to 383, despite higher admission standards for freshmen and new students.

* * *

WHAT WAS the key to the rescue?

Dr. Holland pulled no punches, noting that the college was removed from the throes of politics. The trustees were "forced" to redefine the boards role and the administration and the board were directed to operate along lines of sound educational policy.

The new Hampton president reports that the Delaware school "is beginning to draw a representative number of students from the state," as well as attracting increasing numbers of students from outside the state.

Hampton Inst. tragedy fatal to 2; 7 hospitalized

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
5-14-60

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Funeral services were held, Friday, Nov. 11 in New Haven, Conn., for James E. Moore, 20, Hampton freshman and Paul S. Gray, a non - student, who were killed in an accident here on Nov. 6 in which seven others were injured.

Both victims were residents of New Haven. The car was returning to the campus when it collided with another vehicle shortly after midnight.

Injured in the accident were seven other passengers in the car.

In serious condition and confined to Dixie Hospital are:

Miss Martha Blanding, 18, freshman, Dalzell, S.C.; ;

Miss Martha Waller, 17, freshman, Newport News, Va.; Ralph Corlette, student Plainsville, Conn.

Released from the hospital are Miss Rhoda Williams, 18, freshman, Baltimore; ;

Miss Myrtle Sankey, 17, sophomore, Montgomery, Ala. Melvin Quiero, 19, Sophomore, Norfolk, Va.

Also released from the hospital was Luke Chapel, owner of the car, who was visiting on the campus from New Haven.

According to Joseph Brady, Hampton Institute public relations official, the accident occurred here on the campus on County St.

Homecoming activities had been going on during the week-end.

President of the college, Dr. Jerome H. Holland, issued a statement expressing sorrow and shock of the faculty, staff and student body.

"Such a serious accident at anytime is a tragedy in the full sense of the word but to have it climax the festivities of homecoming celebration makes more intense our realization of the loss to the Hampton family," President Holland stated.

Dr. Nabrit urges 'productive year'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

"A dynamic example of democracy in action" was how Dr. James Nabrit Jr., president of Howard University, summed up the existence of the University in his address at the formal opening of the University's 93rd year Thursday morning at the campus chapel.

Dr. Nabrit spoke to 500 students and faculty members in Andrew Rankin Chapel. It was his first such meeting with the student body. He extended his welcome to students and wished them another "productive year."

The Howard University president stressed the importance of higher education as he pointed out the conflict between the two great powers. It was understood that he was referring to the United States and the Soviet Union.

"This is a struggle which pervades every facet of human life and which extends from the subterranean areas of the earth to the farthest reaches of outer space. In this struggle talented and trained people are indispensable," he told the audience.

This brought cheers and hand - clapping from the audience.

He told the faculty members of objectives "we are going to undertake" and said the university must study itself so as to make long range plans.

"I ask all of you who are presently members of the University faculty to reeducate yourselves to the highest level of performance and achievement," the president told the cheering faculty members who stood and applauded him.

At the end of his prepared speech he again reminded the students that education at its best is the primary goal and purpose of the University.

Among other speakers was Dean Warner Lawson, director of the Howard University choir who told the audience of the 18 countries the choir had toured in Latin America.

Virginian new Howard law dean

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-30-60

WASHINGTON

Howard University officials have announced the appointment of Spottswood W. Robinson, 3rd., 44, of Richmond, Va., noted civil rights lawyer and Southeast regional counsel for the NAACP, as dean of the Howard School of Law.

He succeeds Dr. James Madison Nabrit Jr., who was appointed president of Howard in July.

* * *

DEAN ROBINSON has been a practicing attorney in Virginia, specializing in civil rights cases, since 1948. He served as counsel for the colored students of Prince Edward County in one of the cases which culminated in the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools in 1954.

The new dean is a native of Richmond and a graduate of Virginia Union University in that city. He holds the bachelor of laws degree from Howard, and served on the Howard Law faculty from 1939 to 1948. As a student at Howard, Dean Robinson achieved the highest scholastic average in the history of the School of Law.

* * *

AMONG THE cases which Dean Robinson argued successfully before the courts of Virginia and the U.S. Supreme Court were those dealing with restrictive covenants in housing, racial segregation in inter-state transportation, and racial segregation in state-owned parks.

More than a dozen organizations have cited the new dean for his work. His outstanding honors include the doctor of laws degree from Virginia Union in 1955, the Alumni Achievement Award from Howard in 1951, the Testimonial of Merit from the Nationol Bar Association in 1948, the Social Action Achievement Award from Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity in 1953, the Honor Roll of the Richmond AFRO - AMERICAN in 1946, and the award of the Maryland State Conference of NAACP Branches in 1959.

* * *

DEAN ROBINSON is married to the former Marian B. Wilkerson of Richmond. They have two children — Spottswood 4th, 23, on active duty with the U.S. Air Force, and Nina C., 22, of Richmond.

Two other appointments to the law faculty also were announced by University officials. They are Dr. Oliver Morris and Jeanus B. Parks Jr., both recent employees of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Each will hold the rank of assistant professor.

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DR. MORRIS is a graduate of St. Augustine's College at Raleigh, N.C.; holds the bachelor of laws and doctor of juridical science degrees from the Brooklyn Law School and the master of laws degree in international law from New York University.

Howard

He was a member of the law faculty at Southern University (La.) from 1952 to 1955 and from 1956 to 1959. He was engaged in private practice in New York City for one year before joining the HHFA staff as an attorney in May of this year. He lives at 1384 Bryant St., NE.

Mr. Parks attended the College of Liberal Arts at Howard and is a 1955 graduate of the Howard Law School. He also holds the master of laws degree from Columbia University. Mr. Parks joined the HHFA staff as an attorney - advisor in 1956, and was promoted to trial attorney in June of this year. He lives at 3340 22nd St., SE.

Howard Gives $108,000 In Scholarships To 42

Journal & Guide P. 12
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University has awarded scholarships totaling $108,000 to 42 winners in its 1959-60 national competitive examinations. Twelve of the winners will receive $1,000 a year for four years, and 30 will receive $50 a year for four years.

The students, representing 18 states and the District of Columbia, have enrolled as freshmen in three undergraduate schools at Howard. They are among 3,702 high school students in 80 cities who took the competitive examinations.

Sat. 10-15-60

FIVE OF THE winners are from Pennsylvania, five from New York, four from Maryland, three each from Illinois, Ohio and the District of Columbia, two each from Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina and Virginia, and one each from Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Mississippi and Teaxas.

The $1,000 winners include Paula L. Jewell, graduate of Dudley High school and daughter of Paul Jewell of 1603 Dunbar street, Greensboro, N. C. She is enrolled in liberal arts.

VIRGINIA IS represented by two students, both of whom received awards of $500. They are Claude L. Ross Jr. of Armstrong high school, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Ross, 1545 Rogers street, Richmond; and Norma J. Via, Carver high school, daughter of Roy Via, of Route 3, Martinsville. Claude is enrolled in the school of engineering and architecture, and Norma, in the liberal arts.

Another $500 winner enrolled in the school of engineering and architecture is Togo D. West, Jr., Atkins high school, son of Togo D. West, 1409 Wallace street, Winston - Salem, N. C.

HU FIRST LADY HONORED —At the tea honoring Mrs. James M. Nabrit, wife of the new president of Howard University, Sunday by the Howard Women from left are Mrs. Nabrit, Mrs. Oswald Coleough, wife of the dean of George Washington University; Mrs. Wilson Elkins, wife of the president of the University of Maryland; Mrs. Hattie F. Young, president, Howard Women, and pouring tea, Mrs. Dorothy Atkinson, president of the Howard U. Alumni.

Frank Roy, Staff Photographer

James W. Nabrit Jr., the new president of Howard University, and his wife are shown in their home at 330 College st. nw. He pledged yesterday that the school will train leaders to carry on the struggle for equal rights for Negroes.

Howard President Pledges Continued Civil Rights Battle

By Milton Viorst
Staff Reporter

James M. Nabit Jr., Howard University's new president, promised yesterday that Howard will direct its program to the training of leaders who can carry on the struggle for equal rights for Negroes.

Nabrit said the University an articulate and sensitive will become, more than ever, focal point in the civil rights battle.

Howard, while it strives more energetically to train the intellect of its students, will never forget to imbue them with an acute social conscience, Nabrit said in an interview.

A former attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Nabrit last week succeeded Mordecai W. Johnson, a Baptist minister who was Howard's president for 34 years.

Long prominent in court battles on racial discrimination, Nabrit, 59, argued before the Supreme Court the case for ending segregation in the District's public schools.

Nabrit, who first came to Howard 24 years ago to use its rich collection of legal documentation on civil rights, said he is determined that the university remain in the front ranki n the Negro's fight for equality.

Legal Campaign

It was at Howard, Nabrit said, that he began the study of the long history of Negro failures in civil rights cases. This study became the basis for a new legal campaign, he said, that demolished the barriers of discrimination one by one. Many of the key cases he argued himself, he said.

But if the courts broke down the legal framework of discrimination, Nabrit added, it will take the full force of social, economic and political powers to get their decisions implemented.

This is where Howard comes in. It must give to the Nation, Nabrit said, the best possible Negro leadership.

Ideally, Nabrit said, Negroes should go to any college they choose and Howard should be a university like any other without racial orientation. But this is a long way off, he said, perhaps 20 or 25 years.

A large majority of Howard students come out of the South, he said the product of inferior segregated education. They are unwanted by universities elsewhere—both in the North and South.

Howard's job is to get the best of these students and, as a start, give them the learning to compensate for their handicaps.

First, he said, he plans a vastly enlarged campaign for scholarship funds to give qualified students without money access to Howard's classrooms.

More Selective

Second, he continued, Howard must spend more funds on its remedial programs. Students who arrive with weaknesses in science, mathematics or English must be given special attention.

This emphasis will enable Howard to be more selective in choosing its students, Nabrit said. "I propose to take those with the greatest potential," he said.

Nabrit, who for 24 years carried a full teaching load despite his other obligations, said teaching is his great love.

He plans to draw the faculty and the student body into a closer union, he said. And if he has time, he added, he wants to return to the classroom himself.

But a Howard president has many other things on his mind, not the least of which is the annual appropriation from Congress, which Howard depends on to survive.

Nabrit said he was confident that Howard's leadership in the struggle for racial equality will not generate hostility from Southern congressmen.

"I have dealt with Southern Congressmen all my life. When it comes to campaigning, they say nasty things. When it comes to basic rights and helping the Negro, they often feel like me," he said.

Nabrit denied a suggestion that his NAACP background would hurt Howard each year at budget time.

"I feel that the position of the Southern politicians is forced upon them by electoral considerations. They are tied down by their system. It frequently embarrasses them."

Integration Training Out At Howard

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Howard University is, after all, not going to be turned into a training institution for Negro leaders in the fight for racial integration.

Dr. James Madison Nabit Jr., Howard's newly-installed president has changed his mind about the course the university's program will take under his direction. Howard is supported by federal funds.

Dr. Nabrit, a Georgia-born Negro has been in the past a leading legal light in pro-integration litigation sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

When Dr. Nabrit took over the presidency of Howard, which has a student body almost entirely colored, he told reporters that Howard's program would be oriented toward the training of leaders to struggle for abolition of racial segregation.

But he told reporters Friday no college should connect its name with "special causes."

When the Dr. Nabrit made his original policy statement about Howard's future, he was asked if he thought his policy might get him in dutch with Southern members of Congress who deal with appropriations for Howard.

Dr. Nabrit now says that Howared will not be a training school for integrationist leaders. He added that he has decided to "sever completely" his own close ties with so-called civil rights movements "for the best interests of the university."He will not even serve as a consultant to those engaged in the legal battle to outlaw segregation.

"I'm stopping such activities at once," he said. He explained that he does not feel that it is wise for him, as Howard's president and principal spokesman, to continue those activities. He said that when he was a mere faculty member, he saw nothing wrong with them. And he added that he sees nothing wrong now for Howard professors and students, acting on their own, to engage in the struggle.

But he said that his own active personal participation in the battle has ended and that Howard — rather than operating as a training school for pro-integrationists — will have the role of developing "tactics which utilize the repository of Negro talent."

Atlanta Daily World P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri., 7/8/60

CHOIR ON GOODWILL TOUR— Members of the Howard University Choir of Washington, D.C., who are making a goodwill tour of South America, are shown as they took time off from their singing engagements to visit Miraflores Locks in the Canal Zone.

Following the Locks tour, the choir members made a partial transit of the Canal as guests of the Panama Canal Company, which is the United States Government's Canal operating agency, and then they gave a concert in the Canal Zone community of Paraiso to a standing room only audience.

8 Leaving Howard Served University For 209 Years

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va., Sat. 7/9/60 P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Five Howard University professors, including an internationally - known sociologist and a former dean of the medical school, are among eight university employees who retired June 30, following an aggregate of 209 years of service.

Each had reached the university's automatic retirement age of 65.

The retirees are E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology; Joseph L. Johnson, professor of physiology; George E. C. Hayes, adjunct professor of law; Louia Vaughn Jones, associate professor of violin and music education; Victor J. Tulane, associate professor of chemistry; Lydia M. Barnette, maid; Edward Russ, custodian; and Eric Williams, janitor.

DR. FRAZIER, who is considered one of the nation's foremost sociologists, has been a member of the faculty of the college of liberal arts at Howard since 1934. He is the author of nine books and more than 100 published articles.

He is a past president of the American Sociological Society and was the first president of the International Society for the Scientific Study of Race Relations. A 1916 graduate of the college of liberal arts at Howard, he holds the master of arts degree from Clark uiversity, Worcester, Mass., and the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago.

ON JULY 7, Edinburgh (Scotland) university will award Dr. Frazier the honorary doctor of laws degree.

Dr. Johnson has been a member of the college of medicine faculty since 1931. He served as head of the department of physiology from 1931 to 1947, and as dean of the college from 1946 to 1955. A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Johnson holds the bachelor of science degree from Pennsylvania State College, and the doctor of medicine and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

MR. HAYES, a member of the school of law faculty since 1923, is chairman of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission. He serves as a member of the board of trustees of Howard and as the university attorney.

A native of Washington, Mr. Hayes is a 1918 graduate of the Howard school of law. He holds the bachelor of arts degree from Brown university.

He has been a practicing attorney in the District of Columbia for more than 40 years and is a partner in the firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes.

PROF. JONES, a member of the faculty of the school of music since 1930, is head of the department of violin and is conductor of the university string ensemble. A native of Circleville, Ohio, he is a 1918 graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music.

He lived abroad for seven years, studying at the Ecole Normale de Musique (music norman school) in Paris. He also studied violin in Budapest and in Brussels.

He was a concert violinist during one season abroad.

DR. TULANE, who has been a member of the faculty of the department of chemistry since 1924, was on leave this year to serve as dean and professor of chemistry at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. He holds the bachelor of science degree from Howard, and the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Michigan.

Mrs. Barnette of 5002 Hunt street, northeast, has been employed since 1952 as a maid in the Kelly- Miller House, a meeting place for student organizations. The widow of Dupree Barnette of Atlanta, Mrs. Barnette is a native of Gainesville, Ga., and the mother of eight children.

MR. RUSS has been employed on the custodial staff since 1930. He worked for 24 years as a janitor in the dormitories and for six years as janitor and custodian in the division of buildings and grounds. He is a native of Charleston, W. Va.

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2 Centuries Of Service To Education

Seven of the eight Howard University staff members who retired in June are shown with Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president emeritus of the university (center), at ceremonies during which they received gold watches and certificates of merit for their long and faithful service.

From left to right, they are: Victor J. Tulane, associate professor of chemistry; Joseph L. Johnson, professor of physiology; Edward Russ, custodian; Lydia M. Barnette, maid; Dr. Johnson; Louia Vaughn Jones, associate professor of violin and music education; George E. C. Hayes, adjunct professor of law; and E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology.

Not shown is Eric Williams, janitor. The eight retirees represent an aggregate of 209 years of service at the university.

Howard University Choir well received on hemisphere tour

Pittsburgh Courier

BOGOTA, Columbia — Currently in the midst of a 12-week, 3-city concert tour of Latin America, the Howard University Choir is drawing audiences of thousands.

Dr. Warner Lawson, director of the choir, wrote: "...In Bogota, we went to the CARE center where they had 10,000 school children who sang for us and then we sang for them.

"It was such an emotional experience that the choir took a collection of $100 on the spot and left it with the officials to help a wonderful job that is being done by CARE.

"That evening, the crowd at the local concert hall demanded so many encores that the performance almost ran into a Soviet concert scheduled later."

* * *

ON COLOMBIAN Independence Day, the choir appeared in the main square at 8:30 a.m. and sang to about 55,000 persons. Later, the choir sang before 3,000 persons at an American-sponsored community center. The choir appeared in a special, nation - wide Independence Day telecast while there.

The Colombian welcome, while heart-warming, was by no means unique. In Mexico, the choir's rendition of the Villa-Lobos "Chorus 10" was so well recieved that it was repeated the same evening — a rare occurrence in the concert world.

In addition to excellent audience reaction, the choir members have received personal hospitality and gestures of friendship wherever they have gone.

Despite problems of climate, altitude and new environments, the 60 Howard singers have suffered no serious health problems—only minor ones.

The choir began its travel through the Hemisphere with a concert in Kingston, Jamaica June 17. The tour is under the auspices of the President's Special International Program for Cultural Presentations, administered by the Department of State.

Nabrit Outlines Howard U. Program

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A program to develop the whole student is the aim of Howard University, Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr., newly elected Howard president, asserted as he officially launched his term of office.

Outlining the scholastic goals at a press conference, Dr. Nabritt said:

"The school will attempt to develop a student who will not only master the subject matter, but one who will hold his head high."

The student type aimed for "will be fully aware that as an educated man or woman, and even more important, as a human being and an American citizen, he has the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as other human beings and citizens."

The university's remedial program's will be expanded and scholarship and student aid increased from its present $300,000 to a half-million dollars, Nabritt said.

To effect the plans also will necessitate additional buildings, equipment, and teachers in the rank of professor, he said.

A more modern hospital to train medical students is another of Nabritt's goals.

He seemingly does not favor merger of Howard and Freedmen's, a move which has been discussed for several years.

Nabritt indicated that he expects to broaden the university's research program, to increase the number of library volumes, and to expand the evening and summer schools.

As for administrators, President Nabritt urged them to follow his example and teach during the school year.

Closer contact will give an opportunity to develop more interest in the student problems, he said.

Discussing college football program, Nabritt said that there will not be any radical changes in its administration.

Howard Choir A Hit in Bogota

Washington Post

United Press International

The Howard University choir got such a big reception in Bogota, Colombia, it almost bumped a Soviet concert off the program, the State Department said yesterday.

The Department circulated a letter it received from Warner Lawson, director of the choir, which is now on a 12-week Latin American tour.

When the group was in Bogota July 13, Lawson wrote, "citizens filled the local concert hall and demanded so many encores that the performance almost ran into a Soviet concert scheduled to start at nine."

LUMUMBA ENTERTAINED AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY. — Congolese Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba (center) is shown during a reception at Howard university in Washington last week, flanked by Howard President James N. Nabrit (right) and Dr. Bernard Fall, associate professor of government at Howard. Mr. Lumumba was in Washington, D. C., on a three-day state visit, following conferences in New York City with the United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. The Prime Minister told President Nabrit that the Congo will be represented in the 1960-61 student body at Howard. During the past school year 83 students from 12 African nations attended Howard. Eleven were graduated in June.

They completed their salute to the 150th Anniversary of Colombian Independence with a nationwide telecast on their final evening.

HOWARD CHOIR RETURNS—Washington, D.C.—Dean Warner Lawson (center with dark glasses) director of the Howard University Choir, is shown being congratulated by Howard President James M. Nabrit on the arrival of the Choir at Washington National Airport Sunday, following its 30-day State Department sponsored tour of Latin America. The Choir toured 16 countries winning rave notices wherever it appeared. The group was made up of 60 singers and an eight-man professional staff. Shown as they deplaned from the Varig Airlines Super Constellation which brought them from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, the site of the Choir's final concert, are (left to right) Professor Gustav Auzenne, Choir business manager; Mrs. Nabrit; President Nabrit; Mrs. Lawson; and Dean Lawson. Several members of the Choir are shown in the background.

H.U. Choir lauded in South America

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Howard University Choir is drawing thousands of enthusiastic people in its 35-city tour, according to information received from the Department of State.

In an effort to show that cultural exchange can be a two way street, 10,000 school children in Bogota sang to the Howard group upon their arrival at the CARE center there.

IT WAS such an emotional experience that the Howard choir took a collection of $100 on the spot and left it with the officials to help a wonderful job that is being done by CARE," wrote Dr. Warner Lawson, director of the choir to State Department officials.

The same evening the Howard group sang before a capacity audience in the local concert hall at Bogota. The next morning it appeared in the main square of that city and sang to a crowd of 55,000, on the occasion of the Colombian Independence Day.

LATER IN THE day they sang before 3,000 people at the American - sponsored community center, bringing their total audience at Bogota up at 70,000 for two days.

14e(1) 1960

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

5 professors, 3 other workers with 209 years of service retire at Howard U.

Afro American, Baltimore, Md., Sat. 7/16/60

p. 18

BALTIMORE

Five Howard University professors, including an internationally - known sociologist and a former dean of the medical school, are among eight University employees who retired June 30, following an aggregate of 209 years of service. Each has reached the University's automatic retirement age of 65.

The retirees are E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology; Joseph L. Johnson, professor of physiology; George E. C. Hayes, adjunct professor of law; Louia Vaughn Jones, associate professor of violin and music education; Victor J. Tulane, associate professor of chemistry; and Eric Williams, janitor.

* * *

DR. FRAZIER, who is considered one of the nation's foremost sociologists, has been a member of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard since 1934. He is the author of nine books and more than 100 published articles. He is a past president of the American Sociological Society and was the first president of the International Society for the Scientific Study of Race Relations.

A 1916 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard, he holds the master of arts degree from Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago.

On July 7, Edinburgh (Scotland) University awarded Dr. Frazier the honorary doctor of laws degree. He is a native of Baltimore, and lives with his wife, Marie, at 220 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington.

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DR. JOHNSON has been a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine since 1931. He served as head of the Department of Physiology from 1931 to 1947, and as dean of the college from 1946 to 1955. A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Johnson holds the bachelor of science degree (1919) from Pennsylvania State College, and the doctor of medicine and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

For seven years before he enrolled at the University of Chicago, Dr. Johnson was a high school science instructor in Kansas City, Kans. At Howard, he has headed various research studies and contributed numerous articles to professional journals. He lives with his wife Estellena at 1830 16th St., NW.

* * *

MR. HAYES, a member of the School of Law faculty since 1923, is chairman of the District Public Utilities Commission. He serves as a member of the board of trustees of Howard and as the University attorney. A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Hayes is a 1918 graduate of the Howard School of Law.

He holds the bachelor of arts degree from Brown University. He has been a practicing attorney in the District for more than 40 years and is a partner in the firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes. He was presented the Howard Alumni Achievement Award in 1947 and a School of Law Achievement Award in 1955. He lives with his wife, Louise, at 1732 S St., NW.

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PROFESSOR JONES, a member of the faculty of the School of Music since 1930, is head of the Department of Violin and is conductor of the University string ensemble. A native of Circleville, Ohio, he is a 1918 graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music.

He lived abroad for seven years, studying at the Ecole Normale de Musique (music normal school) in Paris. He also studied violin in Budapest and in Brussels. He was a concert violinist during one season abroad. Professor Jones has presented recitals in American colleges and has twice appeared as soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra. Before coming to Howard, he conducted a violin studio in Cleveland, Ohio. He lives with his wife, Grace, at 654 Girard St., NW.

* * *

DR. TULANE, who has been a member of the faculty of the Department of Chemistry since 1924, was on leave this year to serve as dean and professor of chemistry at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C. He holds the bachelor of science degree from Howard (1924), and the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Michigan.

Dr. Tulane has been active in University community activities, having served for 11 years as director of the University Community Chest drive and as president of the employees credit union. Also active in civic and religious organizations, he is president of the board of directors of the Northeast Settlement House, a member of the board of directors of the Council of Churches of the National Capital Area, and a member of the Public Welfare Advisory Council.

Last fall, Dr. Tulane was cited by the John Wesley AME Zion Church for 30 years service to the church. He is chairman of the Wesley board of trustees. He lives with his wife, Thelma, at 5314 Second St., NW.

* * *

MRS. BARNETTE, 5002 Hunt St. NE, has been employed since 1952 as a maid in the Kelly Miller House, a meeting place for student organizations. A widow of the late Dupree Barnette of Atlanta, Mrs. Barnette is a native of Gainesville, Ga., and the mother of eight children.

Gertrude, an industrial seamstress, and James a Government Printing Office mechanic, live in Washington, D.C. The others are Ellen, a Methodist missionary teacher in Lahore, Pakistan; Dorothy, a traveling field agent of the Methodist Board of Missions, New York City; Lena Sharp, a public school teacher in Atlanta; and James, Department of Navy heavy equipment supervisor in Honolulu. Mrs. Barnette moved to Washington from Atlanta in 1951.

MR. RUSS has been employed on the custodial staff since 1930. He worked for 24 years as a janitor in the dormitories and for six years as janitor and custodian in the Division of Buildings and Grounds. He is a native of Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Russ and hiw wife, Elizabeth, live at 816 52nd St., NE They have a son, Craig, and a daughter, Elaine Preston, both of Washington.

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS has been a member of the custodial staff since 1947, and serves as janitor in the Chemistry Building. A native of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Williams worked as a Pullman porter for a number of years before employment at Howard He and his wife, Stacy, live at 3252 Blaine St. NW.

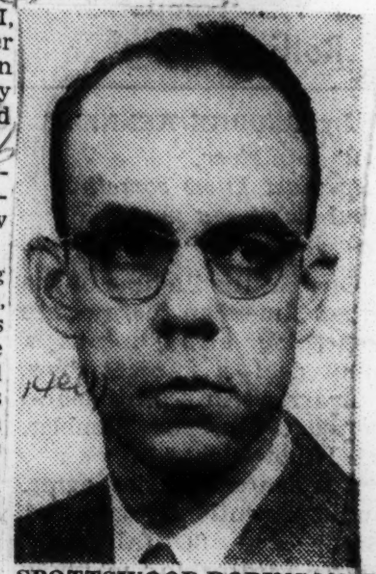
Robinson of NAACP Is Howard Law Dean

Washington Star, Washington, D.C. Sun. 9-2-60

Spottswood W. Robinson III, a 44-year-old Richmond lawyer and counsel for the NAACP in recent civil rights cases, today was named dean of the Howard University Law School.

The appointment was announced by Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., the university's new president.

Mr. Robinson, a practicing attorney in Virginia since 1948, has specialized in civil rights cases for several years. He first won notice in the legal profession when he served as counsel for Negro students in Prince Edward County in one of the cases which culminated in the Supreme Court's historic decision in 1954 outlawing racial segregation in public schools. He now is counsel for the NAACP's Southeast region.



SPOTTSWOOD ROBINSON III

Top Student

A native of Richmond and a graduate of Virginia Union University there, the new dean holds a bachelor of laws degree from Howard and served on the Howard Law School faculty from 1939 to 1948.

As a student at Howard, Mr. Robinson achieved the highest scholastic average in the law school's history.

A resident of Richmond, Dean Robinson is expected to move to the District in time to assume his new duties for the fall term. He will succeed Dr. Nabrit, who headed the law school until his appointment as president last July.

Widely known for his effective presentation of civil rights cases.

Two Other Appointments

Among the cases he argued successfully before the Supreme Court and various Virginia courts—often against State attorneys general—were those dealing with restrictive covenants in housing, racial segregation in interstate transportation, and racial segregation in State-owned parks.

Dean Robinson is married to the former Marian B. Wilkerson of Richmond. They have two children, Spottswood W. Robinson IV, 23, on active duty with the Air Force, and Nina C. Robinson, 22, of Richmond.

Two other appointments to the law faculty at Howard were announced today by university officials.

They are Dr. Oliver Morris and Jeanus B. Parks, jr., both recent employes of the Housing and Home Finance Agency here. Each will hold the rank of assistant professor.

Dr. Morris, a graduate of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., and a former member of the law faculty at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., lives at 1384 Bryant street N.E. Mr. Parks, a 1955 graduate of Howard Law School, lives at 3340 Twenty-second street S.E.

Howard's Brightest Era Ends With Johnson Retirement

Mordecai Johnson, president-emeritus of Howard University, in typical poses.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The retirement of Mordecai W. Johnson as president of Howard University brings to an end the career of one of the most distinguished educators of recent years, a man whose keen vision and diligent work during the past 34 years transformed an institution from its status as the "Capstone of Negro education" to a university which has come to be known as a great university throughout the United States and in many countries the world over.

It was in 1926 that Dr. Johnson, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charleston, W. Va., was appointed to the presidency of the Washington (D.C.) colleges, only one of which was accredited; a faculty of some 200 teachers served the student body of less than 2,000; the annual operating budget was approximately $700,000, and the physical plant was valued at $2 million.

But the planning and work needed to transform Howard into a first-class school required money, and the university's resources were few in those days.

One of President Johnson's first goals thus became the acquisition of new financial resources for the university, including an appeal for legislation which would give statutory backing to the Government's support of Howard.

■

CONGRESS and the executive branch of Government saw the wisdom in Dr. Johnson's appeal, and in 1928 a substantive law was passed, authorizing an annual appropriation for the "construction, development, improvement and maintenance of the university."

With Government aid and increased contributions from private sources, Howard began to grow. Its medical school embarked upon a program to bring to its faculty 15 professors with advanced degrees in their specialties. Today this has been accomplished.

The dental school placed a new emphasis on advanced training for teachers, and today has more faculty members with advanced degrees than any dental school in the nation. A graduate school was opened in 1924, offering the master's degree in several fields.

TODAY THE SCHOOL offers the Doctor of Philosophy degree in four areas of study. A graduate School of Social Work was established in 1945. Advanced scientific research was virtually a non-entity in Dr. Johnson's early days. Today more than $3 million is in research.

● The acquisition of a strong faculty had top priority in Dr. Johnson's planning. To this end, he acquired the services of some of the top men in the nation. There were, Ralph Bunche, Federal Judge William Hastie; chemist, Percy Julian; sociologist, E. Franklin Frazier; historian, John Hope Franklin, and his successor as president, educator-lawyer, James Madison Nabrit Jr.

Academic stature was not long in the offing. Today the university has 10 schools and colleges, each of which is fully accredited. Whereas a few years ago no national honor society had seen fit to grant a charter to Howard, today the university has 22 such societies, including Phi Beta Kappa.

Physically, Howard's 55-acre campus is literally crammed with modern well-equipped buildings, now valued at $35 million.

STATE TEACHERS AMONG 46 AT HOWARD U. BIOLOGY INSTITUTE

Washington, D. C.—High school science teachers from 21 states and the District of Columbia are enrolled in an eight-week, all expense paid Summer Institute in Biology at Howard University. The Institute will end August 12.

In all, there are 46 teachers of general science, biology, chemistry and physics enrolled. Twenty are participants in a radiation biology section, studying atomic and nuclear physics in addition to radiation biology; and 26 are in a modern biology perspectives section studying recent advances in biology.

The program is financed jointly by the National Science Foundation and tahe U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Marie C. Taylor, associate professor of botany at Howard, directs the institute.

Those attending the Insttitute include: Ellioutt Coleman, 1610 Banks St., Jackson, Miss.; Everett Parker, Eupora, Miss.

14e(1) 1960

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Nabrit drops legal work with NAACP

The Afro-American
Balto. Md.
7-30-60

WASHINGTON

Teaching and research will be the heart of academic life at Howard University under the new administration of President James M. Nabrit Jr.

In fact, Dr. Nabrit plans to be teacher—University president this fall.

"I have assigned myself a class in constitutional law" he said Thursday at his first formal interview with the press since he was selected a few weeks ago to succeed Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson as head of the University.

"If the Board of Trustees or the union doesn't object," he added, smiling, "I will teach an 8 o'clock (morning) class."

Teaching will be in keeping with the practice of the former dean of the Howard Law School, who has taught during his 24 years with the University while serving in different administrative capacities.

Dr. Nabrit said five other administrators had agreed to teach, beginning this fall.

"They will get a different view of the student and the university if they teach," he said by way of advocating classroom work for administrators.

An interview story in the Washington Post, since he became president, "caused considerable discussion at the University and in the community," Dr. Nabrit said

He was quoted accurately in comments on training civil rights leadership, he said, but "a few persons got the impression that we are going to eliminate courses in chemistry, biology, engineering and the like, and substitute courses in civil rights and human relations."

Dr. Nabrit said, "Nothing could be further from the truth. We are going to continue teaching chemistry, biology, and engineering.

"In fact, we hope to expand our programs in all of these areas," he added. "We shall also continue to teach courses in civil rights and human relations, and expand in these areas as well."

He said, however, that he is dropping all legal work as NAACP counsel, a role he played for District plaintiffs in the school case that figured in the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

"I'll have to do so for the best interest of Howard University — get out of a development of cases and even consultation," Dr. Nabrit said. "I don't believe such activity is good for any University."

Reference was to himself as head of the University, but didn't apply to the personal activities of students and professors.

One of the first steps he took in his new post was to set up an office for the sole purpose of advising and helping foreign students, he said.

"It is interesting to note that Howard with 706 foreign students out of a total student body of 6,507 has the highest percentage of foreign students of any American university," he said.

"We serve the interest of our country on a very high plane in this connection, for at Howard they can see the federal government demonstrating democracy in action among a racial minority."

Howard won't make any special effort to attract more African students in preference to others in view of the growing importance of the continent, Dr. Nabrit said in answer to a question.

"We have to be consistent," he added "There will be an effort to consolidate a larger amount of aid for foreign students of whom African students will be a large part."

He said he opposes a subsidized athletic program, but has no objection to a special table of football players "under a controlled system" in the University dining room.

"I don't wish to put athletes at a disadvantage," he said.

But he made it clear that under the new administration the day hasn't arrived for a subsidized athletic program.

He said, "if a football player is a B-average student, he is entitled to consideration for a scholarship like any other student."

Dr. Nabrit said, "one of our major problems at heart is student aid."

The university has $300,000 for the purpose, but could spend 3 million annually to reach students in disadvantaged areas at home and abroad, he said.

In the area of research, the University has a $3 million budget, but "we could use five times that much," Dr. Nabritt said.

He wants to see a new hospital erected for use in the training of doctors and dentists in connection with the University medical program.

He favors the proposed transfer of Freedmen's hospital to University control with new facilities in the bargain if the transfer can be made without hurting the interests of Freedmen's employees.

"I don't think we will help Howard if we hurt 700 or 800 of our fellow citizens," Dr. Nabrits said.

Hospital employees stand to lose advantages under civil service in the transfer that would change the hospital from federal to private status.

N.A.A.C.P. Aide Named Law Dean at Howard

The New York
Post
7-30-60

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, southeast regional counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was named dean of the Howard University Law School today.

Mr. Robinson, 44 years old, of Richmond, Va., succeeds Dr. James Madison Nabrit Jr., who was appointed president of the university last July.

The new dean has specialized in civil rights cases since 1948. He was the lawyer for a group of Negro students from Prince Edward County, Virginia, in one of the cases that led to the Supreme Court's school-desegregation decision of 1954.

Mr. Robinson is a graduate of Virginia Union University in Richmond. He achieved the highest scholastic average in the history of Howard Law School when he was a student there. He was previously on the Howard law faculty.

Noted For Civil Rights Work

Richmond Attorney Named Howard Law School Dean

Journal & Guide P. 10 Norfolk, Va.
9-10-60

WASHINGTON — Howard University officials last week announced the appointment of Spottswood W. Robinson, 44, of Richmond, noted civil rights lawyer and Southeast regional counsel for the NAACP, as dean of the Howard school of law.

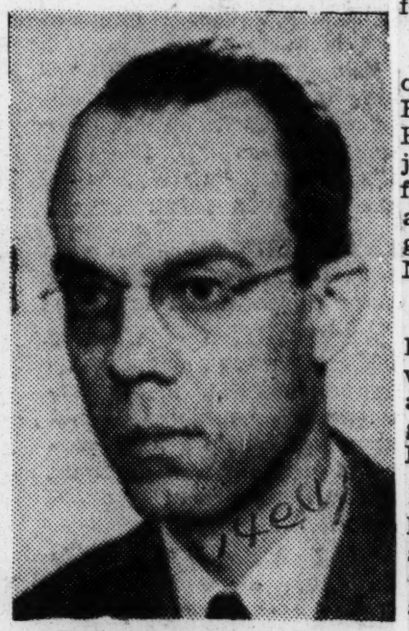
He succeeds Dr. James Madison Nabrit Jr., who was appointed president of Howard in July.

Dean Robinson has been a practicing attorney in Virginia, specializing in civil rights cases, since 1948. He served as counsel for students of Prince Edward County in one of the cases which culminated in the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools in 1954.

THE NEW DEAN is a native of Richmond and a graduate of Virginia Union University in that city. He holds the bachelor of laws degree from Howard, and served on the Howard law faculty from 1939 to 1948. As a student at Howard, Dean Robinson achieved the highest scholastic average in the history of the law school.

Among the cases which Dean Robinson argued successfully before the courts of Virginia and the U. S. Supreme Court were those dealing with restrictive convenants in housing, racial segregation in inter - state transportation, and racial segregation in state owned parks.

MORE THAN a dozen organizations have cited the new dean for his work. His outstanding honors include the doctor of laws degree from Virginia Union in 1955. the alumni achievement award from Howard in 1951, the testimonial of merit from the National Bar Association in 1948, the social action achievement award from Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity in 1953, and the award of the Maryland State Conference of NAACP Branches in 1959.



S. W. ROBINSON 3RD
Heads Law School

Dean Robinson is married to the former Marian B. Wilkerson of Richmond. They have two children, Spottswood, 4th, 23, on active duty with the U. S. Air Force, and Nina C., 22 of Richmond.

TWO OTHER appointments to the law faculty also were announceced by university officials. They are Dr. Oliver Morris and Jeanus B. Parks, Jr., both recent employees of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Each will hold the rank of assistant professor.

Dr. Morris is a graduate of St. Augustine's college at Raleigh, N. C., holds the Bachelor of laws and doctor of juridical science degrees from the Brooklyn Law school, and the master of laws degree in international law from New York University.

HE WAS A member of the law faculty at Southern University (La.) from 1952 to 1955 and from 1956 to 1959. He engaged in private practice in New York City for one year.

Mr. Parks attended the college of liberal arts at Howard and is a 1955 graduate of the Howard law school. He also holds the master of laws degree from Columbia university.

SPOTTSWOOD ROBINSON, NOTED CIVIL RIGHTS ATTY. NAMED HOWARD U DEAN

Washington, D. C.—Howard University officials today announced the appointment of Spottswood W. Robinson, III, 44, of Richmond, Va., noted civil rights lawyer and Southeast regional counsel for the NAACP, as dean of the Howard School of Law. He succeeds Dr. James Madison Nabrit, Jr. who was appointed president of Howard in July.

Civil Rights

Dean Robinson has been a practicing attorney in Virginia, specializing in civil rights cases, since 1948. He served as counsel for the Negro students of Prince Edward County in one of the cases which culminated in the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools in 1954.

The new dean is a native of Richmond and a graduate of Virginia Union University in that city. He holds the Bachelor of Laws degree from Howard, and served on the Howard Law faculty from 1939 to 1948. As a student at Howard, Dean Robinson achieved the highest scholastic average in the history of the School of Law.

Howard President Proposes Broad Improvement Plan

By Victoria Stone
Staff Reporter

James M. Nabrit Jr., Howard University's new president, called yesterday for a sweeping program to make the institution "a really outstanding university."

Nabrit's plans, outlined in a convocation, would touch virtually every facet of the University operation. It was Nabrit's first speech since his appointment in June.

He called for a review of educational goals, a "determination of the kind of students we want and their numbers," teaching methods, administrative setup, campus facilities, and financing.

The day is coming, Nabrit said, when the University must assume the role of "any first-class educational institution." He added that until racial segregation is abolished, Howard will have to "personally contribute" to its destruction and continue to serve Negroes who have been "handicapped" by it.

Specifically, Nabrit said in an interview afterward, the study would begin "right away." He said he will call on the deans of the 10 schools and colleges to examine, among other things:

- Stiffer admissions policies to "change the quality of the student body." Nabrit said he thought enough students from "disadvantaged" Southern areas could meet higher admissions standards. "We would not shut off these students."
- Class size. "How many classes are there of five or six students? We may find that some splinter courses are too costly a luxury."
- More efficient use of campus space. Like other institutions, Howard must find a way to offset rapidly rising plant costs, he said.
- More efficient use of staff, both teaching and non-teaching. "We must have all the positions we need, but only those positions," Nabrit said in his speech. He urged "no hesitation" in making necessary changes.
- Better graduate instruction. "How many departments are ready to offer doctorate degrees? Is the Law School ready to offer graduate work? If not, why not?"
- Curriculum, not only content, but teaching methods. "How well are professors evaluatiang student work and student response before final examinations?"

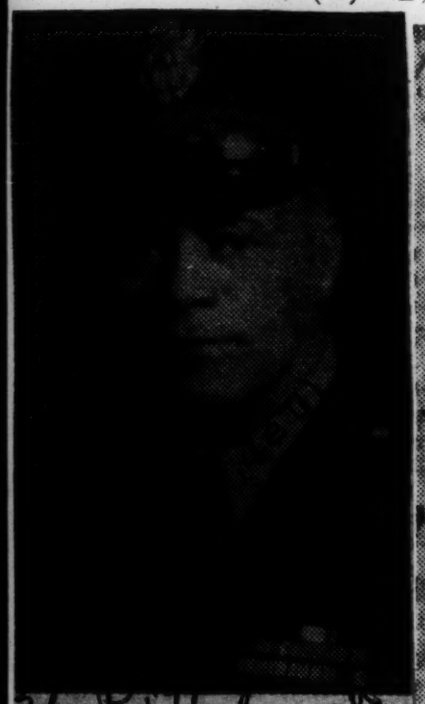
Nabrit said he believes the faculty and deans would provide excellent leadership in planning changes. He said his 24 years on Howard's faculty gave him the "advantage" of seeing the need for close administration-faculty harmony.

After perhaps a year's start in this "self-examination," Nabrit said he plans to invite advice from leading administrators and educators outside Howard. He estimated that the overhaul may take five years.

Nabrit, 59, formerly was Dean of the Howard Law School and a leading member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He succeeded Mordecai W. Johnson, who was Howard's president for 34 years.

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

James M. Nabrit Jr., the new president of Howard University, addresses a convocation of faculty members and students at the formal opening of the school yesterday.



Chairman—Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the director of the U. S. Selective Service System, has been named chairman of the Howard University Charter Day committee for 1960.

Three Coeds From Kenya At Howard University

These three Howard University home economics students (seated) from Kenya, East Africa, are among 81 students from Kenya who arrived in the United States last fall to enroll in American colleges and universities. Shown as they get a briefing on food preservation from Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of the Department of Home Economics, the coeds are (left to right) Grace Mugone of Mavagoli; Patricia Odada of Yala, and Grace Wagema of Nairobi. They are working part-time as teachers of Swahali language courses in the African Studies Program at Howard. All are former grade school teachers in Kenya. Grace Wagema also was employed as a welfare worker and headmistress of a home-making training center. She and Grace Mugone plan to resume their teaching careers when they complete their college training, and Patricia Ododo wants to work in the field of child development.

Summer Research Program Offered High Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Some 40 scientifically-minded high school students will participate in an expense-free college level science research program this summer at Howard University. The eight-week program will begin June 20.

This will be the second year that Howard University, with a grant from the National Science Foundation, has offered the program. Last year 20 students from four states and the District of Columbia participated. They were selected from a group of more than 300 students throughout the country who applied.

Directed by Dr. Herman R. Branson, professor and head of the Department of Physics at Howard, the program will enable science honor students to do research in the fields of zoology, chemistry and physicis. Applications must be received by the Department of Physics no later than May 1.

The program will provide free tuition to all students, plus the cost of books, field trips, and laboratory recreation and health fees. A maximum allowance of $100 will be available to out-of-town students for living assistance may be provided for students who cannot meet all costs.

Students will be selected on the basis of their grades in science courses, test scores, or honors and awards in science. All applicants must be recommended by their principals or science teachers. Basic requirements include completion of at least one year of biology, chemistry or physics, and two years of mathematics, including algebra and plane geometry. Applicants must be tenth or eleventh grade students.

They will spend 40 hours weekly in research, laboratory work and classes. Special classes will be provided in electronics, glass blowing, shop practice and readings in science.

Howard Prexy Cites Communist Gains Abroad

Mordecai Raps U. S. Policies Before Graduates

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—President Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University, blamed the United States Government for the spread of communism in the world.

America must modify its planning, he said, or the Communists are going to take the world away from us. "The Communists now occupy one-third of the earth's surface. All they need is one more country. If they take India, they've got it made."

• Speaking before some 3,000 people at the baccalaurate sermon, held on the university lawn, Sunday, Dr. Johnson said in effect, that the Communists are spreading goodwill in the underpriviledged countries while the United States is wasting time conferring with France and Britain. "We have too many conferences, too long," he emphasized.

The Communists boast that they are interested in organizing workers (not just white workers) but all working people of the world, regardless of their status or their color.

■

AND NOT ALL Communists are white, he stated. There are about 650 million who are black and brown and yellow. They are working and struggling for justice such as we have never seen before on earth.

"Russia walked right down here to Cuba," said Dr. Johnson, "while we were looking at them with our glasses on, and made a $100-million loan at two per cent interest."

America must strengthen its economic program for underprivileged people, whether we like it or not, continued the Howard president. This little military aid which we are sending is not a drop in the bucket. And we can't get by with merely sending over a few discarded clothes or an old pair of shoes.

"America has got to help the very people they despise, the black, brown and the Chinese. Billions of dollars must be spent in Asia and Africa and South America if we hope to develop a government that goes beyond politics," he declared.

THE SPEAKER realized the difficulty that our government will have in getting aid for those people when the committees of Congress are headed by people who don't want to help the colored people of Mississippi and Georgia, to say nothing of helping those abroad.

"We have got to have a man in the White House," said Dr. Johnson, "who knows how to face up to people and to accept a carefully planned program to help the newly freed African countries. If you don't believe we've got the wrong man now, just listen to all the talk about balancing the budget."

Dr. Johnson realized that some of our leaders are not going to like the attitude of having to lend aid to the darker peoples of the world, but if they don't like it, he said, they should be put in a position where their attitude cannot determine the policy of this nation.

They should be placed in the class of the fascists where they can no longer control the policy of this nation.

Howard U. choir on 16-nation tour

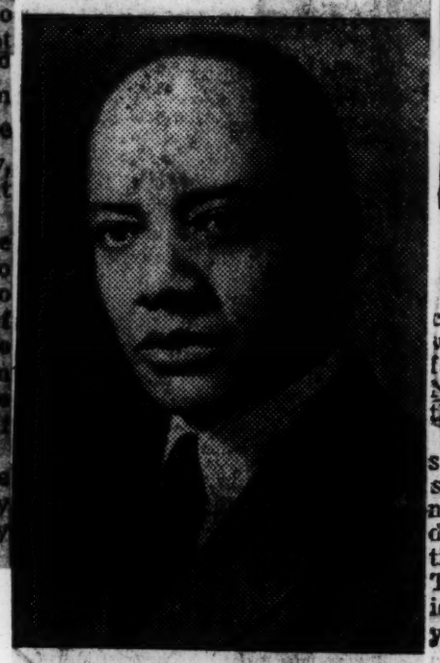
WASHINGTON, D.C.—(ANP)—The Howard University choir this week began its 80-day tour of 16 countries in the West Indies and Central and South America. Sixty members of the 130-voice choir are making the State Department sponsored tour.

The first concert will be given Sunday, in Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Other scheduled countries are Venezuela, Panama, June 25-28; Costa Rica, June 29-July 1; Honduras, July 3; Mexico, July 5-12; Colombia, July 14-18; Ecuador, July 20-24; Peru, July 25-28; Bolivia, July 29-August 2; Chile, August 3-7; Argentina, August 8-14; Uruguay, August 15-19; Paraguay, August 20-21; Brazil, August 22-30; and Trinidad, September 1 and 2.

Nabrit Succeeds Johnson

Native Georgian, Dr. Nabrit Named Howard U. President



DR. JAMES M. NABRIT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS)—Dr. James M. Nabrit, a native of Georgia and graduate of Morehouse College of Atlanta, was named president of Howard University Tuesday, succeeding Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, who has headed the school since 1926.

Nabrit, a noted educator and constitutional lawyer, is enroute from Geneva where he was a member of the United States delegation to the recent 44th International Labor Conference. He will assume duties July 1. He currently serves as secretary of the university and dean of the law school. He has been a member of the faculty since 1956.

Dr. Nabrit, after leaving Morehouse, received the Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree from Northwestern University law school. In 1955, Morehouse conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree upon him.

He is one of seven children. A brother, Dr. Samuel Nabrit, is president of Texas Southern University. The new president is 59-years - old.

Dr. James Nabrit new H. U. prexy

WASHINGTON

More than 50 candidates were considered by the Howard University Board of Trustees before settling on Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr. as new president of the university.

The selection resulted from some 12 months of effort by a special trustee committee to name a successor to Dr, Mordecai W. Johnson, whose retirement became effective last Thursday after serving as president of the university for 34 years.

* * *

DR. NABRIT, dean of the Howard Law School, was out of the country when the announcement was made Tuesday. He was reported en route home from Geneva, where he was a delegate at the International Labor Conference.

Dr. Nabirit is expected to return to the States sometime this weekend. According to his itinerary, the new Howard president was to arrive at National Airport Saturday evening.

The announcement was made by Lorimer D. Milton, Atlanta banker and chairman of the Howard Board of Trustees, in the Administration Building on the campus.

The selection by the seven-man committee, of which Mr. Milton was a member, "was unanimously approved by the board at noon," he told reporters.

* * *

SELECTION WAS made Saturday by the committee in New York for ultimate action by the 19-member board.

"Regardless of what you have heard or read, the committee took only one vote Saturday in New York," Mr. Milton said by way of refuting reports surrounding drawn-out efforts to name a new president.

"The committee felt that we were picking the best man for the immediate job," he said.

* * *

HE REFERRED to Dr. Nabrit as "a brilliant lawyer," who joined the staff of the Howard Law School 24 years ago.

The selection narrowed down, he said, "to three or four candidates from about 56."

He declined to say who the others were in the running for final choice.

* * *

THE TUESDAY edetion of the Baltimore Citp AFRO carried the names of four candidates, including the name of Dr Nabrit who were reported as top candidates for the post to head the university with the largest non-white student population in the country.

Others were Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College; Dr. Frank Snowden, dean of the Howard College of Liberal Arts, and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College.

Reports persisted that Dr. Franklin and Dr. Jenkins indicated that they were not interested in the post.

* * *

DR. NABRIT, who is 59, is a constitutional lawyer who specialized in civil rights cases for the past 30 years. He is credited with introducing the first formal civil rights course in American law schools in 1936.

He is author of a syllabus for such courses used in many schools throughout the country.

He was an attorney in the District school suit that figured in the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Dr. Nabrit was a U.S. delegate to the International Labor Conference this year as he was last year. He is a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

* * *

HE IS the second member of his family to head a university. His brother, Dr, Samuel Nabrit, is president of Southern University in Houston.

The new Howard president is a graduate of Morehouse College and holds the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Northwestern University.

He was cited "Man of the Year" in 1954 by Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He received the Actors Guild of America Award the same year and the D.C. Federation Civic Association Award in 1956.

Dr. Nabrit lives with his wife, the former Norma Walton of Jacksonville, Fla., at 330 College St., NW.

They are parents of a son, James M. Nabrit 3rd., a New York lawyer.

The Pittsburg Courier 14e(1)

Congratulations— Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson (left) extends congratulations to Dr. Ulysses L. Houston, retired clinical professor of otolaryngology at Howard, during a testimonial banquet in Dr. Houston's honor. Officials of the department of surgery, of which Dr. Houston was a member for 28 years prior to his retirement in June, presented the honoree with a high fidelity phonograph. A native of Evansville, Ind., Dr. Houston has resided in Washington since childhood. He is a brother of the late William L. Houston, professor of law at Howard, an uncle of the late Charles H. Houston, former vice dean of the school of law at Howard and generally recognized as the "dean of civil rights law." Looking on are Clotill M. Houston (second from left), Dr. Houston's sister, and Mrs. Houston.

Capitol Spotlight

The Defender Houston, Tex

Dr Mordecai W Johnson, Retirement

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

Baltimore Afro

Dr Mordecai W. Johnson who is due to retire in June as president of Howard University, can look back at 33 years of accomplishment.

But at the beginning of his administration, he had no easy sailing. His enemies stopped at nothing. Not only did hey attempt to smear him as communistic, but they even struck at him through the head janitor.

Dr Johnson brought to the university as head janitor one of the deacons in the Baptist Church he had pastored in West Virginia. He was Eugene Gough. Dr Johnson's enemies maneuvered to get Gough indicted on a charge of theft of lumber from the university.

The gossip was that the alleged stolen lumber had been used in the building of a summer cottage for D. Johnson.

But in this matter, as in all other matters in which his enemies had sought to embarrass him, Dr Johnson was vindicated. Gough was acquitted of the charge.

Howard University was chartered by an Act of Congress of March 2, 1867. Federal funds, made available through the Freedmen's Bureau, were contributed toward the purchase of the first land and the erection of the first building.

The first Federal appropriation for the support of the university was made on March 3, 1879, in the amount of $10,000. Since then, the Congress has made increasing yearly appropriations to the university.

There was no authorization in law for these appropriations until 1928. Yearly southern Representatives would ...ent, but are always right. W... Christians need to align c... ...eters of measurements wi... he was in the House, that was a favorite pastime of James F. Byrnes, ex- United States Senator, ex assistant to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex Justice of the Supreme Court, ex Secretary of State, and ex Governor of South Carolina.

But in 1928, Congress by law authorized appropriations for the university, and that stopped that Dixiecrat sport.

After the passage of that law, Secretary of the Interior Roy O. West called a conference of representatives of all Government agencies concerned with Howard appropriations, including the Budget Bureau, the House and Senate appropriations committees, the Interior Department, and the United States Office of Education, together with philanthropists and trustees of the university.

At this conference, it was unanimously agreed that the time had come to make Howard a first class university, and the Office of Education was autnorized to make a study and prepare a plan for the development of the institution.

Such a study was made. As a result of the study, a program was mapped, and a formula of financial support based upon the experience of state and Federal Governments with land grant colleges and universities, was agreed upon by the United State Commissioner of Education, Secretary of the Interior Lyman Wilbur, and former Representative Louis C. Cramton, Michigan Republican, who was chairman of the House subcommittee which handled Howard appropriations.

Congress supported the agreed upon program but not without constant nudging by Dr Johnson. Appropriations for the university were increased from $218,000 in 1928 to $5,498,600 for the current fiscal year.

Five to Retire From Faculty At Howard U.

The Evening Star Washington, D.C. 1-1-60

Howard University yesterday announced the retirement of five faculty members, including an internationally known sociologist and a former dean of the medical school.

Those retiring because of the university's automatic retirement age of 65 are:

E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology and the author of many books and published articles in his field; Joseph L. Johnson, professor of physiology and dean of the school's medical college from 1946 to 1955; George E. C. Hayes, adjunct professor of law and chairman of the District Public Utilities Commission; Louia Vaughn Jones, associate professor of violin and music education, and Victor J. Tulane, associate professor of chemistry.

LANDMARK TO GO — This 70-year old landmark on Howard University's campus, the home of the president, is scheduled to be razed soon. University trustees have purchased an off-campus home for the president and later will build a new home for the university head. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, slated to retire as president in June, will occupy the new home when it is available

Howard buys new home for prexy

WASHINGTON — Howard University's board of trustees has purchased off-campus property to be used as a new home for the university's president.

Location of the property was not disclosed, but a university spokesman said the property would soon be available for use and the present president, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, who will retire in June, will move into the house.

The present president's home located on Fourth St. where Dr. Johnson has resided during his three decades as head of the institution will be razed.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the university spokesman a new home will be constructed for the university president as a replacement for the present on -campus home which will be razed. Whether or not this proposed new home will be built on the campus was not made clear.

Also not made clear was what disposition will be made of the recently purchased off-campus property when the new home is constructed.

The 70 - year old property in which Dr. Johnson now resides fronts Fourth St. which has become a major traffic route, with increasing heavy loads of north - south traffic.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S new president, Dr. James M. Nabrit who was abroad attending the International Labor Organization's meeting when selected for the post, is shown in Washington with members of his family.

Three Co-eds From Kenya Challenge 'Snap' College Theory

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan 23-60
P-26

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The commonly held concept by students in other lands that American colleges are a "snap" was challenged last week by three co-eds from Kenya who completed their first six months of study here.

"In Kenya, I was led to believe that instruction in American colleges and universities was easy and that I would not have much difficulty," said Nairobi-born Grace Wagema, who is enrolled at Howard University. "In the American classrooms there is a very casual atmosphere and you get a feeling of well-being. Everything is fine until the examinations; then you discover it's not easy at all."

Grace arrived in the United States last September with a group of 81 students from Kenya. She and two other co-eds, Grace Mugone and Patricia Ododa, enrolled at Howard where they are undergraduates in the College of Liberal Arts, majoring in home economics.

They are also part-time faculty members at Howard, assisting in the teaching of the Swahali language courses in the university's African studies program. Employment is not a new experience for them. Miss Mugone and Miss Ododa, both age 20, are former elementary school teachers, and Miss Wagema, age 31, worked for 14 years as a welfare worker, teacher and headmistress of a homemaking training center.

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, professor and head of Howard's Department of Home Economics, met the three students in 1958, when she was in Kenya on a tour sponsored by the American Specialists Branch, International Educational Exchange Service of the U. S. Department of State.

■

At that time, Grace Mugone had been graduated from the African Girls School at Kikuyu and was an assistant teacher in the Chavvo Intermediate School, a Friends mission day school. One of 11 children, she was born in Nairobi. Her father, Paul Mugone, recently retired as a pastor of a Salvation Army group in Mavagoli.

Grace has joined two campus organizations, the Home Economics Club and the International Club. She plans to return to Kenya following graduation to teach home economics or work in the Kenyan Community Development Department.

■

Patricia was enrolled in Siriba Teachers Training College in Masemo for two years before coming to the United States. She was graduated from high school in 1956, and taught in an intermediate school in Uranga for one year.

After six months of study, she has developed an interest in sociology and in child development, and now plans to work with groups of children in rural areas, particularly in the reserves of Kenya where there are few modern facilities. A native of Gem, Yala, she is one of six children. Her father, Habakkuk Ododa, is a farmer. She has two brothers in school and a sister in nursing training. A younger sister is teaching.

■

Grace Wagema attended Makerere University in Kenya, where she completed two years, receiving a general certificate. Prior to coming to the United States, she worked five years as headmistress of the Homecrafts Training Center in Kakamega. She wants to continue her teaching career when she returns to Kenya.

Before entering Makerere, Grace worked two years as an assistant welfare officer of the East African Railway and Harbors Department in Nairobi. She also taught domestic science and assisted in the department's nursery school. Grace was promoted to a supervisory job when she completed her college training. Before returning to Kenya, she would like to visit social welfare agencies in the United States. She is the daughter of John Wagema, a retired East African Railways and Harbors employe. Her brother is employed in the Kenyan Information Services.

As senior spokesman for the three students, Grace Wagema observes that American students generally do not seem as interested in politics and international affairs as the students of Kenya. She attributes this political enthusiasm in Kenya to the growing nationalism in Africa and to the "intense interest" which was sparked by the Mau Mau rebellions in 1952.

Howard U. Sponsors Citizenship Institute

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan 23-1960
P-19

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Howard University was the scene, this week, of a citizenship institute which brought some 150 high school girls from six states to meetings and tours in the Nation's Capital.

The Institute began Sunday, March 20, and ended the following Saturday. It was sponsored by the university and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. It was designed to give the students an opportunity to observe Federal Government functions and to learn the responsibilities of citizenship.

Principal speakers included Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.); A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, and Dr. Carl F. Hensen, superintendent of the District of Columbia public schools.

During their stay in Washington, the girls had the opportunity to visit their senators and congressmen and the Supreme Court, the White House and the Capitol galleries.

Directors of the institute were: Dr. Robert Earl Martin, associate profesor of government, and director of citizenship project, Howard University, and Miss Pauline Myers, public relations and youth activities, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

14-0

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 23-60

SILVER FOR JOHNSONS—President and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University received gifts of silver from the Howard Faculty Wives' Club at the Club's 22nd annual dinner in Baldwin Hall on the University campus, last week. Mrs. Elfrida K. Taylor, center, made the presentation.

Howard Gets Judge Waring's File of Pioneer Racial Verdicts

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.
June 5-31-60

By William Chapman
Staff Reporter

Retired Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring, whose decisions opening South Carolina's Democratic primaries to Negros earned him almost total ostracism in his native Charleston, has presented his personal files to Howard University.

The hundreds of newspaper clippings, letters, court decisions and miscellaneous items form an inclusive personal history of the Judge's stormy years on the District Court bench in Charleston.

They also comprise an almost encyclopedic record of the Nation's struggle with the problems of race during the past 15 years.

The papers are contained in 35 albums on file in the Howard library. Waring, who has lived in New York since his retirement in 1952, donated them to the University for use "by anyone who wants to write on the rise of the Negro's status," he said.

"I think they would have some historical value for anyone doing research in racial studies," Waring added. He selected Howard because of the school's "continued interest in the racial question."

Judge Invited Wrath

From Waring's personal letters, public statements, press interviews and court decisions emerges the first-hand story of a Deep South judge whose rulings rejected some of his region's most cherished concepts. They portray a man who for various reasons—intellectual, judicial and emotional—invited the white community's wrath by supporting the Negro's drive for political and social equality.

A native Charlestonian whose impeccable social credentials were beyond question until the mid-1940s, Waring drew national attention with his decisions in 1947 and 1948. In effect, he told the South Carolina Democratic Party that it could no longer conduct its affairs as a private club. It must open its primaries, the only meaningful elections in the Palmetto State, to Negroes.

Southern reaction was sudden and bitter, the newspaper clippings show. A South Carolina Congressman predicted that "bloodshed" was inevitable. Judge and Mrs. Waring, a Northerner whom he had married in 1945 after a divorce which startled and angered many Charlestonians, were snubbed. When lightning struck a neighbor's summer home, a sign was posted which said: "Dear God. He lives next door."

One Charlestonian, whose letter was signed only as "one who used to know you very well socially," told the Warings to leave town. "Your one-way ticket would be gladly paid, as you know," it concluded.

American Way

Much of the furor resulted not from the decisions but from the strong language in which Waring had phrased them. "It is time for South Carolina to rejoin the Union," he wrote. "It is time to fall in step with the other states and to adopt the American way of conducting elections."

In the following years, the ostracism became virtually total. The Waring house on historic Meeting st. was pelted once with bricks and pieces of mortar. A cross was burned. Letters poured in, many commending the jurist's ruling, many condemning it. The judge was accused of following the Communist Party line.

Four years later, in an interview now on file at Howard, Waring recalled the reaction with a dry comment. "The politicians who described me as a Communist when I handed down the voting decision now point to (Negro voting) as evidence of advancement in racial relations."

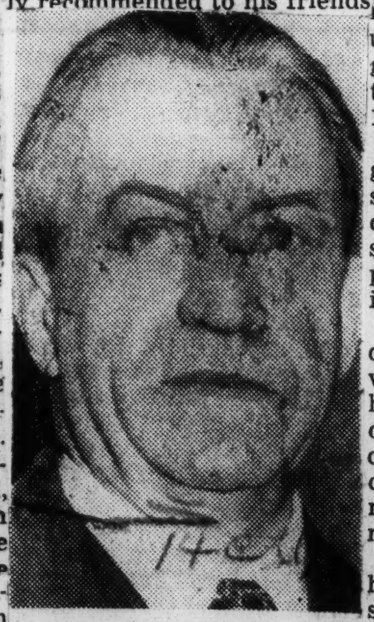
Waring's 1951 dissenting opinion in one of the first school segregation cases sounds almost prophetic today in view of the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decisions. As a member of a three-judge court, he objected to the majority ruling that segregation of Clarendon County schools was constitutional.

"The mere fact of segregation itself has a deleterious and warping effect upon the minds of children," Waring wrote in language similar to that used by the Supreme Court in 1954. "Segregation is per se inequality," he stated.

Read Widely

Letters in the Howard collection throw some light on the inevitable question: Why did Waring, who until his middle 60s was a loyal Southern Democrat wedded to his state's lily-white politics change his views so decisively?

One answer, the letters indicate, is that he began reading widely the new literature on the South and on race problems generally. Two books which Waring frequently recommended to his friends were Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma" and W. J. Cash's "The Mind of the South."



JUDGE WARING
. . . ostracized in South

He told a magazine writer in 1950 that he had given little thought to the Negro's problems before President Roosevelt appointed him to the bench in 1942. "But by being a judge," he said, "I've gradually acquired a passion for justice."

The Clarendon school case dissent was Waring's judicial swan song. The following year, at the age of 71, he moved to New York.

"I really felt that there was no need for me any longer in the Deep South since it was apparent that there were no more important judicial decisions to be brought before me," he wrote a friend, explaining his move. "On the other hand, here in New York City there are many great opportunities to strike a blow occasionally for the cause of decency and human freedom and I am going to take advantage of them."

Strong Distrust

Waring's papers reveal a strong distrust of what he terms "gradualism" in the civil rights battle. "Force, not gradualism, is the only way to gain rights for the Negroes in the South," he declared in 1950.

To a correspondent who suggested that the racial issue should be allowed to "simmer down," Waring wrote that such an attitude would have prevented Lincoln from freeing the slaves.

In 1952 he wrote to presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson, complaining of what he called "the shocking and outstanding repudiation of the civil rights platform plank" committed by Stevenson's running mate, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.).

Sparkman, Waring charged, had "attempted the usual evasions and sophistry so prevalent in the Dixiecratic politicians when cornered on the white supremacy and segregation issues."

Still active in the American Civil Liberties Union and the Urban League, Waring will be 80 years old in July.

Four bid for Howard job

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Howard University has not yet announced the name of its new president to succeed Dr. Mordecai Johnson, who retired this year.

Meeting of the Trustee Committee on choice of the new president, according to reports, is scheduled for June 24th in New York and June 26-28 in Washington.

Reports are that the Committee has narrowed its choice of prospects to four persons.

A MILD sensation followed appearance of President Johnson and Dr. Peter Murray of New York before the Howard Medical Alumni last week.

Dr. Murray quoted American Medical Association figures showing 14 of 73 Howard University Medical graduates failed to pass the examining board tests. This is 19 percent.

In reply Dr. Johnson told alumni that board test failures are not index to the excellence of medical school training.

Thirty-one of the 50 states where physicians are badly needed have practically no Board examination failures.

On the other hand states like N.Y., Conn., Cal. and Fla. ward off having too many doctors.

Two-thirds of the graduates of some southern medical schools take the exams in those "no failure" states.

Howard had only 4 graduates to take exams in "no failure" states.

Georgetown and George Washington have same rate in failure as Howard University.

DR. JOHNSON pointed out that some medical colleges are in the Southern Regional Plan, designed to eliminate colored students from integrated medical schools. Such plans give aid to the student and to the college.

He pointed out Howard's need for alumni help to afford $150,000 to $200,000 for for Howard Medical students.

Discussing his successor as President of Howard, Dr. Johnson told medical alumni that the trustee committee, was named without his knowledge, and held its meetings without his attendance.

Under university regulations, the president is member ex officio of all committees.

Dr. Johnson said he had to make special efforts to find out whether meetings had been held on the choice of president.

He was not angry, he said, at the trustee action, but his exclusion seemed shameful, when he had served the University for 34 years as president.

Economic Aid Important

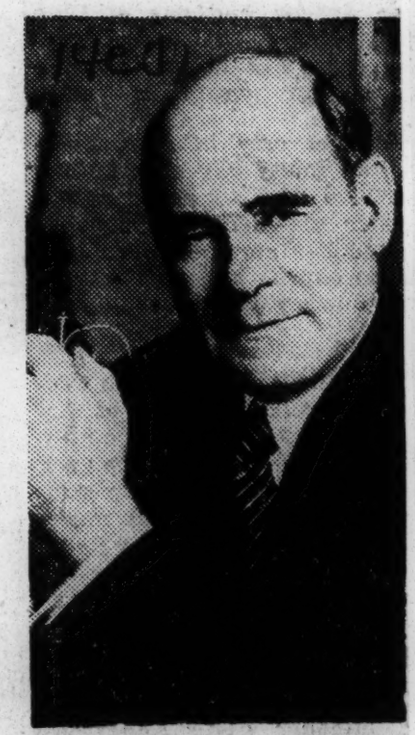
Howard President Calls It Challenge To Free World

Journal and Guide p. 20

When the Second Plenary Session of the Atlantic Congress of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was held in London last June delegates to that distinguished body heard a speaker who proudly identified his interests with the underdeveloped peoples of the world. The speaker was Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Speaking on the urgency of international economic aid for under-developed areas in the world, Dr. Johnson told the 650 delegates representing 14 NATO countries: "We are just now beginning to confront the central and most powerful purposes of the Soviet Union and hen allies."

Dec. 4-23-60



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON

DR. JOHNSON spoke of the economic phase of the cold war,and said it offered a challenge to supporters of a free world. And as the son of slaves, Dr. Johnson said he could appreciate the importance of the struggle for freedom and opportunity for the peoples of under-developed areas of the world. He warned of the diabolical objectives of the Soviet Union. He said:

"As I read all the papers that have come into my section, I find that they are all certain that the second phase of the war between the Atlantic community and the Soviet Union has already begun, that is the economic phase. I have always looked upon the economic purposes of the Soviet Union as their primary purposes, so that in my humble judgment we are just now beginning to confront the central and most powerful purposes of the Soviet Union and her allies." He stressed this point with the following comment:

"New Ideas Needed"

"ON MY humble opinion there is no appraisal of what is going to come to us better than can be found in the 25th chapter of Matthew,, in which it says, 'And at midnight there was a cry made, the bridegroom is at hand. Go ye out to meet him.!' I have a feeling that the bridegroom of western civilization is at hand, and that we are now at the parting the ways; that when we meet this economic offensive we are going to meet the most powerful opposition of ideas, the most vigorously intelligent handling of the economic and spiritual factors of life in a revolutionary way that any group of people in the world has faced, and we are going either to adjust ourselves to meet that onslaught of idea-power and economic organizational power with a vigorous readjustment of our lives, or we are going down and possibly lose any power to control the trend of history for years to come.

"But if we do meet it boldly, realizing from the beginning that it will involve the use of all of our powers to the maximum extent, we may be able to pursue a course of action which will not only lead to a higher level of functioning than we have ever known before, but give us a radiant power over the lives and affections of men around the world, such as we have not had in five hundred years."

DR. JOHNSON said America needs to do two things "....if this is going to happen to us.." He said America must re-estimate her enemy, and "acquire some humility in the appraisal our ourselves." He warned that "it is a great mistake to appraise any movement like the movement represented by the Soviet Union and the Chinese People by continually listening to their faults. God has never yet been able to choose a faultless movement for the projection of his powerful purposes."

Howard's president went on to say that we "must try to look at the Soviet Union through the eyes of their purest, most devoted and honorable men. When you do that you will see that at the central part of the Communist movement there is a simple and great faith. It is a faith that, with the scientific and technical intelligence which we have at our disposal, in the modern world, if we put it in the hands of the right men, the struggle for existence in this world could be overcome in a worldwide way and that poverty, squalor, ignorance, disease and early death could be conquered and the foundation laid for a great society in which culture would be available to all human beings."

DR. JOHNSON went on to show how the Communiss believe in their movement wholeheartedly and that no movement has captured the imagination of people like communism with the exception of early Christianity. Actually, he showed, that people are "responding to it every day and every hour with an enthusiasm which is nothing short of remarkable...."

He told the delegates how the Soviet Union has offered assistance to underdeveloped peoples so that they can secure fromthe soil more food and wrest from nature more of her resources for their security,, comfort and happiness. He told what is being done for the millions in Africa and Asia and other outskirts of cililization by the Soviet Union to win them over to communism.

COMING TO THE heart of the message he had for the delegates, Dr. Johnson said: "....We have as yet been able to put no great world-encircling concept in the place of the colonial system to which we have been devoted for some 500 years and which is now fallen. What greater idea do we have now of a world encircling nature that we can offer these under-developed peoples of Asia and Africa, of which they can be members just as we, in which they can be respected just as we, that they can move freely out of their own spontaneous enthusiasm just as we? I suggest to you that we do not yet have one." He added:

"There are no great words coming from us today regarding that city that hath foundations that were made for the whole human race of one blood; and because we do not have it we are in some difficulty in approaching the Asiatio and Africans.

Dr. Johnson said America must dedicate herself to the task of freeing mankind, must veto the colonial system, and must accept her moral responsibility toward the people of under-developed countries with special attention to the people in Asia and Africa.

Nabrit, Howard Law School Dean, Chosen University's President

By Victoria Stone
Staff Reporter

James M. Nabrit Jr., 59, dean of the Howard University Law School and a leader in the court battles to break down segregation in the Nation's schools, was named yesterday to be president of Howard University.

The University trustees unanimously chose Nabrit to succeed Mordecai W. Johnson, 70, Howard president since 1926.

Lorimer D. Milton, chairman of the board of trustees, announced that Johnson will step down on Thursday and that William S. Nelson, dean of the University, will become acting president.

On NAACP Legal Staff

President-elect Nabrit currently is en route home from the International Labor Conference in Geneva, to which he was a United States delegate.

Nabrit is widely known as a constitutional attorney and legal staff member of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. He was one of the lawyers who argued before the Supreme Court the case for ending segregation in the District's public schools.

"There is no place for a segregated school system . . . in the capital of the free world," Nabrit argued in 1952, representing a group which tried to enter Negro children in Sousa Junior High School. The case was one of five that were decided in the high court's historic ruling of May 1954, when it declared school segregation unconstitutional.

Other legal victories were won in cases involving the voting rights of Negroes in Texas and Oklahoma and the admission of Negroes to the University of Texas Law School.

Nabrit was a delegate to the Geneva Labor Conference this year and last and served on the President's Committee on Government Contracts in 1954, a year after the group was organized to combat racial discrimination on Government contracts.

Career at Howard

In 25 years at Howard, Nabrit has been administrative aide to President Johnson, secretary of the University, public relations director, and professor of law. In his first year as professor, he introduced the first civil rights course there.

He has been secretary of the University since 1939 and Dean of the Law School since 1958.

President Josnhon said yesterday he was "happy to be retired." He was currently serving a 5-year reappointment as president after reaching the mandatory retirement age in 1955.

The outgoing president, a Baptist minister, has built a national reputation for the 6000-student University in 34 years. Predominently a Negro institution, Howard draws about two-thirds of its student body from the southern states and the District.

Howard's 19 trustees made their selection yesterday on a single vote after a year's search for a successor to Johnson. In that time the trustees 'selection committee conducted only one ballot on candidates, said chairman Milton. The committee cast that vote Saturday at a meeting in New York.

It was unanimous for Nabrit, hesaid. The trustees voted yesterday to accept their committee's nominee.

Milton declined to tell the names of other candidates, but said they numbered about 50 originally.

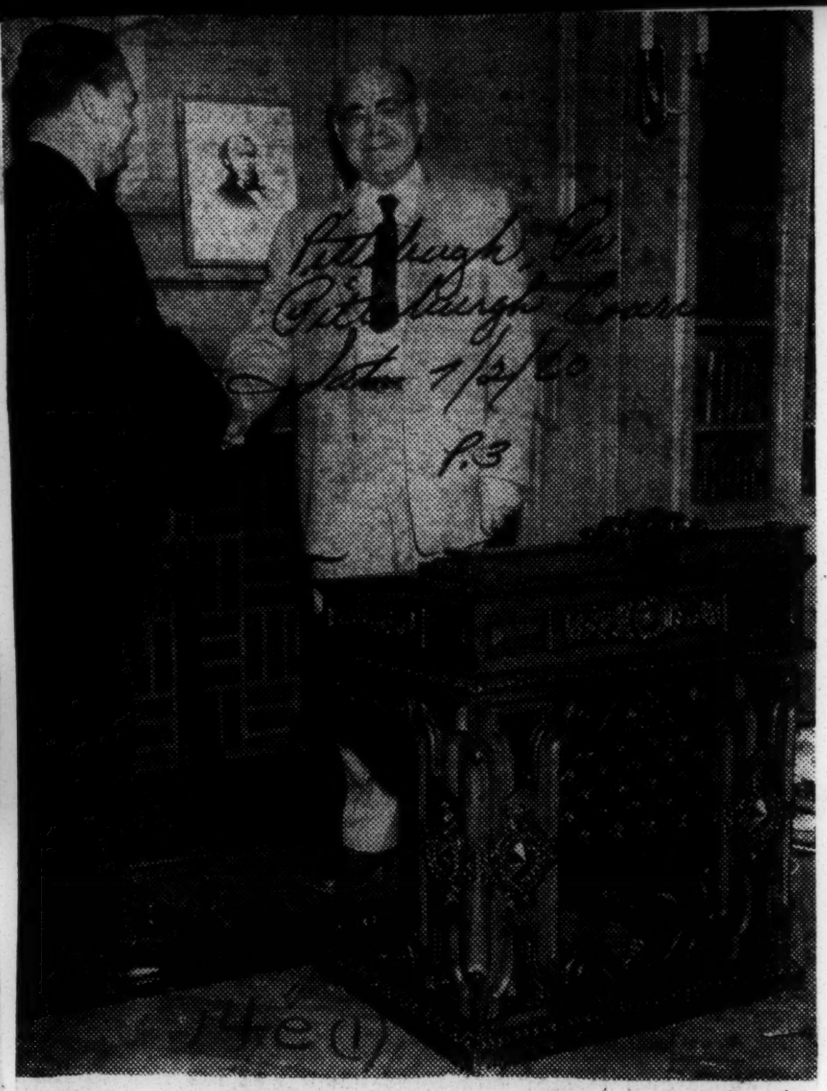
Narbit and his wife, Norma, live at 330 College st. nw., and have oneson, James M. Narbit III, a New York attorney.

The president-elect was born in Atlanta, Ga., and was an attorney in Houston before coming here. Hewas educated at Morehouse oCllege in Atlanta and holds a doctorate of laws from Northwestern University Law School and an honorary doctorate of laws from Morehouse.

Scurlock Photo

Heads Howard U.

James M. Nabrit Jr., above, dean of Howard University Law School and widely known as a civil rights attorney, yesterday was named president of the University. He will succeed Mordecai W. Johnson, who became president of the school 34 years ago. Story on Page B1.



A RARE GIFT—Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson (right) accepts for the university the desk used in the U. S. House of Representatives by the late Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina, who was a member of Congress from 1870 to 1879. Julian R. Dugas (left), assistant corporation counsel for the District of Columbia, made the presentation on behalf of the Congressman's daughter, Olive A. Rainey of Springfield, Mass. Congressman Rainey was the first Negro to serve as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives.

400 Protest At Indiana U. As Negro Elected Student Prexy

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 4-15-60

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. —(ANP —Police here early Friday broke up a noisy demonstration of some 400 students protesting the election of a Negro as president of the Indiana university student body.

The students paraded around the center of the Indiana campus for half an hour, waving Confederate flags, shouting and singing "Dixie" and "Old Black Joe."

Stop Effigy Hanging

About seven squads of campus and Bloomington police arrived in time to send the students home and stop a threatened hanging in effigy of the new student president, Thomas Atkins Jr., 21, of Elkhart, Ind.

The two other cross-burnings occurred on or near the Indiana university campus Thursday night and Friday night, following the election of Thomas Atkins, 21, a Negro from Elkhart, as student body president.

Agitators Protest Negro Student Head

The Louisville Defender

Bloomington, Ind. (ANP) — Police here early Friday broke up a noisy demonstration of some 400 students protesting the election of a Negro as president of the Indiana University student body.

Louisville Leader

The students paraded around the center of the Indiana campus for half an hour, waving Confederate flags, shouting and singing "Dixie" and "Old Black Joe."

Sun. 4-14-60

Stop Effigy Hanging

About seven squads of campus and Bloomington police arrived in time to send the students home and stop a threatened hanging in effigy of the new student president, Thomas Atkins, Jr., 21, of Elkhart, Ind.

Atkins, candidate of the campus Independence Party, was elected Thursday night by a margin of 45 votes. It was the first time in the university's history a Negro had been elected student body president.

Angry students in the crowd shouted that Atkins' victory had been engineered by "a bunch of beatniks".

Atkins Ignores Incident

Atkins, a mild-mannered honor student and speaker pro-tem of the student senate, said he would ignore the incident as "not representing the Indiana University student body."

He received 3,059 votes to 3,014 for Mike Dann of New Castle, Ind., the organized party candidate. The victory was the first in five years for the Independence Party.

Atkins and Dann are juniors. Dann is class president, and Atkins was president of their class as a sophomore.

Three Crosses Burned In Indiana

The Call Kansas City, Mo

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (UPI) — The third cross-burning in Indiana in a week was reported to Indianapolis police early Saturday, April 9.

Fri. 4-15-60

The target was a Negro family who moved into a predominantly-white neighborhood on the north-side.

P. 1.

Mayor Charles Boswell called the incident "disgraceful."

"We'll do everything in our power to apprehend the culprits," he said.

The fiery cross, about six feet tall and three feet wide, was planted in the front yard of the John Christmon home. It was discovered by a neighbor who notified police.

The Call

Authorities said the cross was wrapped in torn clothing and saturated in kerosene or gasoline.

Kansas City, Mo

It was the second such incident since the Chistmons moved into their new home about four months ago. Since that time, they have been harassed by threatening letters and vandalism, authorities said.

Fri. 4-15-60

P. 4.

Student president wins by 45 votes

The Afro-American P. 1

(Special to the AFRO)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Thomas Atkins Jr., 21-year-old junior of Elkhart, Ind., was elected president of the Indiana University student body Thursday by a close margin of 45 votes.

He becomes the first student of color to be named to the coveted post.

The election was angrily protested by about 300 Southern-born students, who paraded around the center of the campus waving Confederate flags and singing "Dixie."

Indiana has an enrollment of 22,033.

* * *

ABOUT SEVEN squads of campus and Bloomington police arrived in time to send the disgruntled students home and stop a threatened hanging in effigy of the new student president.

The segregationists charged that Atkins' victory has been engineered by a "bunch of beatniks."

Atkins, who served as president of the sophomore class last year, along with school officials, shrugged off the demonstration. He said he would nignore the protest as "not representing the Indiana University student body."

Afro-American

Mike Dann of New Castle, Ind., who was Atkins' blond opponent, polled 3,014 votes. He represented the Organized Party. Atkins received 3,059 votes to lead the Independent Party to its first campus victory in five years.

Sat. 4-16-60

THE MALCONTENTS, singing to the tune of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, chanted: "Glory, glory Govenor Faubus, the South shall rise again."

When they approached a girls' dormitory, they were greeted with a barrage of cosmetic bottles, old shoes and other objects forcing them to break ranks.

One of the demonstrators in an obvious attempt to imitate a klan hood, wore a pillow case over his head.

14*20

LEO DOWLING, associate dean of students, expressed belief reports of the uprising were "highly exaggerated."

He said his office had received no reports of any kind from campus guards. As to the assemblage marching on the girls' dormitory, Dowling said Indiana

"It wouldn't be unusual to find 100 men outside Smithwood Hall any night of the week. After all there are 1,000 coeds in there."

The segregationists were also blamed for the burning of a small cross in front of the Alpha Phi Sorority house.

Members of that sorority were blamed by backers of Dann for his loss. They claimed that many of the blonde sorority sisters failed to vote and had they cast their ballots for Dann, Atkins could not have won.

400 at Indiana University Protest Negro's Election

The Pittsburgh Courier

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (ANP) — Police here early Friday broke up a noisy demonstration of some 400 students protesting the election of a Negro, Thomas Atkins Jr., of Elkhart, Ind., as president of the Indiana University student body.

Sat. 4-16-60

14e(1) 1960

IMMANUEL LUTHERAN COLLEGE

Lutherans Close Negro Seminary

Chicago Defender

Uniter Press International

The Lutheran Synodical Conference has voted to close the Immanuel Lutheran College and Seminary at Greensboro, N. C., in what was viewed as a desegregation step.

The college and seminary was largely devoted to training Negro ministers and church workers

"We didn't like to put this on a de-segregation basis, but it could well be interpreted that way," The Rev. James Schaefer, of Milwaukee, a spokesman for the conference, said.

"In view of the development in America, the conference education committee did not feel justified in continuing what was, in effect, a segregated seminary," he added.

Schaefer explained that Negro ministers will be trained in the future at existing seminaries in the North which have heretofore had chiefly white enrollments

trained at seminaries in the North which heretofore have chiefly had white enrollments

Lutherans Close N.C. Seminary, Will Integrate

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date 3-26-60

MILWAUKEE (ANP) — The Lutheran Synodical Conference has voted to close Immanuel Lutheran College and Seminary at Greensboro, N. C.

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I. T. C. PRES. RICHARDSON AWARDS DEGREE TO GRADUATE IN FIRST CLASS

OVER 500 HONOR

Atlanta Daily World

FIRST GRADUATES AT THEOLOGICAL CENTER

Atlanta Ga.

June 5-7-60 14e(1)

A crowd of over 500 came Sunday afternoon, May 15, to the significant outdoor graduation ceremony, honoring the first graduates of the Interdenominational Theological Center. They came also to express faith and enthusiasm for Atlanta's new-est institution for higher learning.

The shadowing trees of Gammon's old campus made a beautiful setting as to the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" the colorful academic procession came down the winding hill road.

Dean Daniel G. Hill of Howard's School of Religion prefaced his address "A Philosopher Discovers ..." with ... tings from "a sis-... a great, new pio-neering institution, training men to be disciples of Christ."

"Man has always engaged in a restless, ceaseless struggle to know God and the ultimate meaning of life," said Dean Hill. He drew on the writings of Tolstoy, telling of the writer's search for God and how finally it was the common people who brought him faith. Dr. Hill spoke also of "the Carpenter of Nazareth, rugged, fearless, compassionate; a man of the masses, ever on the side of the under dog. The creative power of his heart was ever remaking the minds and lives of men, as he built a Kingdom for today."

In discussing the implication of the Christian message for today, the Washington educator called on the young ministers, "Be sure of the validity of our call to serve people; renew it daily. You need constant replenishment of power to practice the presence. Do not let little things obscure your vision of the Divine. Walk constantly with God, on the streets of Montgomery or Tallahasseee or Johannesburg or Atlanta. Stand always for the principles you believe are right, whatever God calls you to do. Your faculty, black men and white men, men of good will, believe in your integrity as they send you forth. Do not lose grasp on God. Say with Tolstoy, "Lord, have mercy on me and save me. Lord, God, teach me."

Music was furnished by ITC Singers and Clark College Singers, directed by Professor J. deKillingsworth. Mrs. M. J. Wynn played the prelude, processional and recessional music.

The following Senior honors and awards were made: The Frank W. Clelland Award to Abraham Davis; the Smith-Taylor Award to Granville A. Hicks; the Mathalathian Award to Charlie J. Johnson; the Faculty award to Mrs. Stephen Nagbe and Ray E. Miller; the James S. and Emma Todd award to Therman Taylor.

President Harry V. Richardson spoke appreciatively of the qualities of the class of '60, of the contributions they had made in their three years and especially in the organizational year of ITC. He thanked them for the 300 dollar gift and announced the formation of the ITC Alumni Association with the following officers from the first class; president, Rufus Wilson; Secretary-treasurer James Arthur Jones; chairman program committee, Raymond T. Gibson; Chairman coordinating committee, Isaac Mullins; Chairman constitution committee, Abraham Davis.

Many alumni and parents of seniors from many states joined the fellowship around the beautifully appointed tables for the President's reception on the lawn. President Richardson recognized Professor and Mrs. Roger S. Guptill. Professor Guptill is retiring after 22 years on the Gammon and later ITC faculty as Professor of Missions.

Jackson State College To Dedicate Three New Buildings

Dr. Jos. H. Jackson, Pres. Nat'l Baptist Convention Will Be Principal Speaker

Jackson State College will formally dedicate three new buildings Sunday, October 23rd with the dedication services beginning at 3:45 p.m. at the College Park Auditorium.

The occasion will also mark the Eighty-third Annual Founders' Day Services, with Dr. J. H. Jackson, President of the National Baptist Convention and Pastor of Chicago's Olivet Baptist Church, as the main speaker. He is an alumnus of the college, having graduated in 1927.

In connection with these events the college officials have planned an Educational Conference to explore the theme, "Education for the Second Half-Century." The Conference will run for two days and will include seminars in science education, humanistic education, teacher education, and adult education

Facilities to be dedicated include the science building which was completed in 1956, the library which was completed in 1959 and the education-language arts building which was completed in 1960.

Participating in the dedication ceremonies will be Mr. Charles D Fair, of Louisville, president of the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning.

14e(1) 1960

JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Scholarships To Total $45,000 At Jarvis College

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Hawkins, Tex. — A total of $45,000 has been set aside at Jarvis Christian College for scholarships for the 1960-61 school year. The announcement was made by Dr. John O. Perpener, vice president of the college, after reviewing a report of the Recruitment and Scholarship Committee stating the request of the various departments concerned. The allocations will be as follows: academic, 23%; work-aid, 45%; and 32% for special ability scholarships including athletics, band, and choir.

The chairman of the Recruitment and Scholarship Committee, T. L. McGill, stated all scholarships shall be granted on the basis of ability, performance (scholarship), citizenship and need. Student ability shall be determined by the score made on the ability test to be administered to all students desiring any scholarship to Jarvis.

Other sources of financial aid to Jarvis students are The National Student Defense Loan and Scholarships from various outside agencies. This year 125 students are participating in the National Defense Student Loan program and receiving scholarships ranging from $50 to $300 each. While the need for scholarship aid is still great, the college administration trys to see that no worthy student is denied an education at Jarvis because of limited financial means.

Moreover, the whole program is geared to attract to the Jarvis campus the most capable and dedicated students that our high schools have to offer. These are the student upon whom our nation and the world must depend for a brighter future.

Clara B. Hargett Leave Large Sum To Texas College

The Louisville Defender
Louisville Ky.

Hawkins, Tex. — Dr. J. O. Perpener, executive vice president of Jarvis College, announced receipt of a check for $11,309.40 from the estate of the late Clara Belle Hargett of Beaver City, Neb.

Thur. 5/26/60

This is the second payment on the bequest received by the college. The executor of the estate, Mr. Frank C. Van Cleaver, informed the college that a residue of $5,000 is being retained, pending the clearance of the Internal Revenue Service as to Federal Income Tax and Federal Estate Tax; and until further order of the court.

Dr. C. A. Johnson

The Pittsburgh Courier

First Negro Heads J.C. Smith Board

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date 6-11-60

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Dr. C. A. Johnson, a retired supervisor of the Columbia, (S. C.) school system, was elected first president of the board of trustees of Johnson C. Smith University at the annual board meeting held here.

Dr. Johnson moved into the presidency as Dr. Walter L. Moser, stated clerk of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh and former president of the board, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Ray S. Hoffman, principal of Lincoln Junior High School in Greensboro, N. C., was elected chairman of the executive committee.

■

VANCE H. CHAVIS, principal of the Lincoln Junior High School in Greensboro, N. C., was elected alumni representative to the board at this meeting.

Dr. Rufus P. Perry, president of the College, conferred degrees on 100 candidates at the 92nd commencement of the Presbyterian institution.

The commencement address was delivered by Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, and Dr. Moser delivered the annual sermon.

—1910-GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY-1960—

American Diplomats Meet

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A conference of chiefs of American diplomatic missions and principal consular officers from North and West Africa have just been concluded in Tangier, Morocco.

The Moroccan meeting, which was held May 30-June 2, was chaired by J. C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

NEWS

Attorneys Say Dismissals Contrary to State Laws

Two dismissed faculty members of Kentucky State College and twelve students expelled last week have appealed their cases to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the college's Board of Regents.

Faculty members fired were Arthur Norman, 31, an assistant professor in the department of education and psychology and Robert E. Boyd, 32, an instructor in the biology and chemistry department.

Atty. Charles W. Anderson, Jr., who with Atty. Harry S. McAlpin, represent the faculty members and students, said the appeals to the Board of Regents and State Superintendent Wendell Butler were based upon their interpretation of state law pertaining to colleges and universities.

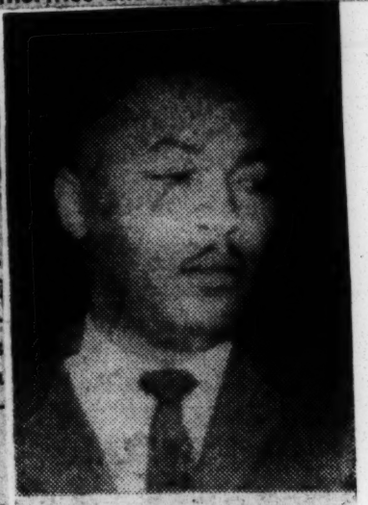
Atty. Anderson said the statute involved was KRS 164-360, paragraph 3, charted in 1956 which relates to the right of appeal. "The law also clearly indicates that faculty members may not be dismissed without a hearing before the Board of Regents," said the Attorney.

Statutes

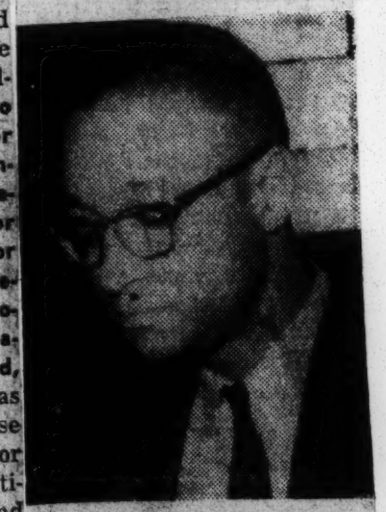
The statute reads: "Each Board of Regents may remove the president of the college, and upon the recommendation of the president may remove any faculty member or employee but **no president or faculty member shall be removed except for incompetency, neglect of or refusal to perform his duty or for immoral conduct. A president or faculty member shall not be removed until after ten days notice in writing, stating the nature of the charges prefered, and after an opportunity has been given him to make defense before the board by counsel or otherwise and introduced testimony which shall be heard and determined by the board.**"

In a letter to Boyd and Norman, date May 1, 1960, President Rufus B. Atwood stated that the administration of the college had evidence of their "participating to the extent of furnishing leadership and advising and counseling with student leaders in the demonstration recently staged on the campus."

The letter advised the two faculty members **"to check out immediately with the proper authorities and that your immediate withdrawal from the campus is required. Henceforth, you are requested to remain off the campus or any other property of the college during any school sessions."**



Robert E. Boyd



Arthur Norman

President Atwood stated in the letter that the instructors would be paid for their unfulfilled contract. Boyd and Norman's contracts will expire June 4, 1960.

Atty. Anderson said that President Atwood's action was "hasty and arbitrary and inconsistent with the laws of the state."

The statute which the attorneys based their appeal for the students is KRS 164-370 which states in part that ". . . .**in every case of suspension or expulsion of a student the person suspended or expelled may appeal to the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents shall prescribe the manner and mode of procedure or appeal.**"

Students expelled were Owen L. Carter, Jr., Edward B. King, Jr., Mary A. Cossey, Samuel H. Bolden, Lester Tripp, Jr., Frank Howard, Lillian Graves, George Mahin, Jerome Williams, J. D. Detwyler and Armanda Hodges.

Attorneys Anderson and McAlpin requested that hearings be held "within the very near future and before the close of the current school year at Kentucky State."

Earlier this week President Atwood made concession to students which many feel would restore a certain amount of peace and harmony to the Frankfort hill top campus.

Among the additional privileges extended the students were (1) additonal campus areas would open to women students, (2) juniors and seniors, who need to, may operate their cars on the campus and (3) longer hours for the snack bar, student union and recreation rooms.

Concessions

What was considered a major concession to the students was a revision of the rule to permit women students to leave the campus without permission from home. The students will also have representation with the faculty on an advisory committee.

General unrest and displeasure at what they termed "rigid campus rules" resulted in mass demonstrations on the campus by students. The demonstrations precipitated the burning down of Bell Gymnasium which cost an estimated $300,000.

Most of the schools 570 students at the predominately Negro college left after the fire. College officials reported this week that 57 per cent of the students had returned.

The officials also stated that most of the grievances of the students were granted because they were trivial in nature. President Atwood was away in Lexington and unavailable for comment.

The Board of Regents have not set a date for the appeal of the students and the dismissed faculty members.

Mayor States He Was Against Trespassing Law

Louisville Defender

Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell revealed this week that he had asked the Board of Aldermen not to pass the controversial "trespassing amendment" to the loitering ordinance because "it would intensify a situation" that he was sorry it existed.

Said the Mayor, "I hope the matter is dead and never brought up. The city didnt' want it and Colonel Matton (the Director of Safety) didn't want it."

"Nobody" Wanted It

Hoblitzell revealed that city prosecutor John Doughtery, who requested the Board of Aldermen to pass the measure, was trying to correct the loitering law which had left out the trespassing section when it was rewritten several years ago.

The Mayor said that Doughtery told him in a letter prior to the meeting of hte Board of Aldermen, that if the proposed change would disrupt "the peace existing in the city, he was against it."

The ordinance in question, if passed, could have possibly made the staging of sit-in demonstration illegal. Bishop E. Ewbank Tucker, echoed the statements of many Louisvillians saying that if the law was passed "Negroes would fill the city jails."

Originally, Doughtery had stated that the law was not created for the purpose of thwarting possible sit-in demonstrations here.

The Mayors remarks came at a meeting of his Advisory Committee on Human Rights at City Hall last Thursday. The committee meeting ended with spokesman asking that they be given some measure of recognition consulted by the Board of Aldermen on matters that involved moral issues and human relations.

Committee Dissatisfied

The committee resolved that "the Mayor Human Relations Committee suggest to the Mayor that he recommend the experience and resources of the Committee to the board of Aldermen when problems of Human Relations that may come up before the body."

Committee members had expressed the belief that the "Board of Aldermen had ignored them and taken a negative attitude in its recent actions by defating the Beckett Human Relations bill and two previously submitted public accommodations ordinances.

Prexy Ousts 12 Students, 3 Faculty at Kentucky State

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

FRANKFORT, Ky.— Dismissal of 12 students and three faculty members was "due to leadership in campus demonstrations in opposing existing rules and regulations and making impossible efficient and orderly operation of the college," Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, said.

Dr. Atwood's difference with on-campus Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) action reportedly dated from the time, recently when Kentucky State students demonstrated in more than 20 downtown restaurants.

A second incident came about when protests against on-campus food led a group of students to purchase $36 worth of edibles. When a table was placed on the campus laden with the food, Ann Hartwell Hunter, dean of women, overturned the table.

One faculty member reported that Dr. Atwood used the sit-in demonstrations as an excuse to be rid of CORE since he had no sympathy for its positive challenges to powers beyond the campus.

Ky. State Prexy Dissents; CORE Blasts Him, Others

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.— Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College issued a violent objection to charges leveled here against him during CORE's 18th annual convention, that he dismissed 12 students and two faculty members without a hearing because of their participation in the CORE movement.

In a wire to the Courier Atwood said:

"Deny emphatically statement regarding me in Associated Press release, St. Louis, July 3, CORE convention. This college recognized CORE same as any other student organization and announced publicly no one would be disciplined for non-violent protests against racial inequality."

"Persons were dismissed here for involvement solely in leadership against the college rules and regulations."

At the same time the organization blasted other leaders for "abdicating their responsibility to their students and our society."

Cited for criticism in CORE's blasts were:

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(1) Rufus Atwood of Kentucky State College, said to have dismissed, without a hearing, 12 student and two faculty members; (2) Felton G. Clark of Southern University for expelling 17 students; (3) George Gore of Florida A&M University for firing Richard Haley only a week after the student council voted Haley "outstanding teacher of the year"; (4) H. C. Trenholm of Alabama State College who expelled nine students and fired one faculty member and (5) Chancellor Harvey Branscombe of Vanderbilt University who expelled Rev. James Lawson.

Federal Court May Hear Faculty Case

Louisville Defender
Thurs 9-1-60
Louisville, Ky.

K.S.C. Regents Uphold Dr. Atwood's Firings

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Attorney Harry S. McAlpin, counsel for the two instructors "relieved" of their positions last May 1 during campus demonstrations at Kentucky State College, revealed this week that "he would take the matter into Federal Court."

ROBERT E. BOYD

ARTHUD NORMAN

The attorney's comments came after the college's Board of Regents upheld President Rufus B. Atwood's dismissal of Robert E. Boyd, 32, instructor in the Department of Chemistry, and Arthur Norman, an assistant professor in the Education and Psychology Department.

The regents at this time also voted to recommend that six of the 12 students expelled at the time of the instructor's dismissal be put on indefinite suspension. They previously upheld Atwood's expulsion of the 12.

McAlpin said that he thought the actions of the regents "was illegal on its face." He said that he would take the decision into Federal Courts since both Norman and Boyd are non-residents.

The attorney added that his decision to take the case of 11 students into Federal court was based on his contention that "their constitutional rights had been violated" by the regents' action.

McAlpin added that apparently the regents had not read the statute governing colleges and universities. "On the face," said the attorney, "all they had done is sustain Atwood's action which was illegal."

Atwood had stated before the regents that he relieved them of their duties for providing leadership that led to the campus demonstrations. The demonstrations were held in protest to college rules.

McAlpin had previously stated that no evidence existed to connect the two instructors with the demonstrations. He stated that the only "evidence" against the men was "hearsay." The attorney contended that they were dismissed because they were members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) then holding sit-ins in Frankfort.

CORE Lashes Atwood For Dismissals

Louisville Defender, Louisville, Ky.

KSC President Asserts Actions Not Related

Thur. 7/7/60, p.1

14e(1)

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) passed a resolution attacking Kentucky State President Rufus B. Atwood and four other college presidents for "abdicating their responsibility" in the current wave of student sit-ins.

Commenitng on Atwood, the resolution said that he "dismissed without a hearing 12 students and two faculty members". CORE said that he and the other four administrators "had failed the students and our society."

CORE commended that actio of many administrators wh have "maintained he freedom their students to participate i this civil rights revolution. The said CORE, deserves our dee est respect and adminration.

Denies Charges

President Atwood denied th charges bought by CORE fro his office in Frankfort.

The administrator said tha the "action taken by the colleg against the students had n bearing on whether they wer affiliated with CORE. The col lege has helped CORE previous ly said Atwood.

President Atwood said that he had a letter in his files written by CORE" commending Kentuc ky State College administration and himself" for their stand with the organization.

Acknowledging CORE activity in the city of Frankfort, Presi dent Atwood stated that there was no "issue of racial equality in the snack bar and cafeteria on the campus of the college."

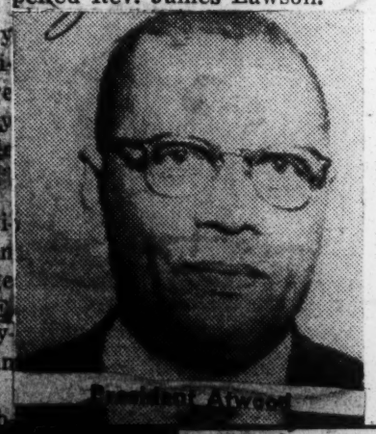
"All dismissals," said Presi dent Atwood," were based on leadership against the college and nothing to do with CORE. The college did not punish any body because they were in CORE," he said.

"My administration and I ob served that the techniques which were taught by the offenders were used against the college." President added that there were some 80 members of the organization who returned to college to finish the school year.

Learned Later

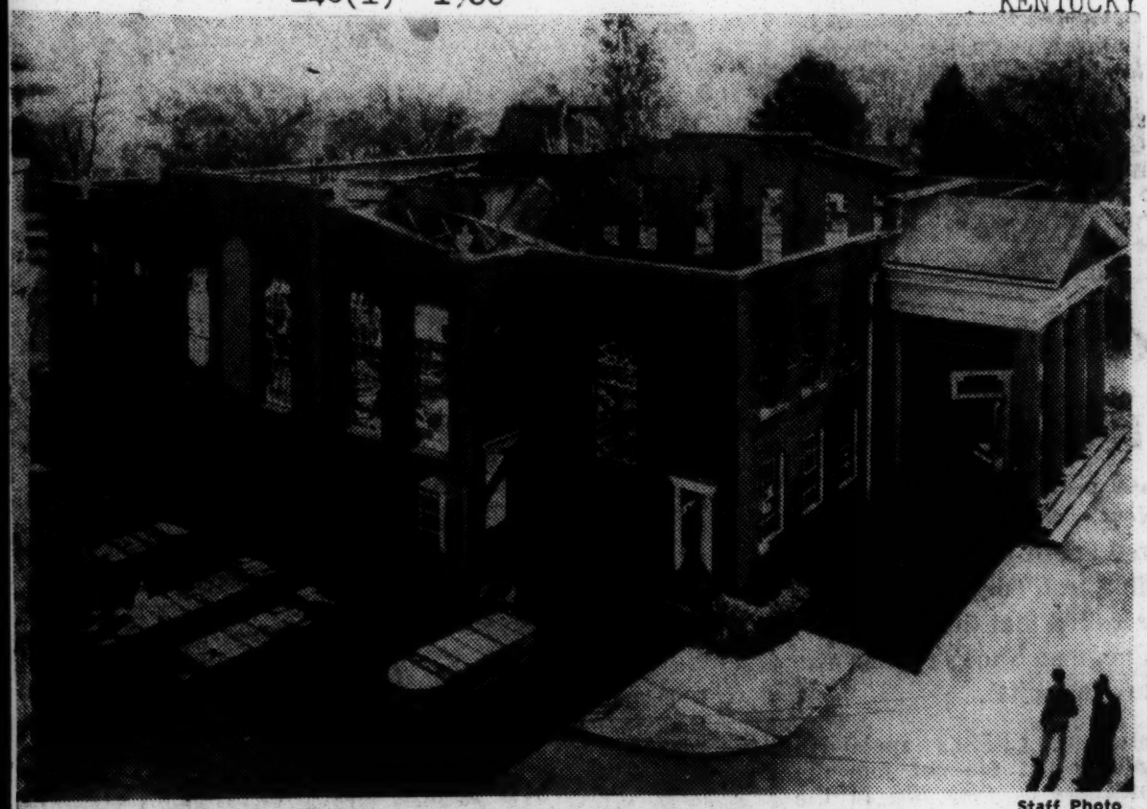
President stated that he had never seen an official list of CORE members of the campus. "After the dismissals," he said, "I then learned that some were members of CORE and some were not.

The other school administrators coming under CORE fire were: Felton G. Clark of Southern University who expelled 17 students; George Gore of Florida A&M, who fired Instructor Richard Haley, H C. Trenholm of Alabama State College, who expelled nine students and fired one faculty member and Chancellor Harvey Branscombe of Vanderbilt University who expelled Rev. James Lawson.



President Atwood

14e(1) 1960



Staff Photo

ONLY WALLS REMAIN . . . Bright sunlight shines through the burned hulk of the Kentucky State College gymnasium at Frankfort, destroyed by an early-morning fire yesterday.

The Courier Journal
Louisville Ky.

Arson Possible In Fire Gutting Kentucky State's Gymnasium

Jus. 5-3-60

Many Students Leaving After Unrest In Dorms

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., May 2.—Unrest and uncertainty gripped the campus of Kentucky State College here Monday after an early-morning fire of mysterious origin destroyed $127,000 Bell Gymnasium.

Arson is suspected. William J. Young, chief arson inspector of the State Department of Public Safety, is investigating.

Mayor Paul Judd said City police would guard the campus of the once all-Negro school Monday night, lest fires break out in other buildings.

Insurance Is Held

The gymnasium loss, covered by $95,000 of insurance, climaxed four days of exploding pressures on two fronts.

First, students had been in rebellion against what they called overly harsh discipline imposed by the administration of Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, college president.

Second, activities of the Congress of Racial Equality led to its ban from the campus last Friday, followed by the expulsion Sunday of 12 students and release of two teachers from all duty.

All classes were held Monday, but attendance fell about half. Scores of students left for home. Others loitered on the sunny campus, waiting for parents to come and get them, or to send money for fare back home.

Dr. Atwood said it is his firm intention to keep the college open for those who want to continue classes, particularly seniors who will be graduated May 29.

Upperclassmen comprised most of those at academic work Monday. The exodus to home was confined principally to freshmen and sophomore girls. It was the feeling of r. Atwood and his staff that most will return in a few days.

Explosion Reported

The fire was discovered about 1 a.m. Witnesses said it seemed to flare up all at once, with a sharp explosion inside the building. Only the walls were left standing, and these are cracked and out of line in many places.

Unburned primary flooring near the front entrance plainly shows a pattern of charring. This pattern suggests that gasoline was poured from the spout of a can by someone walking. There were splotches where the primary floor had charred, while the subfloor under it remained undamaged.

Others Sleep In Cars

The gymnasium housed the physical education department. It afforded a court for basketball, an auditorium seating 1,500, and complete stage facilities. It was built in 1931, in Dr. Atwood's first year as president.

An hysteria against fire seemed to have swept the campus sometime Sunday. Mayor Judd said City police were called several times before nightfall, to quell small disturbances and general unrest.

Beginning at 7 p.m., however, Mayor Judd said the City force answered a series of fire calls, in wastebaskets principally. A general disturbance at one of the men's dormitories caused Dr. Atwood to take City police with him to quell it. Throwing pop bottles was the principal violence.

Many students in position to do so left Sunday afternoon and early in the night. Others went to sleep in their cars, fearful of being trapped in a dormitory fire. This fear was engendered by stories still lingering on the campus of how several girls were burned to death when fire destroyed a frame dormitory at the school in 1927.

New Building Planned

Before the Supreme Court's 1955 ban against racial segregation in public education in the South, Kentucky State College was the senior institution of higher public education for Negroes in this state. It was established in 1886, and has been a land-grant college since 1893.

Technically, K.S.C. has been integrated in the sense that its own students would have been accepted at any of the white public colleges, and white students can enter K.S.C. In practice, however, K.S.C. continues primarily for Negroes. Of the normal enrollment of 611, from 35 to 40 per cent are from other states.

The $4,200,000 plant of K.S.C. is on a scenic 60-acre campus. The State supports it on parity with the four other colleges at Morehead, Richmond, Bowling Green, and Murray. A library is the newest addition, a fine-arts building is planned, as well as renovation of Hume Hall into an administration center.

5-3-60

Appraisals Vary

State support this fiscal year amounts to $626,060. It will rise to $697,600 beginning July 1, and to $829,390 the year beginning July 1, 1961.

An appraisal of the current crisis at K.S.C. cannot be drawn from any one source. There are as many stories as there are people who will talk about it.

But from the composite of what they all say, plus the sequence of certain events, this appears to be the broadest summary possible:

Two sets of pressures met and collided on the campus. These pressures are now overlapped and interlocked so that it is hard to tell one from the other. But they seem to have started separately, at different times, and for different reasons.

Demonstrations Wanted

The principle of C.O.R.E.—that is, a striving for racial equality through nonviolence—came to the campus perhaps as early as February. Devotees then wanted to demonstrate in the pattern being set elsewhere, that is, by sit-ins at food counters.

But the legislature then was in session. Older heads on the campus, wise to the fiscal disadvantage of making white legislators angry, prevailed upon younger heads to postpone sit-ins. The older heads prevailed for the time being.

Meanwhile, workshops were held in sit-in techniques. C.O.R.E. was officially recognized by the college administration on April 6. A few days later, the first actual demonstration occurred without incident. Of white counters visited, three granted service, the rest refused.

Mayor Enters Picture

Mayor Judd stepped into the situation. His proposal to negotiate was accepted. The restaurant people agreed to appoint a committee of seven to meet with a like committee from C.O.R.E. The meeting was set for Tuesday afternoon, but is unlikely to occur in view of intervening developments.

There the C.O.R.E. situation rests as one pressure, formed at one time, and for one purpose.

Old-fashioned discipline—the kind Dr. Atwood says parents and alumni want—prevails on the campus. Students smart particularly under two regulations.

Longer Hours Sought

First, students are not allowed to keep automobiles on the campus unless they can prove a bona fide need for them.

Second, girls are subject to virtually no unchaperoned freedom after dark, especially where dances and other social functions are involved.

Other restrictions were galling, too. For example, honky-tonks are off limits to students. They cannot make unrestricted off-campus visits. They think longer hours should be set for both the library and recreation facilities of the student-union building.

Some weeks ago — perhaps two months ago — these rumblings of discontent began to blend together. The college administration heard it, took stock of it, and prepared to meet it halfway with some cautious reform.

Older Heads Prevail

But, again, older heads prevailed and the timing was delayed. The delay was geared to this situation:

The student council does not serve the full academic year. The council for 1959-60, for example, served until the last month. It then was succeeded by a new council which holds power for all but the last month of the 1960-61 term.

The college administration wanted to negotiate reforms, not with the old council going out, but with the new council that just now is coming in—the council that will be in power the first eight months of the next term.

And there the discipline situation rests as one pressure, formed at one time, and for one purpose.

Pressures Appear Openly

The two pressures may have

Staff Photo

TWISTED FIRE PATTERN . . . Roof Trusses lie dumped amid other ruins in Kentucky State College's fire-gutted gymnasium at Frankfort. At left are remains of seat supports.

merged. It can be said with certainty, however, that they appeared openly for the first time last Thursday.

On that day, students both in and out of C.O.R.E. boycotted the snack bar and the cafeteria. They did so, it was explained, as a demonstration for better food.

The next day, Friday, they got food as usual, but either dumped it out of their trays, or returned it to the counter uneaten. Among other events were:

1. Students chipped in $36 for a picnic lunch, which they were eating al fresco when Mrs. Ann Hunter, dean of students, walked up and overturned the table.

2. The board of regents met hurriedly on the campus, gave Dr. Atwood and his administration a vote of confidence, and instructed him to warn that further demonstrations would lead to expulsion.

3. Dr. Atwood so warned the student body at a convocation. He told them disturbances must cease, that leadership of future disturbances would be expelled whether the leaders be adherents of C.O.R.E. or any other organization.

4. Dr. Atwood withdrew campus recognition of the Frankfort chapter of C.O.R.E.

5. Generally, he warned that continued disturbances might compel the college to close for the rest of this term, an act that conceivably could lead to discontinuance of K.S.C. as an educational institution.

The next day, Saturday, only seniors patronized the cafeteria. Vague plans were announced for a march Sunday to the front steps of the State Capitol for religious services.

March Fails To Come Off

But this march never came off. Early in the afternoon, letters of expulsion were handed personally to the 12 students. About the same time, a notice went upon the bulletin boards that participants in future demonstrations on the campus would be expelled.

Somehow or other, this notice seemed to create the impression the proposed march to the Capitol would be grounds for expulsion, although it specified only the campus.

Monday, of course, came the $127,000 fire.

What Other Papers Say —

Dr. Atwood Needs Public Support

(State Journal)

The fire at Bell Gymnasium Sunday night at Kentucky State College has caused regrettable turmoil at the institution.

Monday and Monday afternoon many of the students were packing up and going home. This action is for mixed causes according to the best information the State Journal could get. Some are leaving in sympathy with the cause of some who were expelled because of their activity in the Congress of Racial Equality movement here.

Some of the students were called home by their parents until the seething emotion exhibited has died down. Others are leaving out of fear—fear of what we don't know, but they told a State Journal reporter they were afraid to stay.

Let it be made plain and clear here that the entire episode and others leading up to it have been strictly campus affairs. The students have been treated fairly by the business and townspeople of Frankfort. Even during their sitdown efforts in Frankfort, no store owner or manager has mistreated any of them, and no threats have been made.

Dr. R. B. Atwood Saturday put the campus and state buildings there off limits to meetings of the CORE. It is our considered opinion that he acted wisely. The meeting there some weeks ago led by Holt, the national CORE organizer from New York, and televised on the Chet Huntley program certainly didn't bring any credit to the school nor did it aid the cause of the Negroes.

Holt in his vehemence in instructing the young people made one statement—"You've got to forget about democracy"—that is against all of the principles of understanding of all men. He gave this information in telling how to organize the sit-ins.

Holt told the young Negroes that they had to follow the instructions of the group leaders regardless. That's when he told them they had to forget about democracy.

Bill Young, chief of the Arson Bureau of the Department of Public Safety, said there are indications fire was set to the building. The unusual charred pattern of timbers and the flashtype fire are reasons given for his belief of arson.

Too, the Frankfort Fire Department received an ananymous call Sunday night before the fire. The voice said, "get ready." At least five fires were set in wastebaskets in dormitories. These fires were extinguished by students.

Our concern is not for the damage to the institution alone, but for the damage done to the careers of some of the young students. Some will lose valuable school time that they will need so much in their future lives. Some may never return.

No one knows the trials and tribulations that Dr. Atwood has gone through within the past several weeks, but is our studied opinion that he has had many and that he has done everything within his power to cope with a situation that has been led by impatient youths. These youths probably had signals called for them from higher up, and probably from outside the college and even outside of the state.

Gov. Combs, trustees of the college and all citizens of Frankfort should exert all the influence and persuasion they can to get the children back in school and to their normal routine.

Dr. Atwood certainly needs the support and encouragement from all. Sympathetic understanding can mean a lot to him at this crucial time.

"Will Open Tea Room When Right" Kaufman

The Louisville Defender

ROY GARDNER, vice president of Kaufman-Strauss department mant store, confers with CORE leaders during Monday evening demonstration against the store's discrimination in their tea room.

Store Is Scene Of Weekend Demonstrations

Roy Gardner, vice-president of the Kaufman-Strauss department store, this week told a spokesman for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) that the store's tea room "would not be opened to Negroes until we think it is right."

The store was the scene of two demonstrations sponsored by CORE over the week-end against the store's policy of discrimination against Negroes in the tea room.

The first demonstration, designed as a test of store's policy, came Saturday after a school for sit-ins at hte Emmanuel Baptist Church conducted by Len Holt of Norfolk, Virginia, CORE Field Secretary.

Not Served

The group which included AMEZ Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, the Rev. M. M. Perdue and several members of the CORE youth council and Holt left the Charl-Mont rsetaurant after being told by a hostess present that they would not be served.

The entrance to the tea room is barred by a hooked chain. The hostess has the responsibility of admitting and seating restaurant customers.

On Monday, another group representing the CORE Youth Council and headed by David West, visited the Fourth Street Store. The group, mainly high school students, entered the store to purchase merchandise while West conferred with Roy Gardner, Kaufman-Strauss's vice president.

The students, after selecting their merchandise, asked the sales personnel if they could be served in the tea room. Invariably the answer was that they didn't know and they were referred to the personnel director, floor manager or other persons. The students then said that they ing the items if they were discriminated against.

Gardner told West that he didn't htink he represented the majority of the Negro people of Louisville. "I have met with several groups of responsible Negro citzens here," said Gardner to West,' and I don't think you are authorized to speak for the people of htis community."

Against Segregation

Gardner said that he personally was against segregation but "what he stood for personally and what he must do for the good of the company was a different matter."

Gardner told West that Kaufman-Strauss had been a friend to the Negro. West retorted that if the store was a friend "why not show it in ending segregation in the tea room. Gardner said that it may be, but he didn't think now was the time for such a move.

Gardner further stated that he didn't want to be forced to make a decision for or against segregation at the store. When reminded by West that a denial of access to the tea room by Negroes was a decision against them, Gardner replied, "in substance, I suppose it is."

The demonstrations were preceded by a public Mass Meeting Friday night, at Emanuel Baptist Church by the Citizens for Peaceful Integration. Bishop Tucker and Holt were principal speakers.

Stage mass walkout after expulsions

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-14-60

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

FRANKFORT, Ky. — They are leaving just as fast as they can be hauled off—two thirds of the student body have left already and more are still going.

"They are leaving in protest of the expulsion of 12 students leaders and two faculty members."

Speaking to the AFRO from strife - torn Kentucky State College was one of the two faculty members dismissed by Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State President.

Arthur Norman, psychology instructor, said he and Robert Boyd, chemistry instructor, received notice of their dismissal on Sunday afternoon through a messenger for the president.

Mr. Boyd said: "The dismissal of us, and the students, was timed to stop a peaceful prayer demonstration the student body had planned at the state capitol in Frankfort to protest segregation. The dismissals did have this effect—the prayer march never came off."

Late Sunday night, however Bell Gymnasium was burned to the ground. Both police and college authorities said there was definite evidence of arson.

Although some student leaders were quizzed about the fire, none was held. Police theorized that the job was far too professional to have been done by a student.

* * *

AT JUST ABOUT the time of the fire, word of the dismissals had spread around the campus. Students started leaving immediately. On Monday morning, the main exodus occurred as parents came to take their children home. By noon, well over half of the college's 600 students had gone.

In his letter notifying them of dismissal, Dr. Atwood wrote "evidence recently presented to the administration has convinced the administration that you are participating in the student protest against campus regulations to the extent of furnishing leadership, advising and counseling."

The letter continued that "such conduct on the part of a faculty member who is charged with responsibility for enforcing regulations of the college can neither be ignored nor countenanced.

"For this reason, the administration deems it advisable to relieve you of any further teaching duties."

The instructors were told to check out, leave the campus immediately and stay off the campus.

* * *

OF THE ACCUSATION, Mr Norman said: "There is absolutely no truth to the charges and he (Dr. Atwood) knows it full well. Many believe he is using this as an excuse to remove CORE (the Congress on Racial Equality) from the community."

The students' on-campus protest, referred to in the letter, was for better food in the cafeteria and against the following regulations:

Women students must have parental permission for each time they wish to leave the campus. They want this changed to one parental letter per year authorizing absences.

Women students also want to leave campus dances when they get ready rather than wait for chaperones; they want also to go where they wish after such dances instead of being forced to return to their dormitories.

The students also want college restrictions on automobiles relaxed.

* * *

THE STUDENT protest reached its highest point last Friday when, after a boycott of the campus grill and dining hall, the students entered the dining hall for breakfast and dumped the food they were served into garbage cans.

Dr. Atwood acted swiftly. He said that some of the same students that were leaders in the CORE protests were also ringleaders of the campus protest. He withdrew college recognition from the campus CORE chapter.

He denied that the sudden demonstration against segregation in downtown eating places had anything to do with ousting the CORE chapter.

He followed the CORE ouster up with the dismissal of the two teachers and suspension of 12 students.

The students were identified as Lester Tripp, Samuel H. Bolden, Olen Carter, J. D. Detwyler, Frank Howard, Edward King, George Mahin, Jerome Williams and Misses Mary Cossey, Lillian Graves, Amanda Hodges and Marlene Tentman.

* * *

OF CORE ITSELF, Dr. Atwood told the AFRO Saturday:

"I have nothing but compliments for the real, devoted CORE people but there are some others who are proselyting CORE tactics to arrive at goals they have set for themselves."

Mr. Norman, a Howard University graduate in his

first year on the Kentucky State faculty, said however:

"The campus protest had nothing to do with CORE. CORE is not interested. CORE is interested in the larger picture — removing the evils of segregation through non-violent means.

"Dr. Atwood is making a false accusation and has no evidence at all to support it."

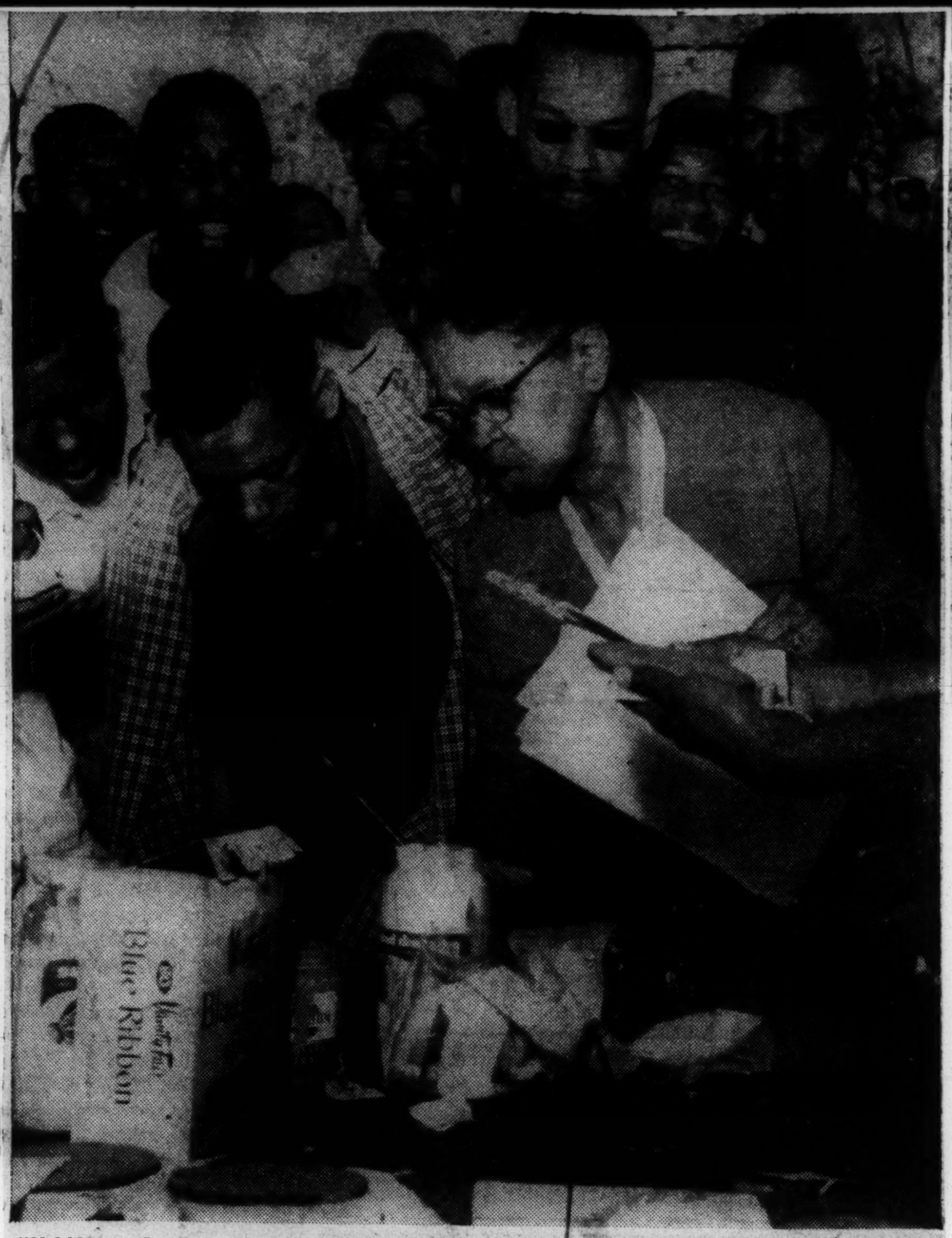
Of the manner of his dismissal, Mr. Norman said: "He did not call us in. There was no hearing. He just summarily sent these letters."

"It is a tremendous tragedy," he concluded. "Dr. Atwood is supposed to lead students in the democratic ideal and obviously he doesn't know anything about democracy."

IN TALKING with the AFRO on Saturday, Dr. Atwood had spoken proudly over he fact that Kentucky State College is integrated, there being about 35 white students and that public swimming pools, golf courses, Boy and Girl Scouts and other recreational facilities in Frankfort are integrated.

He said that when the CORE chapter formed on campus, he applauded it and when the group demonstrated in Frankfort last month "three or four restaurants immediately opened their doors to them and served them."

Concerning the students, on-campus grievances, he said that the Student Council and faculty committee had been discussing the issues and, before the demonstrations started, were "nearing common ground" whereby some of them could be solved.



"SLAM . . . Bam, on the ground your food goes", as the Kentucky State College Dean of Women, Ann Hunter, (center) over table which held students self financed food, during mass boycott of the cafeteria.

TWO INSTRUCTORS FIRED
12 STUDENTS EXPELLED

Mass Demonstrations, Mass Exodus, and *Mass Confusion* exploded with an early morning fire that destroyed the $127,000 Bell Gymnasium, on the Kentucky State College's Campus, as student disorder reigned the campus in the midst of varied pressures between faculty and student body.

began an independent movement for another cause, were coagulated together in the Administrations' attempt to quell the disturbance. But the result was a Mass Exodus by students as they left the campus abruptly.

Movement

While CORE, an organization seeking racial equality through passive resistance and nonviolence, was endeavoring to achieve integration with Frankfort restaurant owners, their movement was being stymied by school President Atwood's withdrawal of campus recogniztion of the organization and the immediate expelling of 11 CORE students and the firing two CORE faculty members.

The other student group, self organized and disciplined boycotters, who protested against campus regulations, was seeking action on 26 proposed grievances, None of which was granted.

Overlapping and interlocking into an explosive situation were the activities of two student groups and the resulting administrative action.

Follow-up stories and additional picture coverage on page 5.

Both student movements, one, the demonstrators, started separately with a separate cause and the other, CORE, which

THIS IS THE NEW LIBRARY AT KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

Combs To Speak At Dedication Of Blazer Library Next Sunday

Special to The Courier-Journal

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28.—Governor Combs will speak at Kentucky State College at 4 p.m. (C.D.T.) next Sunday when the school dedicates its new Paul G. Blazer Library.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the college, will preside at the dedication. The library is the 12th building erected during his administration.

Viewed from the main road through the grounds the building is poised on a bluff. To help keep the illusion of lofty space, the main floor of the building was cantilevered out from the basement walls so that it would appear to be "floating."

An area of blue color was added to enhance this feeling and the principal masses of brick and stone, tying in with the colors and materials of the other buildings, were banded all around with aluminum facias.

All of the incidental arrangements and facilities which go to make up the modern college library have been provided, including large open-floor area, with easily accessable stack areas and "browsing room" as well as rooms for film projection, processing, special collections, and record listening booths.

Gym Fire Held Part Of Move To Shut School

Police Indicate Cafeteria Was Next On Arson List; Nightly Vigil To Continue

By PAUL R. JORDAN
Associated Press Writer

Frankfort, Ky., May 3.—State investigators said Tuesday that burning of the Kentucky State College gymnasium was a clear-cut case of arson with the reported purpose of closing the institution.

Capt. Charles Young said State police had reason to believe arsonists plotted the fire two weeks ago and planned next to burn the school's cafeteria.

Four Given Lie Tests

The reported purpose of such a campaign, he added, was to create enough trouble to close the college.

City and State police will continue nightly checks of the campus, authorities said.

Since the gymnasium burned early Monday morning, four students have undergone State police lie-detector tests.

Only one of them, Young said, showed signs of knowing about the gymnasium-fire plan, although he did not implicate himself.

Bill Young, chief arson investigator, said an unusual charred pattern on the gymnasium floor and statements by witnesses left no doubt the blaze was of an incendiary origin.

He also said the questioning led to a student suspect who will be asked to take a lie test, probably Wednesday.

Few Students In Classes

Meanwhile, peace and quiet were restored to the college campus which, for the past week, has been the scene of student demonstrations against President R. B. Atwood and certain disciplinary rules.

Classes resumed with only a handful of students. A spokesman said 107 students showed up for breakfast while others chose not to eat.

The students, many from out of state, began leaving Monday in the wake of the fire and other unrest. The spokesman said most of those who left were girls.

College authorities expect the students to return within a few days.

12 Students Expelled

The gymnasium fire climaxed a series of student uprisings that included a boycott of the college cafeteria. Two teachers were fired and 12 students were expelled.

One of the dismissed teachers, Arthur Norman, has maintained he and he others were ousted because of their work in the Congress of Racial Equality, whose local chapter has used the college for workshops on methods for achieving peaceful integration.

Robert E. Boyd, the other ousted Kentucky State teacher, issued this statement:

"I want to go on record also as saying the charges against us are false. There were no hearings. . . . We weren't even given a chance to defend ourselves. . . ." In my mind, Dr. Atwood simply took advantage of the campus disturbance to oust C.O.R.E. from Kentucky State College."

CORE has been conducting sit-in demonstrations at public places serving only whites in Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville.

Bans Use Of Campus

At the height of the demonstrations, Dr. Atwood blamed C.O.R.E. and announced the organization could no longer use the campus for its activities.

In a statement Tuesday, Lester Tripp, 24, a freshman from Brooklyn and one of the students expelled, said Atwood's accusations were untrue. Tripp, president of the C.O.R.E. chapter here, said Dr. Atwood's action had paralyzed efforts to bring about an end to racial discrimination in restaurants in Frankfort.

The expulsion of students, Tripp added, "is an expression that President Atwood does not care whether or not equal rights are obtained for Negro citizens in the Frankfort community."

Meeting Scheduled

Tripp commented after he and Sam Bolden met with a negotiating committee of restaurant operators.

Tripp said it was the general feeling of the restaurant committee that nothing can be done about integrating the capital's 70 food-handling establishments until the campus situation calms down.

The restaurant committee agreed to hold another meeting later, Tripp said.

'Some Can't Afford It'

Gerald Johnson, 18, Kentucky State freshman from New York City, issued this statement about his leaving school:

"The reason I left is because everyone up there said they'd leave if anyone got expelled. . . . Most of the students who are left up there are on scholarship.

"It's not really that the people left are afraid to leave; it's that they can't afford to. Their parents don't want them to leave now, and they think that the best way to get back at the school it just not to come back next semester."

Teachers Fired, Pupils Expelled

Journal and Buide

Kentucky State Gym Burns; Arson Seen

Norfolk Va.

Sat. 5-7-60

United Press International

FRANKFORT, Ky. Fire destroyed Bell Gymnasium on the campus of Kentucky State college, scene of conflicts between the faculty and students, early Monday and a fire department official said there was "definite" evidence of arson.

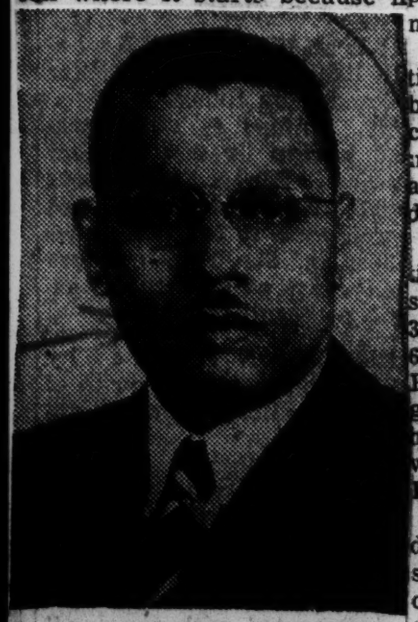
14 col

The gymnasium on the campus was destroyed by the fire which broke out shortly before 1 a.m. E.S.T. and left only a charred shell of the structure with only its brick walls and stone pillars still standing.

FRANKFORT Police Chief Bernard Carter said there was "definite" evidence of arson.

He said "In a building of this type it would not burn all over at once this way. In a fire of natural origin, you can tell where it starts because if it starts in some corner it will burn everything out right there before it spreads."

The college's president, Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, involved in a controversy with students and leaders of the local Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) group which led to the dismissal of two teachers and the expulsion of 12 students Sunday, replied "we all suspect it" when asked about the possibility of arson.



DR. RUFUS B. ATWOOD
Suspects Arson

Probe Fire At Ky. College; Oust 13

Chicago Defender

Sat. 5-14-60

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Attendance neared the 50 per cent mark Thursday at Kentucky State college as many of the students who left after fire destroyed the gymnasium last week and 13 students were expelled and two instructors dismissed.

Kentucky state police continued their investigation of the blaze which both police and college officials said was almost certainly the work of an arsonist who hoped to close down the school.

William Goodwin, public relations director for the college, said attendance sank to about 30 per cent of the more than 600 enrolled last Monday when President Rufus B. Atwood gave students permission to go home. Goodwin said attendance was near the 300 mark.

FIRE FOLLOWED

The fire followed a week of distrubances on the campus as students protested what they considered excessively strict campus regulations.

Atwood took the position the campus disturbances were linked with the organization of a local chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), which staged several demonstrations in downtown Frankfort against segregation of public eating places.

According to Miss Wilma Logan a junior of East Chicago, Ind. and one of the students who has not returned to school, they voted at a mass meeting held Thursday, April 26, to withdraw if one student was expelled for taking part in the demonstrations since there was no leader.

STARTED SPONTANENOUS

Miss Logan denied that CORE was responsible for the demonstrations but that they started spontanenous. She said that the 13 students who were expelled have already seen a lawyer in preparation to suing Kentucky State college.

Of the 12 students expelled one Mary Cossey also of East Chicago, was expelled. She is a member of CORE and appeared recently on Chet Huntley's Sunday morning program "Outlook" and was one of the delegates to the student sit-in leaders conference in Raleigh, N. C.

Nearly All Students Back At Kentucky State College

The Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky

Sun. 5-10-60

570 Out Of 588 Heed Ultimatum After Walkout

By The Associated Press

Frankfort, Ky., May 9.—Classes resumed with almost 100 per cent attendance Monday at Kentucky State College, scene of student unrest the past two weeks.

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A spokesman for the predominantly Negro college said 570 of 588 students were on the campus, meaning they beat the deadline for returning and will get credit for the current semester.

Originally, the college had 611 students. But the school's executive council expelled 12 after student demonstrations. Others dropped out when fire destroyed the campus gymnasium.

The expelled students have until Wednesday to appeal their dismissals to the college's board of regents.

One Request So Far

The board chairman,, Superintendent of Public Instruction Wendell Butler, said only one request has been made for such a hearing. He said he understood, however, other appeals will be requested before Wednesday.

Butler also said he will ask the attorney general's opinion on whether two teachers—fired at the same time of the expulsions—are entitled to a board hearing. If not, their only appeal would be to the courts.

Kentucky State College President R. B. Atwood announced Friday the students who left the campus had until Monday to return or lose credit for the semester work.

At the same time, he said certain college regulations had been relaxed by agreement with the student council.

RULES MODIFIED . . . Rufus Slaton, left, Madisonville, president of the Kentucky State College student council, and Dr. R. B. Atwood, college president, shake hands after conference at which the college's rules for students were modified.

14e(1) 1960

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

State College Ousts 14 In Boycotts

Rules Opposition Charged, But Fired Teacher Blames Participation In C.O.R.E.

By The Associated Press

Frankfort, Ky., May 1.—Kentucky State College dismissed two teachers and expelled 12 students Sunday, charging they fomented student opposition to student regulations.

But one of the teachers said the real reason was the group's activities in the Congress of Racial Equality.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the predominantly Negro college, said he did not know which of the students were members of C.O.R.E.

He said they were expelled by the school's executive council for leading or taking part in student demonstrations last week. Students boycotted the campus snack bar and cafeteria two days to back up demands for more privileges and better food.

Says 2 Were Leaders

Atwood said he dismissed Arthur Norman, 31, assistant professor in the department of education and psychology, and Robert E. Boyd, 32, instructor in the departments of biology and chemistry.

He said an investigation convinced him they furnished leadership for the demonstrators.

Norman said he, Boyd, and the 12 students had not taken part in the demonstrations. He said all are members of the C.O.R.E. chapter here. C.O.R.E. has organized sit-in demonstrations here and in other cities, mainly to protest racially segregated lunch counters.

Norman, who is from Philadelphia and holds bachelor and master's degrees from Howard University, called the school action incredible, but said the administration had warned against C.O.R.E. work.

Atwood Called 'Dictatorial'

He said Atwood had intimidated students and said the expulsions were "typical of his dictatorial way." Norman said none of the students or teachers was given a hearing.

Boyd, from Johnson City, Tenn., was not available for comment, nor were any of the students.

All were ordered to leave immediately. The teachers will be paid through the term of their contracts—June 4. Both have been teaching here only since last September.

The students may appeal their explusion to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wendell Butler, chairman of the school's board of regents.

Court Action Weighed

The teachers only appeal would apparently be to the courts. Norman said he would have no comment on this possibility until talking with his attorney.

Expelled students were:

Samuel H. Bolden, 20, New York City; Owen L. Carter, 22, Newport; Mary A. Cossey, 25, East Chicago, Ind.; Jay D. Detweyler, 21, Lynch; Lillian Graves, 18, Brooklyn; Amanda Hodges, 17, Indianapolis.

March Doesn't Come Off

Frank T. Howard, 27, Miami; Edward D. King, 20, North Pelham, N. Y.; George F. Mahin, 18, of 4311 Winnrose Way, Louisville; Marlene E. Tentman, 27, Coxton; Lester Tripp, Jr., 24, Brooklyn, and Jerome L. William, 19, Fort Knox.

C.O.R.E. spokesmen had said earlier that about 400 to 500 persons would take part in a prayer pilgrimage Sunday from the college campus to the steps of the State Capitol. However, State and City police said the march failed to materialize.

Arson thought cause of fire leveling gym

By The Associated Press

Fire early today destroyed the gymnasium of Kentucky State College at Frankfort, where student demonstrations had harassed the faculty the past four days.

The school yesterday dismissed two teachers and expelled 12 students, all Negroes, for fomenting student opposition to school regulations.

The fire raged through the 29-year-old gymnasium at 1:20 a.m. today.

Asked if he thought there was any connection between the dismissals and the fire, the president, Dr. R. B. Atwood, replied: "I don't know. It looks probably like there is." He declined to elaborate, but said the state fire marshal's arson team was called in to investigate.

THE TEACHERS and students are members of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), an organization that has staged numerous sit-ins to protest racial segregation. Several demonstrations have taken place at Frankfort and Lexington, Ky.

A member of the state police arson squad said a preliminary check disclosed an unusual charred pattern on the gymnasium floor.

"It indicates something flammable might have been used to start the blaze," said Investigator Bill Young. "This is strictly a preliminary opinion."

The blaze broke out in the gymnasium several hours after five small trash can fires were reported in student dormitories. They were extinguished quickly without major damage.

No students were quartered in the gymnasium.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a guard at the predominantly Negro college, said he was called to the gymnasium by a student who discovered the fire.

"It was similar to an explosion. It flashed up, burned a while, and then went right up in flames."

The brick structure, built in 1931, was valued at $107,112. Only the walls were left standing.

Demonstrations started at the school last week, with boycotts of the campus snack bar and cafeteria.

Last Friday, Dr. Atwood warned the students that unless such demonstrations ceased, the school might be forced to close for the rest of the year.

R. B. Atwood also threatened to close the school when student demonstrators demanded relaxed curfew hours and more campus liberties at the college in Frankfort.

The demonstrating was halted abruptly but students cried "No, no," when Atwood withdrew official college recognition of the Frankfort chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, sponsor of lunch counter sit-down protests.

New sit-down demonstrations were staged at Savannah, Ga., Austin, Tex., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Seven were arrested for unlawful assembly at a Savannah store but there were no arrests in the half dozen Austin demonstrations or the four at Chattanooga. At Concord, N.C., four Negro demonstrators were fined $25 for trespassing.

IKE HAILS HIRINGS

In Washington, President Eisenhower's committee on government contracts hailed the hiring of two Negro building craftsmen on construction jobs as a breakthrough against racial prejudice in the nation's capital.

Parents and guardians of 161 Negro children in Durham, N.C., asked a federal court order directing the school board to operate schools on a non-racial basis.

North Carolina's Gov. Luther Hodges stoutly defended his state's pupil assignment solution to the school problem. He told a statewide television audience that North Carolina's approach has proved itself "during a time when the course followed in some other states was producing turmoil, tragedy and most ironical of all, resulted in bringing about more racial integration than has ever been the case in North Carolina."

The Mississippi Legislature passed several new bills, providing fines up to $500 and jail terms of up to six months, aimed at Negro sit-down demonstrators and pickets.

A cross was burned on the lawn of Helen Reich, assistant director of student affairs at the State University of Iowa. Her office has been instrumental in removing racial restrictions from the constitutions of several fraternities.

Negro College Head Smashes Sit-In Move

Threatens To Expel Demonstraters As CORE Unit Busted

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The president of a predominantly Negro college in Kentucky has threatened to expel any students who take part in further anti-segregation demonstrations on the campus.

2 Teachers Ousted By Negro College

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 1 (AP)—Kentucky State College dismissed two teachers and expelled 12 students today, charging they fomented student opposition to school regulations. But one of the teachers said the real reason was the group's CORE activities.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the predominantly Negro college, said he did not know which of the students were members of CORE—the Congress of Racial Equality.

He said they were expelled by the school's executive council for leading or taking part in student demonstrations the past week. Studens boycoted the campus snack bar and cafeteria two days to back up demands for more pivileges and better food.

Fire 2 Professors For Leading Student Action At College In Kentucky

12 Students Are Expelled In Demonstrations

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (UPI) — The executive council at Kentucky State College Sunday fired two faculty members and expelled 12 students after four days of student demonstrations.

The council met with President R. B. Atwood at the college, Kentucky's only all-Negro college, before taking action.

Students marched to the steps of the capitol building for religious services in protest to some of the school administration's regulations.

The instructors who were fired: Robert E. Boyd, biology and chemistry instructor, and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality, which was banned from the campus early last week; and Arthur Norman, assistant professor of psychology.

Dr. Atwood said an investigation into the recent demonstrations, which included mass student meetings and boycotting of the school cafeteria, showed that the two instructors participated in and furnished leadership to the student movement.

Student Link Is Sought in College Fire

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 1 (AP)—State arson investigators poked through the smoldering ruins of the Kentucky State College gymnasium today to see if an early-morning fire could be linked to student uprisings.

All signs pointed to arson, but no arrests had been made and the chief investigator said no clear lead has been found.

The fire, causing an estimated $100,000 damage, climaxed four days of student demonstrations against school regulations and the administration of the Negro college.

Two teachers were fired yesterday and 12 students expelled for allegedly fomenting opposition to the administration of President R. B. Atwood.

Many students packed their belongings and left for home after the fire. Class attendance was down about two-thirds.

State police reported at least five small fires were set last night in dormitories, but were put out by students without damage.

The gym fire broke out at 1:20 a.m.

A guard, Charles Johnson, said there was a whoosh like a small explosion. "It flashed up, burned a while and then went right up in flames."

Only the walls of the 29-year-old building were left standing. Firemen protected nearby buildings.

Bill Young, arson chief in the state department of public safety, said an unusual charred pattern on the gymnasium floor indicated "something flammable might have been used to start the blaze."

Group Advises Jailing of Sit-in Demonstrators

The "Citizens National Law Enforcement Commission", in an open letter widely circulated in the Louisville area including city officials, ministers, daily papers and wire services, urged that sit-in demonstrators be "arrested under state law".

The notice, signed by Edward Fields, 1737 Bardstown Road, an employee of the Walgreen Drug Store Company, also stated that the Citizens Movement for Peaceful Integration, was formed to "harrass and intimidate Louisville restaurant, hotel and theater owners."

The document said that the sit-ins here were being led "openly by Communists" and alleged that the Congress of Racial Equality, which had conducted schools for sit-ins by its Field Secretary, Len Holt, was Red led.

Out of Context

Fields stated in the letter that the sit-ins were in direct violation of Kentucky Revised Statute Laws which state in part: " . . . no two or more persons shall confederate or band themselves together and go forth for the purpose of intimidating, molesting, alarming or disturbing, or injuring any other person or their property."

The document called for the arrest for conspiracy, Carl Braden, Revs. Daniel Hughlett, M. D. Predue and Holt. Revs. Hughlett and Perdue, and Braden, are members of the CMFHL.

Atty. James A. Crumlin, NAACP State president, said "The statute has absolutely no application to the sit-ins whatsoever. They have merely quoted a portion of the statute out of context and left out the salient paragraphs".

Atty. Crumlin also stated that the complete statute concerns criminal offenses when persons band together to commit a crime. "This law is not applicable," said the attorney, "when citizens gather peacefully in public places."

Dr. Atwood's Action Was Proper

(Lexington Leader)

If school administrators are to operate institutions in the proper manner, then they sometimes must act in a manner that may appear arbitrary and harsh to outsiders. Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, took the only step open to him in dismissing two teachers and 12 students because of what he considered their objectionable activities at the college.

The dismissals did not come without warning. It was a question of whether the school would be run by a group of disgruntled students, apparently encouraged by some faculty members, or by the president and chief administrative officer of the institution. Dr. Atwood's example might well be followed by other college presidents in cases where student groups seek to set up the conditions under which they will attend classes, or otherwise adopt rebellious attitudes when they are crossed in theories they think are superior to those of the institution they attend.

It is highly improbable that charges that Dr. Atwood is a "dictator" will find much support among educational leaders of the state. He has conducted Kentucky State College with dignity and understanding during a most trying period, and graduates of that institution have taken their places in business and in education across the land. He has placed education above the numerous extracurricular activities that sometimes hamper development in other institutions.

Most of the charges made by the students against the administration of the college were trivial and childish. They wanted restrictions relaxed for students with private cars, longer hours in recreation halls, and certain restrictions removed on women students attending school dances. Because they were not given the freedom they had asked, students boycotted the school cafeteria and otherwise stirred up discord.

The whole affair boils down to this simple fact. Are administrative officers going to be permitted to run our schools and colleges, or are they to be run by the students? It's as simple as that. We think the officers acted wisely in the case of Kentucky State College.

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KITTRELL COLLEGE

Kittrell College Observes 74th Founders' Day

Bishop Frank Madison Reid, who has been recuperating and resting from over-work in his leadership in the Second Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, announced this week that he will be present with Dr. M. Arthur Camper, president of Kittrell College, when the noted institution observes its 74th Founder's Day celebration.

Attorney John Wheeler who has recently returned from travels in South Africa and abroad, the president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Durham and a very well known citizen of North Carolina and the nation, will be the principle speaker for the Founder's Day exercise, Tuesday morning, March 1, at 10 a.m. It is of interest to observe that Attorney Wheeler was born on the campus of Kittrell College when his late father was serving as president of the Institution. And so to a very outstanding career in education and business, Attorney Wheeler brings added historical significance to the glorious anniversary of Kittrell College.

Monday afternoon, February 29, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph.D., of Los Angeles, California, the entertaining Bishop of the next General Conference and one of the most brilliant men of today, former president of Wilberforce, former editor of the Christian Recorder and a man of many unusual experiences both in the nation and abroad, will deliver the dedicatorial address. He will also dedicate and consecrate the new Clara Burgin Organ and the new Chapel recently built on the campus of Kittrell College. Bishop Wright will be one of three or four Bishops who anticipate attending these glorious services.

Officers of the Alumni Association, together with the students of the institution will lead a musical evening on Monday evening, February 29, at which time greetings will be brought from the officers and friends: Mrs. Vorheese Jamison, president, Baltimore, Maryland; Mr. P. B. Richardson, vice-president, Nashville, North Carolina; Miss Montrose Burks, secretary, Wytheville, Virginia; Rev. G. W. Larkin, treasurer, Raleigh, North Carolina.

It is understood that many churches and pastors plan to make special dedicatory gifts on new furniture and on the new organ at this Founder's Day occasion. It is also expected that late reports on the area recitals will be made at this time.

14e(1) 1960

LANE COLLEGE

Negro College Draws Criticism

Atlanta Journal

JACKSON, Tenn. (AP)—A Negro college remained under fire from veterans' groups Friday because the school band formed a hammer and sickle and played the Russian anthem at a football game.

Montgomery Ala. 12-8-60

The Jackson American Legion post Friday resolved to ask the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate Lane College, which has about 500 students on its campus here.

The controversial marching and music were part of halftime ceremonies at Rothrock Stadium during the game with Fisk University of Nashville. The game was played Nov. 12.

14e(1)

Marching symbols and patriotic songs of the United States, England and France alo were part of the exhibition, called "Laneites Envision World Culture," said Lane's president, Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll.

Lane Prexy Posts Bond For Students

The Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 12-3-60

JACKSON, Tenn. (ANP)—Hearings in city court for 144 Negroes arrested in election day demonstrations were postponed at the request of the defense attorney.

Emmett Ballard, local attorney, asked for continuance on the grounds he had not had time to prepare a defense for so many defendants.

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The Negroes, released under $75 bond each, are charged with participating in an unauthorized parade and attempting to breach the peace.

• Thirty-seven of the defendants, out on bond signed by Lane College President C. A. Kirkendall, will appear in court this week. The others are scheduled for hearings on Nov. 25, 28, 30 and Dec. 2.

Eight other Lane College students, arrested last month for refusing to take back seats in city buses, are slated for hearings Ballard said he was not sure whether or not he would represent this group.

Twenty other Lane students charged with disorderly conduct and threatened breach of peace at sit-in lunch counter demonstrations have not had their cases set. Ballard said he would represent this group.

Arrest White Man For Firing Shotgun Blasts At Lane College Dorm

14e(1)

Kansas City Call 12-9-60

JACKSON, Tenn. — (ANP) — A white man was charged here last week with firing two shotgun blasts from a moving automobile into a dormitory at Lane college.

No one was hurt. Police Chief Raymond Gaba refused to identify the man pending court action.

Meanwhile, Negro veterans here have accused white veterans of launching a "smear and hate campaign" against Lane college.

In a special meeting the Negro Veterans of Foreign Wars said the patriotism of the school, its faculty and students, was unquestionable.

The meeting came after the white VFW and American Legion post criticized Lane for allowing its band to play the Russian anthem during a half-time program at a football game.

Chicago Defender 12-9-60

William Grant, Lane student, said the shots were fired about midnight Saturday. He told police he and other students got a description of the car which Gaba said was traeced to the arrested mna.

The accused man posted $150 bond on two counts of firing a gun within the city limits and on a third charge of threatened breach of peace.

Lane college students have figured in numerous tense racial demonstrations in downtown Jackson in recent weeks.

Lane's president, C. A. Kirkendoll, explained the band incident by saying the Russian athem was one of our "national hymns" played as a part of a half-time program entitled "Laneites envision world cultures."

Kirkendoll has called the charges "part of a pattern" that developed after Lane students became involved in sit-in incidents in Jackson lunch counters last month.

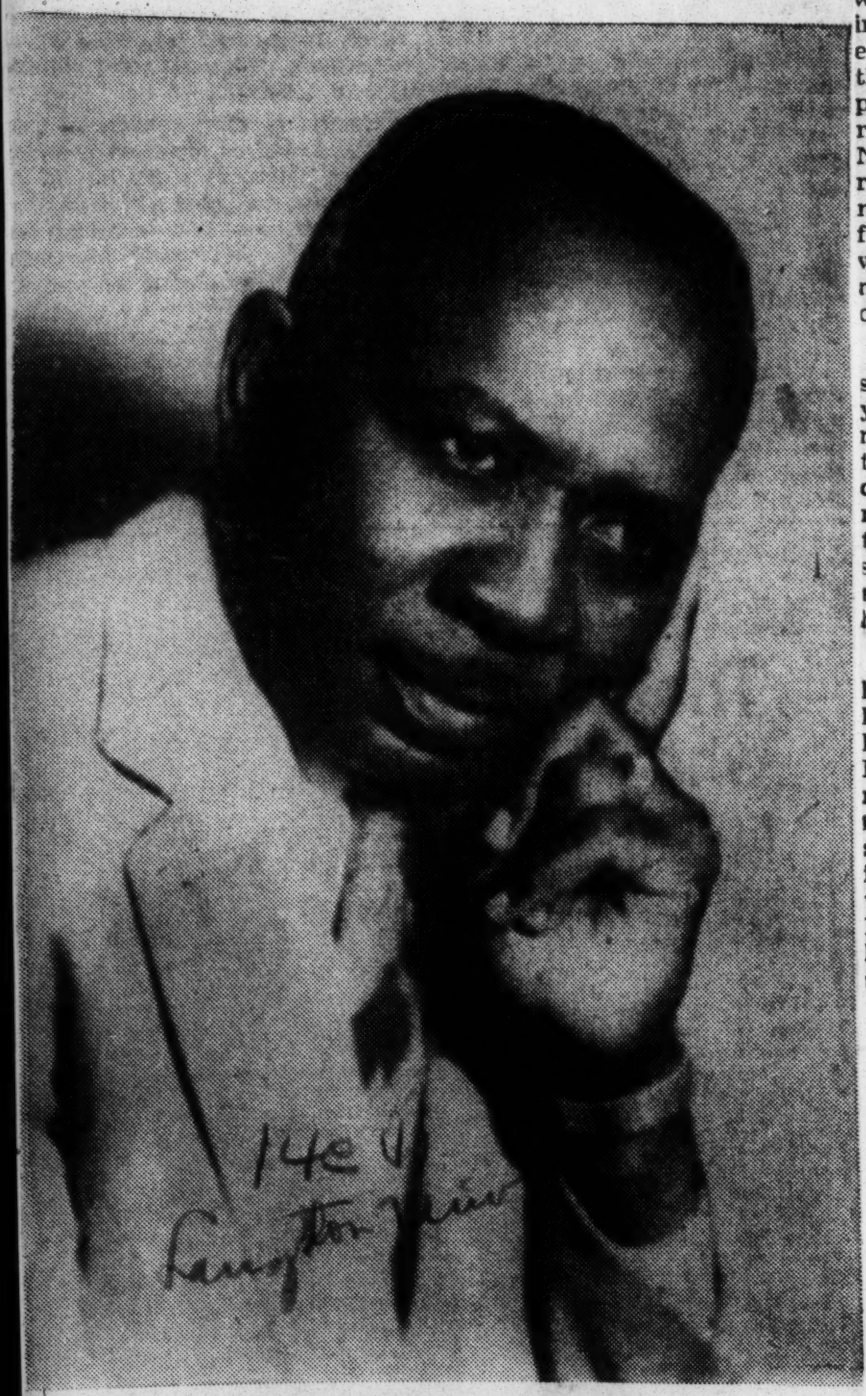
Meanwhile, 19 Lane college students were fined $5 each in City court here for participating in an election day parade staged without a city permit.

The court action brought to 58 the number fined after 144 were arrested Nov. 8 on charges of disorderly conduct, threatened breach of peace and violation of the city parade ordinance.

14e(1) 1960

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

President Ends 21-Year Tenure



DR. G. LAMAR HARRISON

The Black Dispatch

The resignation of Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, effective September 1, terminates almost twenty-one years of service as president of Langston university. Dr. Harrison is a native of Oklahoma and has a long and colorful career as an educator and administrator Under his leadership the university his experience one of its greatest periods of growth and development.

G. Lamar Harrison was born in Logan county and grew up in Comanche county, Oklahoma. When he was one year old his parents, General P. Harrison and Caroline Harrison moved their family to a rural community near Cache, 15 miles west of Lawton. No school was provided for Negro children in the community and after much effort on the part of their father, the older Harrison children were permitted to attend the white rural school. Later a school for Negroes was established, the Harrison-Banks elementary school, named for the only two Negro families in the predominantly white and Indian settlement. Lamar received his elementary education at this one-teacher school.

After graduation from Harrison - Banks elementary school, young Harrison attended Tishomingo Normal, tnd at age seventeen received a teaching certifictte. He taught in Cotton county, near Temple, Okla., the only teacher in the 22-pupil rural school.. The next year he taught at the Harrison-Banks school in his home community.

Harrison then went to Oklahoma City and worked as kitchen help in a downtown hotel so that he could attend high school He laughingly recalls that the job terminated abruptly and amid considerable turmoil when the cook struck him during a feud regarding the preparation of some potatoes. He then found work in Kansas City and entered Lincoln high school. His first job in Kansas City was cleaning the lobby of the American hotel mornings and evening, for which he received three dollars a week. Later, Miss Sinninger, a gentle lady of French descent who operated a boarding house, gave him room and board and threee dollars per week for tending the furnace and helping with the general house work before and after school hours. During the summer months he worked in the railroad dining room.

The summer he graduated from high school the railroad trainmen in Kansas City were on strike. Harrison was offered full time employment in the dining car statioined in the railway yards at what seemed to him an astronomical salary, one hundred and fifty dollars per month. He remembers his dilemma in weighing the stigma cf strike-breaking against this chance to earn money for the college education he desperately wanted. Finally he accepted the job and formulated an hypothesis that he was really a "mediator" in that his action would probably encourage the regulars to end the strike quickly. Having once entered the yards to undertake his employment, the union picket line prevented his leaving, and he lived inside the yards until he earned enugh money to enter college.

In order to save each precious dollar of his college fund, Harrison worked at various jobs, transferring at every opportunity in the general direction of Washington, D. C. He finally reached Washington in 1922 and enrolled in Howard university

At the end of the first quarter his funds were exhausted and he had to drop out of school. For several mnthos he worked as a local fireman, and then took a job waiting tables on a cargo steamer. He almost lost this job on his first run from New York to Florida when heavily rolling waters tnd the tossing ship caused him to lose the race between a sudden and severe seizure of sea-sickness and the nearing dining room exit.

When he had sufficient funds he returned to schol, and by working nights and summer months managed to stay until he graduated. In 1926 he received the A. B. degree from Howard university, was awarded an officer commission, and also granted a teaching fellowship t the oUniversity of Cincinnati. "For the first time since my elementary school days," he said, "I could use all of my spare time for study instead of working." Harrison received the B. E. degree and later the M. S. degree at the University of Cincinnati

In 1927 he served as acting head of the Department of Education at Virginia Union college. Mr. Inman E. Breaux, assistant to President Harrison at Langston, was one of his students at Virginia Union. Later he served as head of the Department of Elementary Education, and principal of the Training school at West Virginia State college. At West Virginia State, Dr. George Snowden, assistant to the United States Director of Housing, was one of his students. In 1936 he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Ohio State university. Dr. Harrison served as director of the Division of Education and Coordinator of Research at Prairie View college from 1932 until 1939 when he accepted the presidency of Langston university.

When he became president in 1939, the plant valuation totaled $916,193.00. Today the valuation is more than $4,162,810 Among major plant improvements are included a modern sewage disposal system, a modern four thousand capacity stadium, the G. Lamar Harrison libhary, the I. W. Young auditorium, C. Felton Gayles gymnasium. the Science and Agriculture buolding, a modern infirmary, the Student Union building, housing units for married students, additional faculty cottages and apartments, and the enlargement of the men's dormitory and the trades building. In addition to the physical and material growth during President Harrison's administration, the University has advanced its academic rating and recognition. Since 1948 Langston has been a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. Harrison's wife, Mrs. Dorothy P. Harrison, has won the affection of the faculty and student body by her warm personality and her wide participation in various campus activities. Mrs. Harrison served as national treasurer for Delta Sigma Theta sorority for four years; as national president from 1956-1958; and is now a member of the executive board She is a graduate of Ohio State university and received the M. S. degree at Oklahoma State university.

In appreciation of his progressive leadership and dedication, a grateful college is preparing an elaborate reception for President and Mrs. Harrison. A life size portrait of him will be unveiled and placed in the first floor reading room of G. Lamar Harrison library. After the announcement of his resignation, the faculty and staff unanimously approved an action of the Board of Regents naming him President Emeritus.

School Shows Dynamic Growth Under Harrison

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-27-60

LANGSTON, Okla. — The resignation of Dr. G. L. Harrison effective Sept. 1, terminates almost twenty-one years of service as president of Langston university.

Dr. Harrison is a native of Oklahoma and has a long and colorful career as an educator and administrator. Under his leadership the university has experienced one of its greatest periods of growth and development.

G. Lamar Harrison was born Logan County and grew up in Comanche County, Okla. When he was one year old his parents General P. Harrison and Caroline Harrison moved their family to a rural community near Cache, 15 miles west of Lawton.

No school was provided for Negro children in the community and after much effort on the part of their father, the older Harrison children were permitted to attend the white rural school.

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL

Later a school for Negroes was established, the Harrison-Bank elementary school, named for the only two Negro families in the predominantly white and Indian settlement. Lamar received his elementary education at this one teacher school.

After graduation from Harrison-Banks elementary school young Harrison attended Tishomingo Normal, and at 17, received a teaching certificate. He taught in Cotton County, Temple, Okla. the only teacher in the 22 public rural school. The next year he taught at the Harrison-Banks school in his home community.

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STIGMA OF STRIKE

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He finally reached Washington in 1922, and in September enrolled in Howard university.

In 1926 he received the A. B. degree from Howard university, was awarded an officer commission, and also granted a teaching fellowship to the university of Cincinnati.

"For the first time since my elementary school days," he said, "I could use all of my spare time for study instead of working." Harrison received the B. E. degree and later the M. S. degree at the University of Cincinnati.

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PLANT VALUATION

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Among major plant improvements are included a modern sewage disposal system, a modern four thousand capacity stadium the G. Lamar Harrison Library, the I. W. Young Auditorium, C. Felton Gayles Gymnasium, the Science and Agriculture Building, a modern infirmary, the Student Union Building, housing units for married students, additional faculty cottages and apartments, and the enlargement of the men's dormitory and the trades building.

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The Nursing School At Meharry Should Remain

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8-27-60

Editor, Journal and Guide:

I read the CAROLIA TIMES for Saturday, August 13, 1960, that the nursing school at Meharry Medical College, which is 60 years old, would be discontinued. Lack of adequate funds and additional problems, brought on by higher standards and trends in Nurse Education, should never be the causes for closing out such a worthy school that has proved its worth to the State of Tennessee and to the Nation!

Our times demand more and better prepared nurses as well as Negro physicians; therefore, we should not give ground in any aspect of our educational and professional life.

FEDERAL AID to Nurse Education, funds from fundations and from friends should be part of the answer to the Meharry lroblem. Where are the nurses and the physicians who have graduated from Meharry? All of them are not dead! Many of them are very much alive, and are doing quite well for themselves.

There comes a time in everyone's life when it is more significant to give than to receive; that time is now for the alumni and the beneficiaries of the nursing school at Meharry.

IT WOULD appear that a nursing school is essential for a medical college with a hospital. These two institutions are complements of each other in the service to all mankind.

With the health of the Negro still at the bottom, and the urgent need for nurse services in rural areas apparent, especiay in the DEEP SOUTH where midwives are still being used in large numbers, it would seem that we should have more schools for nurse education, rather than to lose any of them which are already well established.

SIXTY- FIVE to 70 per cent of the Negro physicians in the United States are educated and trained at Meharry Medical College and at Howard University Medical School. What about our Negro nurses and of their future education? Who will control their education?

If the schoo for the nurses is closed at Meharry, there will be another door closed to many deserving Negro students who would have become nurses. The need for Negro nurses could become more acute than our present need for Negro physicians.

GIVING WAY to financial and professional pressures could lead to race suicide. It is far easier to continue a well established school for nurse education than to start a new one.

Dr. ALLEN ERICSON WEATHERFORD, II
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina

14e(1) 1960 LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Langston's New President and Family Begin Their New Life On the Campus

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 9-16-60
P1
14e(1)
Langston Univ.

Although homecoming is some weeks away for Langston university, one homecoming is already in process at this institution on the prairie. On September 1, Dr. William H. Hale quietly took over the reins of the institution and without fanfare became Langston university's 10th president.

Dr. Hale, a 1940 graduate of Langston university, has accepted his new task with enthusiasm and confidence. There is a special charm about the new president that makes him acceptable to even the most ardent pessimist.

As the president takes his frequent and unannounced strolls about the campus, he erudes a feeling of warmth and there is a tremendous response of welcome to him. The student rally and support of the new administration has been greatly encouraging, or as Dr. Hale puts it, "beyond expectation." The president's first meeting with the men students was a testimony to the general atmosphere that, "We are with you, Mr. President." There was a long, standing ovation as President Hale entered the auditorium. The "man of the hour" did not tarry long in his new glory. He went right to work, outlining new goals and pinpointing areas scheduled for immediate consideration for improvement. One got the general opinion that his remarks were falling on receptive ears as the response was definite and immediate . . . "Thanks! This is what we want."

The spirit of the staff, too, has quickened at the return of this favorite son. This was seen in the varied comments from, "I taught him' 'to "I knew him," to "I'm glad to know the man."

Dr. Hale will have many long days and long nights. Retiring at night (if a president can really retire, and this one does not appear to be the retiring type) he has the comforting support of a charming wife and two lovely daughters.

The "First Lady" is the former Larzette Golden. Mrs. Hale is a personality in her own right. She is a Certified Public Accountant and holds the Ph. D. in accounting and economics. Her professional skills and abilities should also mean much to the new president. Janis, the 9-year-old, is already becoming a familiar personality on the campus as she rides her bicycle to and from her fourth grade class at the demonstration school. Gina, age 15 months, bids fair to becoming an important addition to Langston's diaper set.

The president's efficiency, thoroughness and careful concern and attention to all segments of the university's operation strongly suggests that the atmosphere of the future will call forth a marked increase in the student body at Langston.

Perhaps the best smybol of the directions of the new administration can be found in the president's own words: "Langston university must not be content with its achievement. We must take our rich heritage and build for a future, the dimensions of which are yet unclear. Langston must be a valuable asset to the program of higher education in the state of Oklahoma. Whatever there is in the way of practice, personnel and program which contributes to this end we must keep. Whatever there is of practice, personnel and program which does not contribute must go."

14e(1) 1960 LeMOYNE COLLEGE

LeMoyne Adopts $374,000 Budget

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Apr 16-23-60
p 14

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Trustees of LeMoyne College adopted a budget of $374,000 for the next school year starting in September.

This represents an increase of eight percent over the current budget.

In their annual spring meeting last week, the trustees also announced an increase in tuition. Beginning next September, students enrolling at LeMoyne will pay an additional $12.50 a semester or a total increase of $25 a year. LeMoyne students now are paying $330 a year, whereas next September the tuition will go up to $355 a year.

THE TRUSTEES also approved a program involving increased selectivity of students due to greater pressure for admission to college.

Two new faculty positions, in languages and physical education, were created.

The trustees also announced a National Science Foundation grant of $9,100 for the training of secondary school teachers in mathematics and physical science.

Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of the college, revealed that Dr. John Buehler of Anderson College in Indiana will become a member of LeMoyne's natural science department in September.

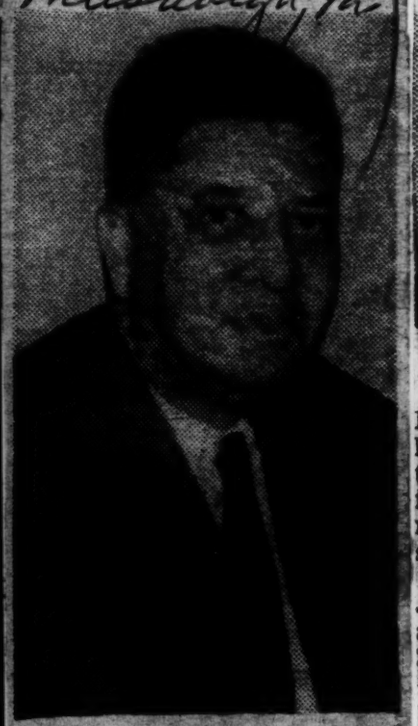
Trustees attending the meeting were T. R. McLemore, Dr. W. O. Speight Sr., Rev. S. A. Owen and Edwin Dalstrom of Memphis and Howard E. Spragg of New York and Allen Hackett of St. Louis.

14e(1)

Pittsburgh Courier The
Pittsburgh Pa
Apr 16-23-60
p 3

LEMOYNE GRADS TEACHING INDIANS—The Misses Faye E. Coleman (left) and Claresia Washington, both 1959 graduates of LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., have completed one year of teaching on the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. They are shown here on a brief vacation in the Bluff City before returning to their teaching posts.

LeMoyne's Dr. H. F. Price at World Meet



DR. HOLLIS F. PRICE
. . LeMoyne College president

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College, is in St. Andrews, Scotland, attending the summer meetings of the World Council of Churches and International Missionary Council.

The Memphis educator left here by American Airlines, Friday evening, July 29, and then boarded a BOAC in New York City Sunday, July 31, for Scotland. Dr. Price will return to the States Aug. 18.

While in Scotland, he plans to visit Glasgow and Edinburgh.

DR. PRICE IS A member of the Church and Society Working Committee of the council, which will map plans for the World Assembly, scheduled to meet in India in 1961.

The British Council of Churches is host to the summer meetings.

Indians Get LeMoynites As Teachers

Miss Lee Miss Turner

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Two of LeMoyne College's 1960 graduates have accepted U.S. Government teaching positions on an Indian reservation in Arizona. They are now in Gallup, N. Mex., receiving special training for their jobs.

The LeMoynites are Misses Jean Arnold Lee of 767 Saxon and Priscilla Laverne Turner of 2237 Eldridge.

Two of LeMoyne's 1959 graduates already have completed one year of teaching on an Indian reservation in New Mexico. They are Misses Glaresia Washington and Faye Coleman. They were in Memphis recently for a brief vacation.

Alumni to Fight Any Attempt To Close Langston University; Says School Fills Vital Need

Oklahoma City Okla
Tri. 6-3-60

Committee to Make Report on Educational Needs Of State Youth to Governor's Commission For Higher Education

P.I The Black Dispatch

Group in Special Session Saturday

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Meeting in a special session preceding the Class of '40 reunion, the Langston University Alumni Association reaffirmed its intention to fight the move to close the doors of the institution. In a unanimous statement, the members present refuted the claims made recently by a Tulsa Tribune reporter that the institution had served its purpose and should become merely a "memory" in the state educational picture. The group agreed with the reporter that as alumni they possessed a certain "nostalgia" for their alma mater, but their reasons for insisting that A study committee, appointed the college remain a four-year during the writer, to make a study educational center were "infinitely of the educational needs of state more important." The following youth and compare these needs were among the reasons listed: with the opportunities existent in

1. Until racial bias is totally the state, has made a partial re-
eliminated from Oklahoma, a col- port on how the university can
lege like Langston university has meet these needs and serve the
the peculiar function of maintain- state up to its fullest potential. A
ing, preserving and disseminat- complete report will be ready by
ing the cultural heritage of Negro the end of the summer, and will
people. 14e(1) be made available to the Gover-

2. Since approximately 80% of nor's Commission for Higher Edu-
Oklahoma's Negro youth may be cation and the Board of Regents.
considered as human by-products The group issued the following
of the cultural imbalance which statement:
segregation has imposed upon "With the world in the state of
American society, these young mobility and change which so vi-
people especially need a warm, tally effect the cultural and socio-
friendly, though stimulating en- logical patterns of many nations,
vironment, free from racial preju- Langston university emerges from
dice ,bigotry, and economic de- any scrutiny as an institution
privations which yet afflict our with a unique future, in which it
local society. can readily serve as a laboratory

3. Since leadership potentialities for developing intercultural un-
are best developed in an environ- derstanding and appreciation be-
ment which offers many unlimited tween young people of diverse
opportunities for the xercise of racial, religious and economic
leadership functions, Langston backgrounds. Because of the par-
university is hte only institution in ticular service which it does ren-
the state which can provide un- der to youth who have not yet
limited opportunities for the per- found the total acceptance neces-
sonality development, social reali- sary for optimum development, as
zations, and educational leader- well as the potential service which
ship of these youth who have since it can render to any youth, Lang-
birth been denied the feeling of ston university is the one college
belonging and sense of security campus which is not duplicated in
which ctn develop only with the Oklahoma, and inherently possess-
knowledge of total acceptance in es a priority for continuation
the community. which is unique among the num-
erous small colleges of the s

Among the alumni present were representatives from as far away as California, Chicago, Ill., and Atlanta, Ga.

Pres. Harrison Makes Reply to Artical Attacking Langston U.

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Here is the complete text of the letter sent to the Tulsa Tribune by President Harrison after that paper released an article that he considered unfair and detrimental to the institution. See story on Page 1.

1+e(1)

Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma
May 26, 1960

Mr. Bob Foresman
TULSA TRIBUNE STAFF
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Tri. 6-3-60

Dear Mr. Foresman:

I have read your article dealing with Langston University which appeared in the TULSA TRIBUNE May 23, 1960. After reading the article, I, as president, and many others are convinced that the article is a malicious attack on Langston University as evidenced by the many statements appearing in the article that were taken out of context. The writer of the article quoted much of the material given him out of context, and, in many instances, statements were so twisted that they failed to portray a true picture of the institution.

If one reads the article, he gets the impression that President Harrison is opposed to the continuance of Langston University since he submitted his resignation. On the contrary, President Harrison is very much interested in the welfare of Langston University and he believes that this institution has an important role to play in the education of our youth.

President Harrison wishes to make it emphatically clear that he vigorously resents the statement which suggested that because "Dr. Harrison had submitted his resignation, he spoke freely about the institution." He wants to make it clear that he has fought for the welfare of Langston University for the past 21 years and will continue to fight for the continued growth and development of the institution regardless to where he may be, whether in the state or away from the state, and anyone who suggests otherwise is greatly mistaken.

An example of one of the misleading statements is the one on cost per student. The article mentioned that the cost to the taxpayer for the students to attend Langston University was $940 per student per year, when as a matter of fact, the writer was given the enrollment for the current year of 642 students for the regular session and approximately 200 students for the summer session, making a total of 842 students for the year. The state appropriation for the current fiscal year, 1959-60, was $529,918. If one divides this amount by the 842 students, the average cost per student would be slightly less than $639 per student instead of the $940 as reported by the paper. According to the statement made by one of the Regents for Higher Education on April 23, 1960, the average cost per student in the state's seven four-year colleges, not including Langston and OCW, is $601.

Mention was made in the article suggesting that the president stated that he found things in a very bad condition when he first came to Langston, and that the scholastic standards were such that the school could hardly be called a university. This statement is definitely misleading. The statement made by the president was that we had our largest enrollment of more than 1000 students in 1939-40, his first year, but he pointed out that a large number of these students were NYA resident students and could not be classified wholly as university students. He further pointed out that at the end of his first year, the United States Government discontinued the NYA program and more than 120 of these students dropped out of school. The president did state, however, that the school was not accredited by the North Central Association for a number of reasons, such as, low salaries, overcrowded conditions, lack of classroom space, the constant changing of presidents for political reasons, etc. The school was accredited by the North Central Association in March 1948 and since that time it has been accredited by the Association of American Colleges, American Council on Education, the National Accrediting Commission, The United States Department of State for the Exchange of Foreign Students, and the university is approved by all Regional Accrediting Associations in the United States. Graduates from Langston University can enroll in any first-class college in the United States wwithout reduction of their undergraduate credit.

The reporter commented on the library—stating that the furniture looked as new as it was when it was put there and that only a few students were using the library facilities. We are proud of the way our students have kept our library. Although it was lunch time when our visitor toured the library, the monthly report shows that the use of the library is equal to the average use in the other colleges in the North Central Association.

The reporter inquired if the president could justify spending the amount of money which is spent on student employment. He promptly replied that since Langston University is located in a nonpopulous area, practically all of the jobs which are held by the students must be supplied by the university. He further pointed out that because of their income, many of the families who have children of college age and grade could not afford the expenses for their sons and daughters to attend college without some financial aid.

He also stated that much of the janitorial work and other jobs are being done by students. There are facts which show that under ordinary conditions, fifteen (15) additional full-time janitors would be needed, but that this work is being done by approximately 120 students, or 8 part-time students who take the place of one janitor. The average pay for part-time students is approximately $27.50 per month, or $210 for 8 part-time students per month. The average salary for a fully employed person on this same job would be about the same. Thus, the added cost per students is very small, but the president emphasized that it did provide many worthy students an opportunity to obtain a college education who would not be able to do so otherwise because of the lack of finance.

The president also stated to the writer that providing the students an opportunity to obtain a college education enabled them to become self-supporting, taxpaying citizens, thus making a distinct contribution to the state, whereas many who are denied this opportunity because of the lack of finance frequently must go on relief at a tremendous cost to the state. Thus the continued operation of Langston University in providing worthy students an opportunity to obtain a college education saves the state money.

The president stated that whereas Langston University is providing a first-class college program to many worthy students who must have part-time employment, the other colleges in the state, as far as he could determine, had not made any special effort to give Negro students an opportunity to go to college when such students did not have the finance, except for a few outstanding Negro athletes.

Mention was made that the National Negro Fraternities and Sororities make the school a social beehive. It should be made clear that almost all of the leading colleges and universities in the United States have fraternities and sororities and certainly one of the main purposes of these organizations on Langston University's campus is to promote and encourage scholarship. These organizations compete to see which Greek Letter organization has the best scholastic record. Some of these organizations award annually scholarships to worthy Langston students.

When the writer inquired as to whether the president thought the institution should be moved, the president said that he had expressed his opinion on this subject several years ago when Senator Robert S. Kerr was Governor and that he felt it would be in appropriate for him to express an opinion with regard to moving the college since he was planning to leave the institution. However, he explicitly pointed out to the writer that it would be tragic if Langston University was reduced or discontinued.

The writer for some reason, in his article, failed to mention the fact that the president stated that Langston graduates have provided outstanding leaders in their respective communities. He mentioned the fact that 80% of the Negro elementary and high school principals and almost all of the Vocational Agriculture and Vocational Home Economics teachers in Oklahoma are Langston graduates.

He also pointed out that one of Langston's graduates was the only Negro that he knew of in the United States that held the Ph.D. degree and is also a Certified Public Accountant. The president also stated that when the Negro Land Grant Colleges were admitted to the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, Langston University was the only Negro Land Grant College in the United States that had provided a president for another Land Grant College, this being Dr. John Williams, a Langston University graduate and president of Maryland State College.

He also mentioned the fact that Tim Crisp, a Langston University graduate and head football coach, was voted the outstanding Negro football coach in the United States. He also called Coach Crisp to personally meet the reporter, but the reporter did not include him in the picture with Donald Lee Smith, nor was the coach mentioned in the article.

Langston University graduates are in great demand as teachers in California, Kansas, Illinois, etc.

Again, I repeat, President Harrison wishes to make it emphatically clear that he vigorously resents the statement which suggested that because "Dr. Harrison had submitted his resignation, he spoke freely about the institution." He wants to make it clear that he has fought for the welfare of Langston University for the past 21 years and will continue to fight for the continued growth and development of the institution, regardless to where he may be, whether in the state or away from the state, and anyone who suggests otherwise is greatly mistaken. I trust you will publish this letter in full in the next issue of the TULSA TRIBUNE.

Sincerely yours,
G. L. Harrison, President
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma.

The student body of Langston University concurs with the above statements and expressions.

Arthur Wallace
Langston University Student Council
Langston, Oklahoma.

Dr. William Hale Elected President Of Langston U.

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 7/1/60

P. 1. 1 & 2

Dr. William H. Hale, Clark College professor of Sociology and head of the institution's Department of Social Sciences for the past twelve years, has been selected to assume the presidency of Langston University as of September 1. He will succeed retiring President G. Lamarr Harrison, who has held the post since 1939. Dr. Hale and his wife, Dr. Larzette G. Hale, were members of the first graduating class of Dr. Harrison's administration.

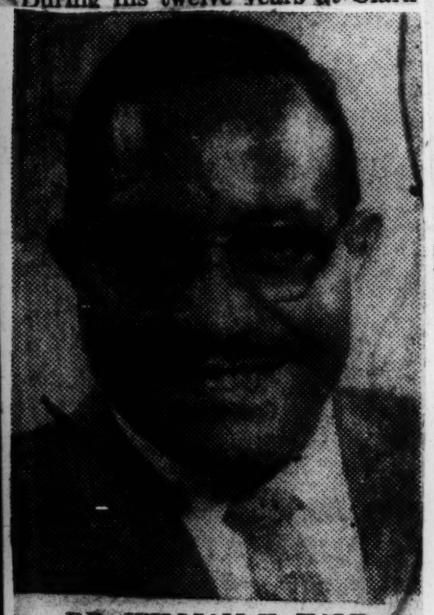
The announcement of Dr. Hale's appointment was released by the Board of Regents of Oklahoma A. and M. Colleges Wednesday, and he will assume duties September 1.

Dr. Hale holds the M. A. degree in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin and the Ph. D. degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago. He has served as acting-registrar of Langston University, Registrar, Dean and Administrative Dean of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida. He has a wide teaching experience and is presently teaching in the 1960 Atlanta University Summer School.

ACTIVE COMMUNITY LIFE

During his twelve years at Clark College, Dr. Hale has been very active in the Atlanta Community and civic affairs. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlanta Association for Mental Health, and is a Steward of Warren Memorial Methodist Church. For the past two years, he has served as National Advisor to the Pre-Alumni Group of the United Negro College Fund and for ten years served as Chairman of the Clark College UNCF Fund-Raising Campaign.

Dr. Hale served five years as President of Eta Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, three years as National Director of Education Activities and last December was elected as the first President-Elect of Alpha to assume duties as General President of the Fraternity in January, 1961.



DR. WILLIAM H. HALE

dormitory directors.

Dr. Curry, member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society, holds the Ph. D. degree from the University of Kansas. Dr. Hill, Langston graduate, was awarded the Ph. D. degree from Iowa State university.

A leave of absence for the ensuing school year was granted Mrs. Carolyn Banner, dean of women, who was also on leave during the past year at Lincoln university, where she was organizing a demonstration school. Absence for the current school yetr was requested by Mrs. Banner in order to complete this organization.

Dr. Hale comes to the top Langston post from Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., where he headed the social science department. He is a former Langston student.

Name Eight Newcomers To L. U. Staff

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 8-12-60

P. 1

Grant Dean of Women 2nd Year's Leave to Complete School Plan

Announcement of new faculty appointments to the Langston university staff was made this week by outgoing President G. L. Harrison. New staffers were named following consultation with President-elect William H. Hale, according to Harrison, whose resignation as the school's head becomes effective August 31.

Langston faculty additions for the 1960-61 schmool year are Dr. Virginia Curry, professor of Modern Languages; Dr. Franklin D. Hill, professor of chemistry; Mrs. Elesta Jones, demonstration school instructor; Harold Lovett, social science instructor; David Blakely, biology instructor; Miss Rebecca Davis, assistant librarian; and Mrs. Vella Black Patterson and Mrs. Thelma Crowell Holley,

Historic Baptist School

Leland College Closes; Lack of Finance Blamed

BAKER, La.—The historic Leland College, one of Louisiana's oldest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, has closed temporarily because of a financial deficit, the board of trustees announced last week.

The letter of announcement was signed by E. Doyle Billoups, president, and James E. Gayle, secretary.

The announcement stated:

"Ninety years of illustrious history looks down on Leland College today. This historic institution was born in the hearts of Deacon Holbrook Chamberlain, Christian and philanthropist, the Northern Baptist Convention and the Negro citizens in the dark days of 1870.

"Many outstanding men and women throughout the breadth of this nation have received their inspiration and enlightenment at this great institution, most of these at the mercy of the college. The operational expenses of Leland have been largely shared by the Northern Baptists from 1870 to 1958.

"With the founding fathers and all of the tradition and history of this great institution looking down upon us, we are forced at this time to temporarily close Leland because of a deficit of $41,133.66 which has accumulated across the past ten years. These debts affect the accreditation and general operation of the college. Therefore, it was extremely necessary that we close this historic institution until these debts are paid, and the necessary repairs on our physical plant are made.

"Presently, it is the sincre hope of this board that with your support the school will open in September, 1961. We are calling upon every association, church, minister, layman and friend of Leland College to make a substantial contribution toward liquidating this indebtedness. This call is urgent.

"President R. Douglas Thomas and the registrar, Mrs. E. J. Latigue, are maintaining the administrative offices in order to coordinate the overall program of the institution. All checks and funds should be addressed to Leland College, Baker, La.

"Dr. E. Doyle Billoups, chairman of the board of trustees of Leland College, appointed a dynamic committee to study the future of Leland in the light of these problems. This committee to study the future of Leland in the light of these problems. This committee will report to the board at the earliest date. We shall keep you informed on a current basis. By all means it is urgently important that you respond to this emergency appeal. Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated."

14e(1) 1960 LINCOLN INSTITUTE

Fire Levels Lincoln Institute Building; $400,000 Damage

Louisville Courier-Journal Item 1-14-60

Lincoln Ridge — A blazing early Tuesday morning fire this week all but leveled a combination gymnasium lunchroom building on the campus of Lincoln Institute here in Shelby County causing an estimated $400,000 damage. The school is located near Simpsonville 6 miles west of Shelbyville off U.S. 60.

Hughes Hall was completely destroyed in the fire that was still smouldering at 12 noon Tuesday. The fire was discovered by night watchman Tom Martin at 7 a.m. Tuesday morning. Fire departments from Simpsonville, Shelbyville and the campus fire fighters fought the blaze for 4 hours before bringing it under control.

Cause of the blaze was undetermined by officials. President Whitney Young said that the fire may have started because of faulty wiring. Dr. Young added that the building was in a light blaze when Martin discovered it.

The demolished building housed the music and entire feeding facilities in additon to the gymnasium. Dr. Young stated that feeding the 350 students who board there from all over the state was the main problem confronting the school. Classes were temporarily suspended during the activity.

The Red Cross, under the directions of Darrell House, Elizabethtown, Field Director, immediately set up emergency provisions to feed the students. Also lending valuable aid was James Hackworth, Shelby County Disaster Chairman. The Red Cross will feed the children until more permanent arrangements can be made.

Dr. Young put in a request for Adjutant General Lloyd to supply the school with the national guard field kitchen to supply food after the Red Cross relinquishes that service. State educators and civilian defense officials are currently seeking means to alleviate the schools condition. Classes were resumed Wednesday after the blaze.

Lincoln Institute was established in 1904 as a Negro institutions to satisfy the requirements of the Day Law which prohibited Negro and white students in the same class rooms. It is an "A" rated High School with an enrollment of 405 students. It is unique in that it is located on a hill-side campus.

Dr. Young said that the first section of the destroyed building was completed in 1911. The gymnasium was added in 1937. He added that the original building cost approximately $90,000 to erect.

Appropriations to replace the unrepairable structure would have to be allocated by the Governor. The gym seated approximately 1,000 persons and was the site of the schools home basketball games. Dr. Young said that the remaining games would be played away from the school on their opponents court.

Pa. School Was Once a Grid Power

After 65 Years Lincoln Univ. Gives Up Football

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
14e(1)

By BOB QUEEN

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Intercollegiate football is finished at Lincoln University, the game in which the Chester County institution excelled since 1894, and whose annual clash with Howard University, until the early 1930's, was the nation's No. 1 Negro college Thanksgiving classic.

The faculty and board of trustees reluctantly reached this decision last week because of a lack of sufficient candidates for football in recent years, and a decline in student and public interest. Sat. 5/28/60

It was pointed out that for four consecutive seasons, no more than 24 men have reported for practice, hardly enough to field a representative team week after week with the present day football "platoon" system of offensive and defensive teams on the field of play. P.27

Injuries have sometimes cut the number of qualified players to 15 at game time, and these men have had to face squads of 40 or more players. Consequently men have had to play unfamiliar positions, run the risk of playing too long when they were injured or overtired, and face opponents in spite of insufficient preparation in practice scrimmages.

■

THE WON-LOST record was not a factor in the decision to discontinue football after next season, for students and alumni recall with pride the victories over Howard and St. Paul last fall and other triumphs in recent years.

The Howard-Lincoln football classic, during the early days, drew throngs of alumni and socialites from across the country to witness the colorful game either in Washington, D. C., where the games played at Griffith Stadium, or Philadelphia, where many games were played at Temple University Stadium.

'The annual Turkey-Day Classic was surrounded with all of the trimmings with buffet parties, dances and general gaiety. The last Howard-Lincoln game played at Temple Stadium, Philadelphia, about five years ago, drew only a pitiful less than half filled stands including both sides of the field. Many of the old faithful alumni gave up the "annual classic" ghost then.

■

SCORES OF business and professional men across the U. S. once wore the colors of Lincoln on the gridiron, many numbered among the immortals of the Negro College gridiron picture—But came the recent years of integration on college teams even into the deep South, the liberal aspects of pro-football and its tan stars, and Negro college football in the North has been handed its fatal blow.

The Lincoln-Howard rivalry began at the same time the annual classic between Shaw and Union University began, and the latter shared the spotlight for over 20 years.

Today, the old spirit once aflame forth of the Mason-Dixon, has moved southward where the gridiror cohorts of Florida A&M and its crack football teams have carved a new and modern niche into Negro college football — Plus, from their ranks, (A phase unknown during the Lincoln-Howard Days), many of its players have jumped into the nation's professional football ranks direct from their campus triumphs.

■

At Lincoln, the values of intercollegiate athletics were stressed in the administrative statement, which added that the possible revival of football in the years after 1960 would depend upon the resurgence of student interest. Meanwhile, a broad program of intercollegiate athletics in other sports will be continued and thoroughly endorsed by the Lincoln University administration.

William H. Young To L. U. Board Of Curators

The Call Kansas City Mo.
Fri. 6-24-60
14e(1)

William H. Young, manager of the Missouri division of the Detroit Metropolitan Mutual Life Assurance company, 27th and Prospect, was appointed last week as a member of the board of curators of Lincoln university in Jefferson City.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG

The appointment was made Wednesday by Governor James T. Blair. He named Young to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Carl R. Johnson who was appointed to the board in 1959. The term extends until January 1, 1964.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Young said yesterday he feels honored to serve on the board of curators. He has been closely associated with Lincoln university for years, his father, the late Nathan B. Young, having served as president of the school from 1923 to 1929 and again from 1930 to 1932.

A Lincoln U. Grad

The new curator himself is a Lincoln U. graduate, receiving his A.B. degree in economics in 1934.

Following his graduation from Lincoln, Mr. Young became a teacher of adult education and later supervisor of 90 such teachers in St. Louis county under the FERA and WPA programs.

Later, he served as principal of the J. Milton Turner school in Kirkwood, near St. Louis, for three years before entering the insurance field.

Young came to Kansas City in 1942 as manager of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company. He previously had travelled a year for the company.

After nine years as manager of the district office here, Young resigned to become director of the Lincoln Business college, then located at 18th and Vine Sts. After three years there, he returned to the insurance field, opening his own agency, William H. Young and Associates, in 1954.

His agency was purchased by the Detroit Metropolitan company, headed by Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan, early this year and Young became manager of the state office.

A Churchman

Young is a member of St. Augustine's Episcopal church and a member of the executive council of the Episcopal diocese of West Missouri, by appointment of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. He is also a member of the Midwesterners club and of the N. A. A. C. P.

He lives at 2416 E. 28th St.

Young was notified of his appointment to the board of curators when he passed through Jefferson City Wednesday on his way home from St. Louis where he went early in June to attend graduation exercises of his daughter, Carol Ann, from Washington university. From St. Louis he went to Detroit to visit the home offices of the D.M.M Insurance Company.

With the appointment of William H. Young to the Lincoln university board of curators, two Kansas Citians now hold membership on the board. The other is Dr Carl M. Peterson, who was appointed by Governor Blair last year.

Building fund drive enters 2nd phase

LIVINGSTONE, N.C. — Contributions of nearly a quarter million dollars were reported at the annual observance of Founder's Day at Livingstone College.

The Board of Bishops of the AME Zion Church reported $184,553.75 for the church-related college. Other contributions from alumni, faculty, students and special appeal totaled $38,701.47, bringing the total for the day to $223,245.70.

More than 1200 ministers, laymen, alumni, public spirited citizens and trustees of the college attended the program.

In addition to the cash gifts, Bishop and Mrs. W. J. Walls, Yonkers, N.Y., presented real estate valued at nearly $20,000 to the college for the future development of its Hood Theological Seminary. The observance of Founder's Day this year climax of the first phase of the college's building fund campaign.

The morning program of memorial tributes sponsored by the students and faculty featured addresses by John R. Kinard, senior pre-theological student from Washington, D.C., representing the students; and Harlee H. Little, director of public relations and alumni work, who represented the faculty.

E. Benjamin Rochester, president of the Student Council, presided at the service which also included music selections by the College Octet under the direction of Clark S. Coffin of the music faculty. The students contributed $500 to the Founder's Day rally and pledged to donate $1000 in April for the building fund campaign.

* * *

THE ANNUAL procession to the tomb of Dr. Joseph Charles Price, founder and first president of the college, followed. Mrs. Josephine Price Sherrill, daughter of the founder and college librarian, was escorted to the tomb followed by the members of the student council, the senior class and the remainder of the crowd. The Rev. E. N. French offered the memorial prayer.

One of the highlights of the day was the going to a site on the Old Plank Road across from the campus which Bishop and Mrs. W. J. Walls, Yonkers, N.Y., gave to the college for the future development of the Hood Theological Seminary. The presentation was made in brief ceremonies and the property dedicated "to the glory of God and the training of young people for the Christian ministry".

Following the act of acceptance by Dr. Duncan, the Rev. A. E. White, president of the Hood Alumni made remarks thanking the bishop for the gift and pledging the alumni to assist in making his dream a reality. Bishop Raymond L. Jones, offered the prayer of dedication and Dean F. R. Brown pronounced the benediction.

At 12:30 the Hood Theological Seminary Alumni Association held its annual meeting. Routine business included election of officers for 1960-61 collecting of pledges for the building fund campaign, and expressions from regional vice presidents. Dr. J. H. Satterwhite, minister of Trinity AME Zion Church and professor of ecumenical theology, Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C. gave the annual address.

* * *

THE FEATURE Founder's Day service and rally for the college was held in Trent Gymnasium. The speaker was Dr. Jerome H. Holland, president of Delaware State College, Dover. Speaking on the subject, "Service in The Present Day World", he outlined a course of responsibility for institutions of higher education in our society and challenged his listeners to accept their economic responsibilities in the contemporary world.

He traced the march of progress in this country as barrier after barrier was brought down through intelligent aggressive action and warned the large crowd that "progress is not inevitable".

"The sole guarantee of an individual's freedom is the protection of the freedom of others", he said. "Understanding and a respect for the integrity of the individual is important". He called upon church and college leaders, as well as students,

BISHOP W. J. WALLS

"to work for full participation for all citizens to the limit of their abilities, and promote amity and equality through education and brotherhood".

Bishop Walls, chairman of the Board of Trustees and senior bishop of the AME Zion Church, read a statement of transferral of the property which he and Mrs. Walls gave the college and told of his early love and dedication to Livingstone and outlined his wishes with reference to the erection of a theological center near the campus.

W. F. Snider, senior vice president of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., represented the Local Citizens Committee and spoke in glowing terms of the life and work of Dr. W.J. Trent, impression made by Dr. Duncan in the community.

An alumnus, James W. Eichelberger Jr., Washington, D.C. presented the schoool a huge trophy which the Washington Chapter of the Alumni won for its sterling leadership in the 1959 United Negro College fund campaign in that city.

* * *

REPORTS WERE made for the regular founder's day contributions which totaled $81,309.48. Then, with Bishop W. J. Walls, presiding, reports were made of the special appeal for building funds. It amounted to $103,343.75.

Other reports included approximately $30,000 from the Livingstone alumni, and pledges for the remainder of their $50,000 goal with the assurance that the cash will be in by Commencement. The Livingstone College faculty reported $1,906.00; the Negro Civic League $833.25; and special appeals $6,251.00.

Bishops of the Zion Church present included Bishops W. J. Walls, Yonkers, N.Y.; W. W. Slade, Charlotte; Raymond L. Jones, Salisbury; Hampton T. Medford, Washington, D.C.; Herbert B. Shaw, Wilmington; Stephen G. Spottswood, Washington, D.C.; William A. Stewart, Washington, D.C.; and Joseph D. Cauthen, Norfolk, Va.

Trustees of the college, in addition to the bishops who were on hand included: Dr. W. J. Trent Jr., New York City; Richard J. Harris, Statesville; Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. A. L. Cromwell, Winston - Salem; R.W. Sherrill, Salisbury; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. W. J. Trent Sr., Salisbury.

Special guests of the college, in addition to many others, were Attorney J.B. Duncan, Registrar of Deeds for the District of Columbia, brother of the president; George G. Fleming, territorial supervisor of the Progressive Life Insurance Co., and Hillyard R. Robinson, architect, all of Washington, D.C.

The following general officers of the Zion Church: Dr. W. S. Dacons, director of Dr. James C. Hoggard, secretary treasurer of Foreign Missions, and Mrs. Willie G. Alstork, acting general secretary-auditor, all of Washington, D.C. Mr. D. W. Andrews, secretary of Church Extension, Winston-Salem; Dr. L. Boyd, manager of the AME Zion Publishing House; Dr. J. Van Catledge, editor of the Church School Literature; Dr. Walter R. Lovell, editor of the Star of Zion; and Dr. A. P. Morris, secretary-treasurer of Ministerial Relief and Pensions.

Music for the service was provided by the 60 voice Livingstone College Choral Union, under the direction of Myra M. Thomas with K. Eloise Simpson accompanist.

Livingstone College Gets $223,245 Founder's Day

SALISBURY, N.C. — Over 1,200 attended the Founder's Day program Feb. 11 at Livingstone College, here. A highlight of the program was the report that $223,245.70 had been raised for the college which is supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

The bishops reported $184,553.75. Other contributions from alumni, faculty students and through special appeals accounted for $38,701.47. The supporters of the college were led by the Board of Bishops.

IN ADDITION to the cash gifts, Bishop and Mrs. W. J. Walls, Yonkers, N. Y., presented real estate valued at nearly $20,000 to the college for the future development of its Hood Theological Seminary. The observance of Founder's Day this year marked the climax of the first phase of the college's building fund campaign.

The morning program of memorial tributes sponsored by the students and faculty featured addresses by John R. Kinard, senior pre-theological student from Washington, D. C. representing the students; and Harlee H. Little, director of public relations and alumni work, who represented the faculty.

E. BENJAMIN Rochester, president of the Student Council, presided at the service which also included music selections by the College Octet under the direction of Clark S. Coffin of the music faculty. The students contributed $500 to the Founders' Day rally and pledged to donate $1000 in April for the building fund campaign.

The annual procession to the tomb of Dr. Joseph Charles Price, founder and first president of the college, followed. Mrs. Josephine Price Sherrill, daughter of the founder and college librarian, was escorted to the tomb followed by the members of the student council, the senior class and the remainder of the crowd. The Rev. E. N. French offered the memorial prayer.

ONE OF THE highlights of the day was the trip to a site on the Old Plank Road across from the campus which Bishop and Mrs. W. J. Walls gave to the college for the future development of the Hood Theological Seminary. The presentation was made in brief ceremonies, and the property dedicated "to the glory of God and the training of young people for the Christian ministry." Following the act of acceptance by Dr. Duncan, the Rev. A. E. White, president of the Hood Alumni, made remarks thanking the bishop for the gift and pledging the alumni to assist in making his dream a reality. Bishop Raymond L. Jones, of the city, offered the prayer of dedication and Dean F. R. Brown pronounced the benediction.

The feature Founder's Day service was held in Trent Gymnasium at 2. The speaker was Dr. Jerome H. Holland, president of Delaware State College, Dover. Speaking on the subject, "Serving in The Present Day World," he outlined a course of responsibility for institutions of higher education in our society, and challenged his listeners to accept their economic responsibilities in the contemporary world. He traced the march of progress in this country as barrier after barrier was brought down through intelligent, aggressive action, and warned the large crowd that "progress is not inevitable."

"THE SOLE guarantee of an

individual's freedom is the protection of the freedom of others," he said. "Understanding and a respect for the integrity of the individual is important," he declared, and concluding he called upon church and college leaders, as well as students, "to work for full participation for all citizens to the limit of their abilities, and promote amity and equality through education and brotherhood."

2nd Livingstone retreat days at Memphis zoo

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

SALISBURY, N.C.—The second annual Workshop Retreat for the Livingstone College faculty, staff and trustees will be held at Black Mountain, Sept. 8-10 according to announcement made by President S. E. Duncan.

The theme of this year's project is "A 10-Year Program For Livingstone College," and will feature panel discussions, reports by faculty and trustee committees and addresses by Dr. Aaron Brown, project director, the Phelps - Stokes Fund, NYC.

* * *

THE PURPOSE of these Workshop - Retreats is threefold:

To serve as a period of orientation for faculty and staff, to lay the foundation for a coordinated program of intensive instuuction, and to thoroughly familiarize faculty and trustees with their roles in the 10-year program.

Dr. Brown, chief consultant for the Workshop - Retreat, is a native of Pensacola, Fla. He was graduated of Talladega, (Ala.) College, received the M.A. degree at Atlanta University and the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago.

* * *

HIS PROFESSIONAL educational experiences include, among others:

Science teacher at LaMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; principal of Moultrie (Ga.) High School; dean and then registrar at Fort Valley (Ga.) College, and president of Albany (Ga.) State College.

He has been a project director with the Phelps-Stokes Fund since 1954.

He is author of numerous books and pamphlets treating the problems of education and the colored people in the South.

On State Education Board

Dr. H. L. Trigg Will Join Livingstone As Professor

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 9-3-60

SALISBURY, N. C. — Dr. Harold L. Trigg will join the Livingstone College faculty Sept. 1, as professor of education in the division of education and psychology, according to announcement made this week by Dr. S. E. Duncan.

A distinguished educator with long and varied experience as teacher and adminstrator, Dr. Trigg is a graduate of Morgan State college in Baltimore, has the M. A. degree from Syracuse (N. Y.) university, and the doctor of education degree from Columbia university in New York City.

HIS EXPERIENCE includes among others, principal of the Berry O'Kelly high school, Method, N. C., and principal of the Columbia Heights school Winston - Salem.

From 1928 - 1929 he served with the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction as supervisor of Negro igh schools.

He was elected president of Elixabeth City State Teachers college in 1939 and served until 1945, when he became associate director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

IN 1947, he was chosen president of St. Augustine College in Raleigh, and served until 1955. He is credited with a tremendous impact on education in North Carolina including the public schools, state supported higher education and private education as well.

A member of the North Carolina State Board of Education since 1949, he holds a life membership in the National Education Association, is a member of the Association for Higher Education, the American Teachers Association, Phi Delta Kappa,, and Kappa Delta Pi.

A past president of the North Carolina Teachers Association and the North Carolina Negro College Association, he also is a member of the North Carolina Conference for Social Work.

DR. H. L. TRIGG
Takes New Post

TOP NOTCH researchers among the 22 medical and dental students who participated in Meharry Medical College's fifth annual Research Day program were awarded merit certificates for their presentation of particularly outstanding scientific papers. Receiving congratulations from principal speaker, Dr. Arthur Kretchmar, of the Medical Division of Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, are, left to right: George W. Bugg, Nashville, Tenn.; Edna F. Snell, Rosenberg, Texas; C. L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.; and Joseph C. Chisholm, Harvey, Ill.

President Lauds Sit-Ins

No Firings at Meharry; Nurse School May Close

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

NASHVILLE — Rumors that there had been firings of faculty members and dismissal of some students of the Meharry School of Nursing were denied last week by Dr. Harold West, president of Meharry Medical College. Dr. West further denied that there were any recriminations over "sit-ins" on the part of Meharry students.

Dr. West called the rumors "absolutely false, unfounded and without any grounds at all." He expressed surprise over the rumors. There had been rumors that the dean of the nursing school, 30 students in the sophomore and junior classes and several faculty members had been kicked out of Meharry by the board of trustees.

"There is a possibility that we may close our nursing school within two years or so," Dr. West told The Courier, "but the board has taken no action on that." He cited the reason for the possible closing as the inability to secure enough qualified students for the nursing school, but repeated that the closing was a probability, not a certainty.

Dr. West was utterly shocked over the firing rumor which had gotten around, and included the dean of the nursing school.

"Why, our dean, Mrs. Laura M. Gunter, has just gotten her Ph. D. from the University of Chicago, and not another nursing school dean around has a Ph. D degree. So why should we want to get rid of her?" he asked.

As for the student "sit-ins" in which Meharry students took part, Dr. West had high praise for the students. He was not able to identify any of them, but said he was sure some Meharry students had participated.

"What they were doing was for a good cause, and constructive," he declared. "They helped open up seven lunch counters here. There would certainly be no action taken against any of our students based on the 'sit-ins'," he said. He was at a complete loss as to how the rumors got started.

RE: MEHARRY NURSING SCHOOL

Raleigh, N. C. — I read in the AFRO that the Meharry Nursing School, which is 60 years old, is being discontinued.

Lack of adequate funds and additional problems brought on by higher standards and trends in nursing education, should never be the cause for closing such a worthy school that has proved its worth to the State of Tennessee and the nation.

Our times demand more and better prepared nurses as well as colored physicians; therefore we should not give ground in any aspect of our educational and professional life.

Federal aid to nurse education, funds from foundations and from friends should be part of the answer to the Meharry problem.

Where are the nurses and the physicians who have graduated from Meharry? All of them are not dead! Many of them are very much alive, and are doing quite well for themselves.

There comes a time in everyone's life when it i more significant to give than to receive; that time is now for the alumni and the beneficiaries of the Nursing School at Meharry.

It would appear that a nursing school is essential for a medical college with a hospital. These two institutions are complements for each other in the service to all mankind.

Some 65 to 70 per cent of the colored physicians in the U. S. are educated at Meharry and Howard University. What about colored nurses and their future education? Who will control their education.

Giving way to financial problems, administrative and professional pressures could lead to race suicide. It is far easier to continue a well established

14e(1) 1960

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Negro students to register again

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1—(AP)—The eight Negro students who last Fall broke Memphis State University, the city's only integrated school say they plan to register Wednesday for the Spring semester.

Ralph A. Prater, one of the students said the barriers that existed when they first enrolled were breaking down.

Said Dean R. M. Robison: "Their conduct has been quite satisfactory. We asked for their cooperation and they have followed our advice."

ROBISON SAID the Negroes have kept to themselves. They avoid large student gatherings and do not attend sports events. They do not use the cafeteria.

Prater said he and the other Negro students plan to ask for more campus privileges in the Spring semester.

14e(1) 1960 MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

ALL 8 INTEGRATED NEGROES AT MEMPHIS STATE TO STAY

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Aug. 31 - 60
14e(1) Pi/

MEMPHIS (UPI) — All eight Negroes who enrolled for the first time at Memphis State University last semester plan to continue in the spring term, Dean R. M. Robison said the students will be eligible to enroll.

Registration for the second semester starts next Wednesday. Robison said the conduct of the Negro students "has been quite satisfactory."

"We asked for their cooperation, and they have followed our advice," Robison said. He said the Negroes have kept themselves away from large student gatherings, such as those at sports events and in the cafeteria.

Ralph A. Prater, one of the Negro students, said all eight were well-satisfied with their individual progress and general conditions at Memphis State.

"White students—certainly, not all of them, but an increasing number—are friendly toward us," he said. "The barriers which existed when we first enrolled are being broken down. There has been no trouble, and we expect none."

Successful Integration:

More Tan Students Choose Memphis St.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept 5 1960
14e(1)

(Courier Press Service)

MEMPHIS — Desegregation at Memphis State University a roaring success in its first year, Dr. C. C. Humphreys, president, announced, last week, that he expected up to 50 Negroes to enroll at the university in September. Most of them will be freshmen, he said. Eight Negroes, last September, became the first of their race to enter MSU.

There were no incidents of any kind whatsoever, during the entire school year, Dr. Humphreys pointed out in a statement, and the grades of the Negroes ranged from "excellent" to a degree slightly below the usual all-campus average. There was no social intermingling on the campus in accordance with pre-arranged plans, made when the Negroes entered.

The Negroes imposed certain self-restrictions or their campus activities. None entered the gym classes or ROTC courses.

■

THEY DID NOT eat in the university cafeteria or frequent the Student Den. Most white students ignored them, yet at the end of the year, there were many informal chats going on between the white and Negro students. The Negroes had their own seats at football games, and didn't join in extra-curricular activities.

"There was fine cooperation by everyone affected," Dr. Humphreys said, "and we have every reason to believe it will continue."

Dr. Humphreys said he has been conferring with his administrative council about desegregation being expanded.

"We may decide just to let the Negroes take what courses they want, go where they want, when they want, just like any other student," he said. The school term opens Sept. 16, with registration starting Sept. 12-13, for freshmen, and Sept. 14-15 for upperclassmen.—**TWA.**

Goal is $1 million—

Miles College to launch fund-raising campaign

A $1 million fund raising campaign will be officially launched Tuesday by Miles College.

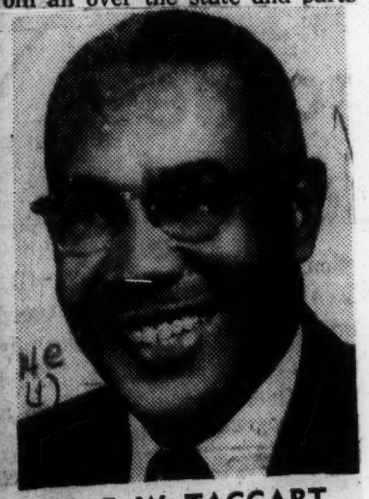
Negro leaders from the Birmingham area and over the state will lead the drive aimed at remodeling and expanding outdated and overcrowded facilities at the 55 year old institution.

Miles President Dr. W. A. Bell has called for support of the entire community, pointing out that the school is the only four year Negro college in this area.

More than 1600 are graduated from the 15 Negro public and private high schools in the area each year said Dr. Bell.

AND AT LEAST 80 per cent of this group who go to college must go to Miles because they are economically unable to go elsewhere, he added.

The school which is supported by the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, also draws students from all over the state and parts of Florida and elsewhere. It is one of five schools sponsored by the church.



DR. E. W. TAGGART
. . . Leads Miles campaign

Since the CME church has only around 18,000 members, many of whom can make only token gifts, Dr. Bell said the school must have additional support if it to meet its responsibilities to the community and stay abreast of the times.

DR. BELL POINTED out that Miles is the Negro teacher training institution for the Birmingham area, which has the second largest Negro population in the South. Memphis has the largest. Some 264 Miles graduates are now teaching in Birmingham schools and 200 in Jefferson County schools.

There are some 265,000 Negroes in Jefferson County, said the official, in pointing out the important service which Miles renders to the community. This is one out of every four Negroes in the state.

MILWAUKEE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Gives Up Efforts To Enroll Girl

Chicago Defender
Chicago Sun-Times
Sat. 10-8-60

MILWAUKEE, Wis. —(UPI) — The wife of a Negro doctor said last Saturday she had given up her efforts to get the couple's 13-year-old daughter enrolled in Milwaukee University school.

"I wouldn't enroll her now if they offered us four years free tuition," Mrs. Charles A. Atkinson said.

"I've had it," she said.

The Atkinsons charged that the school rejected the daughter's application for entrance on grounds she is a Negro. The school said it turned her down because there would be more girls than boys in her class if she entered.

The Milwaukee Human Rights Commission, to which Mrs. Atkinson referred the matter, held a closed hearing last Friday with school officials, but came to no decision.

The Rev. Norman Brandt Commission chairman, said another meeting will be held.

Mrs. Atkinson said she was convinced the school was practicing discrimination because she had never been given a formal application to fill out, despite the fact the girl, Polly, passed the entrance tests.

"I can teach Polly to be a bigot at home," she said.

Mrs. Atkinson said she would seek to enroll the child at another school in January, when she graduates from Hartford grade school where she is an eighth grader.

"This has caused a lot of trouble for us. We've gotten crank calls, and such. But it's matter of principle. We hope it does some good," she said.

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MISSISSIPPI COLLEGES

Most Negro Graduates Stay In Mississippi; Whites Are Getting Out

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 9-10-60

Mississippi Negro graduates are remaining in the state while a large percentage of the whites are going elsewhere.

Figures from four of the white senior colleges show the trend. Out of 3,323 graduates from the University of Mississippi in the five year period from 1952 to 1956, 1,163 graduates went out of state for jobs.

At Mississippi State College, 1,234 of the 4,108 graduates left the state. Mississippi State College for Women had 317 of its 765 graduates leave their home state. And 482 of the 1,527 graduates at Mississippi Southern College found work elsewhere.

However, only 90 of the 1,714 graduates from the three Negro senior colleges left Mississippi for jobs. That compares with the four white colleges losing 3,196 out of a total of 9,723 graduates.

Converting the figures into percentages, that means that only five per cent of the Negroes leave the state after graduation as compared to 33 per cent of the whites.—From Southern School News

JACKSON COLLEGE
MISSISSIPPI VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

Barnett Seeks Aid For Two Negro Colleges

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

Gov. Ross Barnett began efforts today to aid two Negro colleges in the state—Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena and Jackson State College here.

Women's dormitory burned at the Itta Bena college last week and the governor said he would ask the State Building Commission today to provide funds for replacing the building.

The college's loss was estimated at $75,000.

Barnett's efforts to aid the Negro colleges came after he visited Jackson State College yesterday.

He said he found one four-story women's dormitory badly in need of repairs. "The building looked like Ole Main," he said.

Ole Main was the massive men's dormitory at Mississippi State University which burned last year.

The governor said he would send an official from the state fire marshal's office to the college today to inspect the building and determine how to make it safe from fires.

H. T. Sampson, executive dean of Jackson State, said about 100 women live in the brick-constructed building. He said some of the rooms on the top floor are closed because they cannot be used safely.

Girls' Dormitory Leveled By Fire

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Coeds Escape As Flames Cause $75,000 Loss

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ITTA BENA, Miss., Feb. 11.—Fire destroyed a $75,000 girls dormitory at Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes here Thursday afternoon. There were no injuries.

Dr. J. H. White, president of the college, said the blaze started near the boiler room of the one-story brick building. Several girls were in their rooms, but fled to safety.

The fire was discovered about 3 p.m.

Dr. White said the building ordinarily housed 110 students, but a number were away from school on practice-teaching assignments, leaving about 90 living in the dormitory. They lost most of their belongings.

He said the school plans to provide temporary housing in the science building. The dormitory was constructed in 1958.

Barnett Talks At Dedication

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Negro College Completes New Building For Students

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

ITTA BENA, Miss., Sept. 25.—Gov. Ross Barnett stopped here Sunday enroute to the Southern Governors' Conference in Hot Springs, Ark., to dedicate the first student union building on a Negro college campus in Mississippi.

The building, on the campus of Mississippi Vocational College, was named for Jacob Aaron, sugar and coffee exporter of New Orleans, who contributed $35,000 of the $225,000 cost of the building.

The state put $150,000 in the building and President J. H. White raised the additional $75,000, including $35,000 from Mr. Aaron.

Sillers Participates

Governor Barnett landed at nearby Greenwood and drove here for the ceremonies. House Speaker Walter Sillers of Rosedale also participated.

"Those of you who are taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the Mississippi Vocational College to gain an education will never regret the long hours and hard work that will be required to achieve your goal," the Governor said.

"I speak from personal experience when I say that gaining an education often does not come easy, but once attained it has its reward," said the man who operated a barber chair to pay his way through college.

Race Relations Discussed

The Governor gave "particular recognition of the fact that here in Mississippi we are enjoying a wonderful and peaceful relationship between the members of the white and colored races."

"I have reason to believe that this relationship will continue and that by working together we will solve difficulties that may arise from time to time and that all of us will benefit from the peace and harmony that exists," the Governor said.

Morehouse Has New Goal

College Needs $3,919,750 For Five-Year Expansion

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sept 1-23-60
P. 13.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Morehouse College under the presidency of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays has published a brochure which sets "down in brief compass a few of the things that have been accomplished at the college within recent years." It also lists "in detail what we must do in the next five years if we are to continue to improve the quality of our work."

The goal of the college is "to make a good college better, and a better college the best." The foundation for achieving this goal has already been laid. One has only to read this brochure to be convinced of this fact.

MOREHOUSE college founded by two colored Americans in 1867 has a great heritage. Its possibilities were early recognized by the Home Masion Board of the Northern Baptist Convention which encouraged sponsors of the college. The college had an humble beginning with night classes in the basement of Springfield Baptist Church at Augusta, Ga. with only 37 pupils. The college was moved to Atlanta in 1879, and the Home Mission Board turned the institution over to a private board of trustees in 1935.

Morehouse College is widely recognized as a first class institution of higher learning. The proof of the high caliber of its work is the type of students which the college has turned out during the years. The college numbers among its graduates some of the finest and most successful community leaders in medicine, dentistry, ministry, teaching, law, business, social work and science in communities all over the United States and abroad. The brochure says:

"REACHING back before 1940, Morehouse has provided presidents for nineteen of our colleges. Morehouse men were formerly presidents of the following institutions: American Baptist Theological Seminary, Benedict College, Bethune-Cookman College, Butler College, Jackson College, Langston University, Morris College, Selma University, Storer College and West Virginia State College.

Morehouse men are currently presidents of Alabama State college, Albany State College Bishop College, Dillard University, Howard University, Knoxville College, St. Augustine's College, Savannah State College and Texas Southern University.

THERE IS A reason for this record of college presidents among Morehouse graduates: First of all the college has an able president backed by capable and earnest members of the board of trustees. It is an interracial board representing different sections of the country and several denominations.

The college has a highly trained, capable faculty and staff. The faculty and staff have been increased 150 per cent. Both Negroes and whites are on the faculty. The number with the Ph.D. degree has been increased 1000 per cent in recent years. Twenty-one of the faculty hold doctorates earned from many of the leading universities in America and abroad.

THE EXCELLENT record of Morehouse College and the graduates has paid off, and made more secure the future of the institution. Since 1940 about $6,000,000 have been raised for the college. The support, confidence and respect of several foundations have been won during recent years. They include the following:

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
Morehouse President

The Compton Family Trust, The General Education Board, The George F. Baker Trust, The Charles Merrill Trust, and The Barclay, Bradley, Danforth, Devella Mills, Ford, Grant, Kresge, Algernon Sydney, Sullivan Whitehead, Woodruff and Perry-Payne Foundations.

AS A RESULT of this financial support, the endowment of the college has been increased 200 per cent — from $1,114,000 in 1940 to $3,111,653. This endowment, as a result of appreciation and good investment, has a market value of $4,344,802. This represents a healthy state of the college, but the endowment should be twice this amount.

Integration is no serious problem for Morehouse. It was born in this setting, and to this day has been operated partly on integrated basis. The early teachers were members of the white race, and since 1867 it has had an interracial faculty. The charter of the college makes it clear that applicants of any race can be admitted so long as they meet the requirements of the college.

TO MEET the minimum needs of the college for the next five years, a total of $3,919.750 will have to be spent. This would include $369,750 for eight and a half acres of land to provide badly needed additional space for college facilities, $250,000 for a Theological Center including a small dormitory at a cost of $175,000 and a Baptist Center at a cost of $75,000.

At least $1,500,000 will be needed for an endowment for salaries; $1,250.000 for an endowment for scholarships and $450,000 for a new chapel. Another urgent need is physics equipment. Renovation of classrooms and additional laboraatory space are also an urgent need. This project would cost at least $100.000.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE of Atlanta, Ga. has been notified by the Selection Committee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York that their request for a subsidy to purchase a set of 1,500 color slides of American art has been approved. The slides are available only to selected colleges throughout the USA. The Atlanta University Collection of Contemporary Art has been reopened to the public. The collection contains some 35 works of contemporary American artists, augmented by 40 paintings, prints and sculptures chosen from the Atlanta University's permanent collection of works by Negro artists.

Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City, was a recent speaker at Shaw University. Four outstanding experts in youth guidance work will be among the featured speakers at a special Guidance Conference to be held at Grambling College Jan. 28, 29, 30. The experts are Dr. Allison Davis, University of Chicago; Dr. W. Max Wise, Columbia University; Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, New York University.

Dr. Lillian W. Voorhees, director of speech and dramatics at Fisk University attended the joint convention of the Speech Association of America and the American Educational Theatre Association in Washington, D. C. recently... Dr. Peter Van De Kamp, professor of astronomy and director of the Sproul Observatory, Swarthmore College, lectured the students, faculty and staff members of Virginia State College during a two-day visit last week.

Morehouse marks 93rd year

Chicago Defender
1-21-60
P. 14

ATLANTA, Ga. — On Thursday, Feb. 18, Morehouse College will be ninety - three years old. The College will celebrate its 93rd anniversary and pay tribute to its founders in two events scheduled for Thursday.

The annual Founder's Day banquet will take place Thursday evening in the Robert Hall Dining Room with President Benjamin E. Mays as host and master of ceremonies. The principal speaker at the banquet is to be the Rev. Dr. J. E. Kirkland, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Kirkland, who holds the Ph. D. degree from Dropsie College of Hebrew and Cognate Learning, in Philadelphia, was honored by Morehouse with the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in June, 1948.

The final event on Morehouse's 93rd anniversary calendar will be the presentation in concert of the distinguished bass - baritone William Warfield on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in the Physical Education and Health Building.

Morehouse Invited To Participate In Danforth Community Workshop

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—A recent letter received by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College informed him that Morehouse is one of thirty liberal arts colleges invited to participate on the 1960 Campus Community Workshop sponsored by the Danforth Foundation and scheduled to be held at Colorado College, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, from June 20 through July 9, 1960. This will be the fourth such workshop sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

The purpose of the Workshop is to provide an opportunity for intensive study of ways and means of raising the level of excellence in such aspects of the campus community as curriculum, administration - faculty - student relationships, counseling, evaluation, and religion and values in relation to educational objectives. The academic dean and three faculty members are to participate from each of the colleges invited. The following have been selected to represent Morehouse College in the 1960 Workshop:

Dan B. R. Brazeal, Dr. James H. Birnie, Dr. Robert H. Brisbane, and Dr. Ovid Futch.

Dean Brazeal holds the B. A. degree from Morehouse, and he has earned the M. A. and Ph.D. degrees in economics from Columbia University. He was recently elected to membership in the Columbia University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He is the author of a book titled The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Its Origin and Development, published by Harper and Brothers. Other published works by him include chapters in the Yearbook Issues of the Journal of Negro Education. Dr. Brazeal holds membership in several professional organizations.

Dr. Birnie, chairman of the Department of Biology, holds the B. A. degree from Morehouse, the M. A. degree from Brown University, and the Ph.D. degree from Syracuse University. He has been associate professor at South Carolina State College, research associate and associate professor at Syracuse University, and guest lecturer at the University of Bristol (England). From 1934 to 1936, he served as instructor at Morehouse, and since 1951 he has served as professor and chairman of the Department of Biology. Dr. Birnie holds membership in several learned societies.

Dr. Brisbane, a native of New York City, received his elementary and secondary education in that city. He holds the B. S. degree from St. Johns University in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Ph.D. degree in political science from Harvard University. He has been serving as professor of political science at Morehouse since 1948. In 1958 Dr. Brisbane received a U. S. State Department appointment as a Fulbright Senior Professor at the University of Patna, Patna, India, where he taught American Government and Politics. He is a member of several national professional societies.

Dr. Futch is a native of Lawtey, Florida. He holds the B. A. degree from the University of Florida, the M. A. degree from the same university, and the Ph.D. degree from Emory University in Atlanta. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and has served since 1959 as associate professor of history, in the Department of Political Science, at Morehouse College.

Christian Century Editor To Address Morehouse Graduates

According to an announcement by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, the speaker at the ninety-third anniversary Commencement exercises on Tuesday, May 31, 1960, will be Kyle E. Haselden, managing editor of THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY and editor of THE PULPIT. The exercises at which the distinguished churchman and writer will speak will begin at 10:30 A. M. in the Sale Hall Auditorium on the Morehouse campus. Some eighty seniors are expecting to receive the bachelor's degree at that time.

KYLE HASELDEN

The baccalaureate exercises for Morehouse will be held jointly, as is customary, with Atlanta University and Spelman College in Sisters Chapel, on the Spelman campus, on Sunday, May 29, at 3:00 P. M., and the speaker will be the the Reverend Johns of Farmville, Virginia, and former pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

The annual dinner meeting of the Morehouse Alumni Association will be held in the Robert Hall Dining Room Monday evening, May 30, at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Mays Cited On 20th Year At Morehouse

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays was cited on the occasion of his twentieth year as president of Morehouse College at the annual faculty dinner, Tuesday night in the dining room of the institution.

Three distinguished Americans who earlier had received honorary degrees from Morehouse College joined in the tribute. They were Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, an alumnus, who is president of Texas Southern University, Plummer Bernard Young, publisher, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, The Danforth Foundation.

During the testimonial for Dr. and Mrs. Mays, representatives of the classes of 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940 were presented.

Also present was Dr. William A. Jackson, a class of '54, a practicing physician of Rockford, Ill. He cited the woes of young doctors, who are entering the medical profession.

The evening was super charged with memories, sentimentality and nostalgia as speakers crescendoed the evening towards a climax. Dr. Nabrit set the stage for the mood of reverie by recalling vividly the early days of Dr. Mays at Morehouse College.

Speaker after speaker extolled Dr. Mays and recited the marvelous contributions he had made at the institution. These stories were highlighted by the building in 1956 to the $825,000 Physical Education and Health Building in 1957.

Dr. E. B. Williams keynoted the evening when he presented a volume of 125 testimonial letters from individuals, organizations and communities, throughout the world. One of the tributes came from Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta.

Rev. Jerry Moore, class of '40 and a Washington, D. C., minister, presented an engraved watch to Dr. Mays and a valuable gift to Mrs. Mays. Other gifts were received from the Atlanta and Washington, D. C., Morehouse clubs.

Dr. Mays challenges Floridians

The Afro-Amer
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-11-60

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, challenged the graduating class of 266 at Florida A. and M. University, to overcome 341 years of disability and to continue to be dissatisfied.

According to Dr. Mays, the three eras of disability were the era of slavery, 1619 to 1865; the period of segregation, 1865 to 1954; and the era of desegregation, wrongly called integration, since the nation's highest court decision.

Dr. Mays said that the slave owners tried to justify slavery by saying the slaves had no soul, were incapable of being educated, and it was God's will for colored people to till the soil and pick cotton.

* * *

"AFTER THE Civil War," he said, "four million slaves came out singing "Thank God I am free; before I be a slave again I'll die and go home to my Lord."

The white man had three solutions to the colored man's problem following the Civil War declared the speaker.

First, give them a separate state, perhaps Mississippi; second, send them back to Africa; and third, leave them alone, they can't survive in this complex society.

He accused the white man of declaring that the colored man was inferior and is segregated in the South by law and in the North by customs.

"Segregation by law is another form of slavery," he stated with emphasis.

* * *

SEGREGATION IS a deadly evil and its back was broken by the U.S. Supreme Court back in 1954," he reminded his audience..

Continuing, he declared, 246 years of slavery and 95 years of segregation have made the colored man believe that he is inferior. Tell it to them for three and a half centuries and they will believe it, is the white man's philosophy.

"This has created an intellectual ghetto among colored men. It is dangerous to compete with whites and you will be branded as wanting to be white. Some colored people are ashamed of their race. They want to be anything but a colored man, even a poor white.

* * *

POINTING TO the shortcomings of the colored man, he revealed that of the 435 members of the U. S. House of Representatives only four were colored, and not a single colored man man included in the 96 U. S. Senators.

We don't have a single colored Governor or cabinet member, he noted.

The colored man is not dumb, stated the speaker, but he has been handicapped. He must realize that he is behind and he has a long way to come. Many of us have good homes, but 60 per cent of us still live in substandard houses.

The Atlantan feels that competence will break the color bar in every walk of life as it has done in baseball.

The speaker challenged the seniors to overcome these disabilities during the next quarter of a century because he felt that they will live 25 more years.

Morehouse Gets Three-Year Grant For Science Study

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
6-9-60

Morehouse College has been awarded a three year grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct a research participation program for undergraduate students in Biology.

The research program will be conducted under the direction of Dr. James H. Birnie and will provide research experiences for three outstanding students per year. In addition to the laboratory experiences all of the participating students will be enrolled in a seminar where reports on recent advances in research will be discussed.

The grant has been awarded to cover a period of three years and will provide a stipend to each participating student in addition to defraying the cost of supplies used in the research.

During the first year the students will be investigating quantitative changes in the rate of blood flowing through tissues during alterations in physiological conditions. This project was initiated in the Biology Department during the 1959-60 school year as part of the Morehouse College independent study program.

Dr. Jones Returns From Mission In West Africa

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
6-9-60

Dr. Edward A. Jones, professor of French and chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, has returned from a two-month stay in West Africa. There he served as director of a group of students of Operation Crossroads-Africa, a work-study project which placed 180 American and Canadian college and university students in ten West African countries during the summer of 1960. The countries included were Guinea, Senagal, Liberia, Sierre Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Nigeria and Cameroun. The participating students represented both races, all religions, and many sections of the two countries.

Dr. Jones' group was assigned to Togo, which received its independence on April 27, 1960. His group was composed of six young men and six young women two of them one girl and one boy —being Negroes) representing the following institutions: Sarah Lawrence College, Union Theological Seminary, Boston University, Yale University Law School, Trinity University (Texas), Macalister College(Minnesota), Princeton University, Williams College, McGill University, and the University of Toronto.

In Togo, near the villages of Togoville, Djeta, and Wome, this group was engaged in the construction of a medical dispensary and two secondary schools, working alongside young African volunteer workers(also students) and doing unskilled labor.

The object of the project was to enable young Americans and young Africans to get to know each other, to learn more about each other's country and culture, and to develop international understanding and friendship. In this objective this group, like all the groups in Crossroads, was eminently successful. Though ostensibly engaged in the construction of schools, churches, etc., the real work of Crossroads was the building of "bridges" of international and interracial understanding and goodwill. The human relations aspect of the experience was by far the most important. The students and director were shown every courtesy and showered with hospitality and gifts. Everywhere they went they were given a tumultuous official reception.

In addition to Togo, Dr. Jones' group traveled in Ghana, Dahomey, and Nigeria. They were in Accra at the time of the celebration of Republic Day last June and had the pleasure of meeting the President, Kwame Nkrumah. Later they met, among other dignitaries. President (Premier) Sylvanus Olympic of Togo and Mr. Balewa, Prime Minister of the Nigerian Federation.

At the end of the African experience, the participants had a week of free time for travel in Europe. Dr. Jones visited London and Paris. In Paris, he ran into the Hubert Jacksons of Atlanta. He left London last Monday evening at 6:30 on a Pan American Boeing 707 Clipper (jet) and arrived in New York at 8:50 the same evening, thanks to a difference in time of five hours.

Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, New York City, is the director of the Project Crossroads Africa.

Whitney Dean At Morgan

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Albert N. Whiting, assistant dean of Morgan State College since 1957, has been appointed dean of the college, President Martin D. Jenkins announced here.

The appointment, approved by the board of trustees Thursday, became effective as of Jan. 1.

Dr. Whiting succeeds the late George Cannon Grant, who served as dean from 1957 until his death, Dec. 12.

■

EUGENE STANLEY, assistant professor of education, has been named acting assistant dean of the college.

Mrs. Vivian E. Cook, retired high school principal, has been appointed a lecturer in education for the second semester to fill the vacancy in the department of education created by Mr. Stanley's promotion.

Morris College seeking $10,000

SUMTER, S.C. — The Morris College Alumni opened a three months long loyalty fund drive last week, to raise $10,000 to achieve a three-fold project.

Dr. Odell R. Reuben, president of the Baptist-operated college, said the money is to be used:

1. To strengthen both the number and category of volumes in the college library;

2. To install a modern heating system in the Garrick-Boykin Gymnasium and;

3. To give financial foundation to the college's athletic program.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE faculty members congratulate each other for reporting the largest amount of money to the Founders' Day financial campaign recently. Dr. Ann S. Cochran, center, director of teaching training, reported $4,500; to her left is William M. Pace, director of Public relations, who reported $6,146.00, to her right, A. L. Jessie, director of evening classes,, who reported $1,013.00. The total amount raised for the Founders' Day effort was $13,305.00.

Rev. Gow Speaks At Morris Brown's Founder's Day

The Right Reverend Francis H. Gow, presiding bishop of the 15th episcopal district which embraces a part of South Africa, will deliver the Founders' Day address at Morris Brown College this morning at 11 o'clock in the Joe Louis Gymnasium.

Bishop Gow who was elevated to the bishopric in 1956 at Miami, Florida, received his formal education at Tuskegee Institute, Lane Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. He was awarded the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by Wilberforce University.

Before his election to the highest office in the A. M. E. Church, Bishop Gow pastored churches in Ohio, West Virginia, and Capetown, South Africa. He has also served as principal of Wilberforce Institute in South Africa.

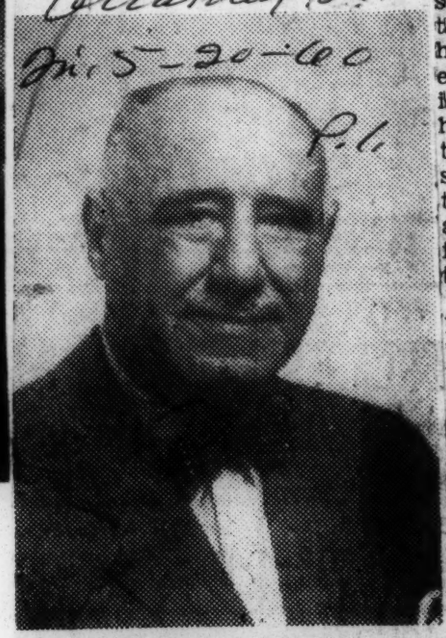
Reports will be made on the financial campaign which has been ably engineered by Dr. Ann S. Cochran.

Special music for the occasion will be furnished by the widely acclaimed Morris Brown College choir under the direction of Colonius S. Davis.

ATLANTA—Dr. Ann Scarlett Cochran, professor of education and director of teacher training at Morris Brown College, led the student-faculty financial campaign raising $4,500 of the total $13,000 realized.

A native of Brunswick, Dr. Cochran's campaign work has resulted in her personally raising over $50,000 for the college in a period of years.

Joseph Kaplan, Industrialist, To Be Morris Brown Speaker



JOSEPH KAPLAN

President Frank Cunningham has announced that Joseph Kaplan, prominent industrialist and president of the Colonial Tanning Company, Boston, one of the nation's major leather producers, will be the commencement speaker for Morris Brown College here on June 1.

Mr. Kaplan who recently accompanied President Harold C. Case of Boston University on a ten-week survey trip through Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Ethiopia, was formally educated at the Boston English High School and Boston and Harvard Universities.

For several years this noted industrialist and humanitarian has been chairman of the New England Regional Board, Anti - Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; national vice-chairman of the Joint Defense Appeal, and Trustee of Temple Israel.

Mr. Kaplan's interest and contributions in the improvement of social justice can be attested to by the following: he pioneered in the hiring of Negro labor in the leather industry 28 years ago in Colonial's New Jersey plant, A. J. Crowhurst and son, Belleville; is a trustee of the very fine integrated secondary school in New York City, the New Lincoln School; and Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan were among the first life members of the NAACP in the New England area.

In the area of human relations Mr. Kaplan's interest is noteworthy. He founded the Human Relations Center at Boston University and Vice - Chairman of its Board of Governors. He is also the donor of the Joseph Kaplan Project for the extension of human relations education.

For 25 years or more Mr. Kaplan has taken a personal interest in bringing foreign students from Europe, Latin America and the Far East to the United States for their higher education, and arranging for American students to study in foreign countries.

An accomplished linguist, he speaks, reads, and writes French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, and Yiddish; he is less fluent in Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Turkish and Hebrew.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-3-60
p. 7

PRESENTATION — Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Ga. became the recipient of a $2,000 grant from Sperry and Hutchinson Company, recently. President Frank Cunningham, left, receives check for the purpose of sponsoring the Sperry and Hutchinson Lectures. G. F. Thompson, district manager, Southeast Atlantic district of the company, made the presentation.

Morristown College's 7th President Assumes Office

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va
Jan 16 1960
1-14-60

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. — Dr. Elmer P. Gibson of Philadelphia, who spent 16 years as an Army chaplain, has assumed office as seventh president of Morristown college, after being formally presented at a chapel ceremony by Paul A. Edwards, college dean.

The new president told the audience that he had accepted a mission to help prepare young women for "rich and full lives of service to God and country" rather than for warfare.

MUSIC FOR THE occasion was furnished by the college choir, under the direction of Mrs. J. Brown, with Miss E. Cardwell at the piano, and the Morristown singers, under the direction of James Standifer. Dr. Ralph D. Minard, professor of social sciences and senior faculty member, and Mrs. W. M. Crawford, dean of women and a graduate of the college, served as faculty representatives.

Three local members of the trustee board were present E. B. Fisher, chairman, J. W. Arnold and John Wallace. Speaking on behalf of the trustees, Mr. Fisher said: "I believe that with the coming of Dr. Gibson, Morristown College is starting on a new era.

DR. GIBSON IS married to the former Miss Melness Wilson of Philadelphia. They have two children, a married daughter, Cornelia, and Elmer P. Gibson, Jr. Mrs. Gibson is expected to join her husband here about Jan. 1.

The new president is a native of Greensboro, N. C. He earned degrees at Lincoln (Pa.) university, Crozier Theological seminary, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple university. Gammon Theological seminary and Bennett college gave him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

Proposed Negro College Protested By 200 At Union

By The Associated Press

UNION, Miss., Aug. 15.—White citizens have asked officials of a Negro college now being built to move and disband it, a spokesman disclosed Monday.

The Rev. J. P. Bush, pastor of the New Island Baptist Church in the area, said a crowd estimated at 200 presented the request Saturday night to the secretary of the Bay Ridge Christian College on the grounds of the school.

The minister said the crowd asked the secretary to "send his out-of-state colored people away from there within 48 hours or we will not be responsible for anything that would happen to them."

The secretary, identified only as a Negro named James Stewart, was not available for comment.

The secretary of state's office in Jackson said that a charter for the college was refused April 18, after the attorney general's office ruled that granting it was "not in the best interest of the State of Mississippi."

Three Applied

The office said the charter was applied for by J. Horace Germany of Union, James W. Stewart of Union and Robert Judy of Moss, Miss.

The application for the charter said the institution would be built under the auspices of the Church of God, headquartered in Anderson, Ind.

The minister said the crowd was "in a very peaceful mood, with no show or thought of violence." About 600 whites met near his church for two hours Saturday night before delivering the protest.

J. S. Henry, a Union merchant, said the meeting was held in response to requests by several white residents in the vicinity of the college, who "were discouraged about it." He said there was not a Negro family within five miles of the college.

Mr. Henry said he told Stewart, "We didn't come for conversation; we came to ask you to disband the idea of a Negro college in a white community, as white neighbors around here are definitely going to protest."

He said college leaders "promised to discontinue the project about one year ago, but they did not. They promised to move the location out of the country or forget it, but they didn't."

Mutual Protection

Mr. Henry said, "we tried to stress the fact to Stewart that we were there definitely to protect them as well as the community."

He said he believed Stewart had made plans to leave, but that he had nothing definite on it.

The crowd was unsuccessful in its effort to see the president, identified as a white man named J. H. Germany. He was reported away on a trip to Pennsylvania.

The minister said 100 persons present at his services Sunday voted unanimously against the college's locating in the area "and asked them to discontinue construction."

Mr. Henry, a member of the congregation, said the Rev. Mr. Bush asked his members to pray about it.

The college is in a rural area of Central Mississippi, about eight miles north of Union in Neshoba County, and 65 miles northeast of Jackson. Sheriff E. G. Barnett was not available for comment.

At Anderson, a Church of God official said he talked with Mr. Germany Monday morning and the college president was driving immediately from Pennsylvania to the campus.

Deeply Concerned

E. F. Adcock, treasurer of the denomination's national board of church extension and home missions, said Germany is a white former Mississippian who became a home missionary after attending Anderson College and serving as a pastor in Indiana.

"He is deeply concerned," Mr. Adcock said. "He has lived with threats for quite a while but this is more of a mob action."

The official said the college hoped to open vocational training courses this fall with 40 to 50 students.

Mr. Adcock said the school was "not a direct outgrowth from the church" but he intended to see if any Federal protection was available until the church can obtain more information about the situation.

"We realize the problem in the South," Mr. Adcock said. "We don't like to unnecessarily anger these people."

He said the college site is on a farm owned by Germany.

"There is no thought of abandoning it," he added, "unless those people make it impossible."

Whites Seek Relocation of Negro School

UNION, Miss., Aug. 15 (AP) — White citizens have asked officials of a Negro college now being built to move and disband it, a spokesman disclosed today.

The Rev. J. P. Bush, pastor of the New Island Baptist Church in the area, said a crowd estimated at 200 presented the request Saturday night to the secretary of the Bay Ridge Christian College on the grounds of the school.

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Charter Applicants

The office said the charter was applied for by J. Horace Germany, Rt. 1, Union; James W. Stewart, Rt. 2, Union; and Robert Judy, Rt. 1, Moss, Miss.

The application for the charter said the institution would be built under the auspices of the Church of God, headquartered in Anderson, Ind.

The minister said the crowd was "in a very peaceful mood, with no show or thought of violence." About 600 whites met near his church for two hours Saturday night before delivering the protest.

Integration Of College Ruled Out

UNION, Miss., Aug. 16 (AP)—The Rev. Robert B. Judy of Moss, Miss., a founder of a controversial ministerial college near here, said today the school will not be racially integrated.

"It's simply a religious college of the Church of God to help our young Negro ministers," the white clergyman said. "We don't have an integrated school at all."

The Bay Ridge Christian College has been the center of a smoldering controversy that broke into the open Saturday night. Two hundred white citizens of the area asked a college official to disband the institution and move its "out-of-state colored people." The whites objected to locating it in a white rural area "five miles from the nearest Negro family."

The Rev. Mr. Judy said the State Sovereignty Commission, the official segregation watchdog of the state, had checked on plans after the college was denied a charter by the state.

The college, which has a two-story building under construction for use as a classroom facility, will have a faculty of five and about 30 Negro students when it opens this fall, the Rev. Judy said.

He said the faculty would be composed of college President J. Horace Germany and his wife, both white; Isom Crockett, a Laurel Negro; Euretha Sorrell, a Meridian white woman; and himself.

The college is being built under the auspices of the Church of God of Anderson, Ind., Judy said, but is getting its money from individuals and churches.

Whites Ask Negro College To Disband

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Henry said he told Stewart "We didn't come for conversation; we came to ask you to disband the idea of a Negro college in a white community, as white neighbors around here are definitely going to protest."

He said college leaders "promised to discontinue the project about one year ago, but they did not. They promised to move the location out of the country or forget it, but they didn't."

Henry said, "We tried to stress the fact to Stewart that we were there definitely to protect them as well as the community."

He said he believed Stewart had made plans to leave, but that he had nothing definite on it.

The crowd was unsuccessful in its effort to see the president, identified as a white man named J. H. Germany. He was reported away on a trip to Pennsylvania.

The minister said 100 persons present at his services Sunday voted unanimously against the college's locating in the area "and asked them to discontinue construction."

Henry, a member of the congregation, said Rev. Bush asked his members to pray about it.

The college is in an isolated central Mississippi rural area about eight miles north of Union in Neshoba County, and 65 miles northeast of Jackson. Sheriff E.G. Barnett was not available for comment.

Council Blamed By College Head

Educator Says Citizens' Group Is Behind Move To Disband School

By United Press International

UNION, Miss., Aug. 17.—J. H. Germany, white president of a small Negro college under construction near here, charged Wednesday the Citizens' Council is behind a move to disband the school.

"The White Citizens' Council knew I was out of the state and they took advantage of my absence to make their downswoop," said President Germany.

Refers To Whites

He referred to a group of 200 whites who marched on the construction site of the Bay Ridge Christian College Saturday demanding the work be halted.

"The White Citizens' Council has been putting pressures to bear for 18 months to try to stop the project on the claim that it is in an all-white community," said Germany. But

he said only four white famili... live "in the immediate area."

President Germany said Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson prevented the school from being chartered after being "briefed by the councils."

President Germany said the college has made no move toward having an integrated student body and "has taken no part in any agitation regarding integration of schools or any race problem."

One of the school's incorporators, the Rev. Robert Judy of Moss, said he believes the project should be halted. "I don't believe in violence," said the Rev. Mr. Judy, a Church of God minister.

He said the State Sovereignty Commission, an official agency for maintaining segregation, had sent an investigator into the area following complaints from citizens.

Report Kept Secret

Authorities have received a report on the college from the Newton County Grand Jury, which investigated it this week. The report was not made public.

President Germany plans to present his side of the controversy Saturday at a meeting in the New Island Baptist Church here.

It was at the church that a crowd of 600 whites gathered Saturday before some of them marched to the school.

Founder May Halt Union School Work

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Wed. 8-17-60

UNION, Miss. (Special)—One of the incorporators of the controversial Negro Bay Ridge Christian College being constructed eight miles north of here said today that he thought the project "should be halted."

Rev. Robert B. Judy, pastor of a Church of God Church at Moss, said that the resulting controversy resulting from the college locating in the all-white community of Bay Springs would cause violence. "I don't believe in violence," he said.

An official of the college, secretary James Stewart, was told Saturday night by some 200 white citizens at the home of the college president on the campus to disband the college within 48 hours."

The college, which presently consists of one building under construction in a remote farming area in south Neshoba County "four miles from the nearest telephone," is being built under the auspices of local ministers of the Church of God headquartered in Anderson, Ind.

The college president, J. Horace Germany, just returned from a fund-raising and evangelistic nation-wide tour promoting the college, which is financed by individual and local church contributions.

Judy said yesterday was the first he had heard of any protests against the college.

He further said that he was present August 8 at the college when Andy Hopkins of Jackson, special investigator for the State Sovereignty Commission, spent "six hours with the sheriff's o Newton and Neshoba counties and us (Judy; Germany, white; and James Stewart, Negro, both o Route 2, Union; who helped found the college; and four unidentifie Negro students)."

"He (Hopkins) was sent there b the State Sovereignty Commission to find out whether or not they were violating any laws of the state of Mississippi concerning segregation and other laws," Judy said.

"They had gotten complaints from citizens around there," he added.

"We don't have an integrated ...ool at all," Judy continued. "It's simply a religious college of the Church of God to help our young Negro ministers serve their local people wherever they go."

He said trades would be taught along with academic subjects to help with academic subjects to ed 30 Negro students to enroll next fall.

He named five faculty members of the school as being Germany; Germany's wife; Isom Crockett, a Laurel Negro; Euretha Sorrell, a white Meridian woman, and James W. Stewart, a Negro.

A site at the Farmhaven community east of Canton was considered for the college after original plans were discarded a year ago to build at its present location. Judy said the "Citizens Council of the area objected" to both locations.

Germany said he would present his side to the controversy at a meeting scheduled for 3:30 p. m. Saturday near the New Island Baptist Church, where originally 600 persons met to discuss the college last Saturday. Germany owns the farm on which the college is being built.

JURY PROBES SCHOOL

The Newton County grand jury investigated the college during its session this week, but reported, however, yesterday that it does not "consider it advisable to here set out our findings and the results of our investigation, but we have stated our findings and views to officials . . ."

White Citizens In Mississippi Ask Negroes To Disband, Move College

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
8-16-60

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Racial News Roundup

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

Religious College Will Not Integrate

Wed. 8/17/60

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The college is being built under the auspices of the Church of God of Anderson, Ind., the Rev. Mr. Judy said, but was getting its money from individuals and churches. He said Germany was touring the East in its behalf.

The college is located on a farm owned by the Rev. Mr. Germany, a home missionary sponsored by the Board of Church Extension and Home Missions of the Church of God. The minister and some other officials now live in a converted barn on the grounds.

14e(1) 1960

NEGRO COLLEGE (UNION, MISSISSIPPI)

SCHOOL PLANS TO CONTINUE

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 8/22/60

Germany Is Firm On Opening Of Negro School Near Union

UNION, Miss. (AP) — The founder of the controversial Negro college here says the Civil Rights Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are watching the situation because freedom of religion is involved.

The Rev. J. H. Germany said he objected offers to build the college in places other than his dairy farm because he had spent eight years in building up the farm to its value of $175,000 and would not let it go.

The white minister commented after a second white protest meeting in a week had asked him to move the college. About 1,000 white citizens of Neshoba and Newton counties met four miles west of here, outside the New Ireland Baptist Church.

They also accused the Rev. Mr. Germany of establishing the college for his own personal gain.

The white minister said money for the college came from the farm and 127 Negro Church of God congregations in the South. He said he had "put every penny I could spare into building the college."

The Rev. Mr. Germany vowed he "would die before giving up what he thought was right." He said the protest meetings would not affect his plans.

The Rev. Mr. Germany said the college would train Negro students for the ministry and in trades so they could go to the poor churches of the South and preach and help build churches and communities.

The resolution passed by the citizens meeting said "we deny that the purpose of the alleged college is to train colored ministers, but instead feel secure in our contention that the director and officers of said organization seek nothing but personal monetary gain and to precipitate, aggravate and contribute ill will and hatred between the colored and white races of this community."

14e(1)

REV. J. H. GERMANY
Founder of College
Daily News Photo by W. C. Shoemake

The minister said he had met several other directors of the college Saturday and they had agreed the school should open in September. From 25 to 30 Negro students are expected. The school will not be racially integrated.

Opponents of the college have contended it was being built in an all-white area.

The 47-year-old minister, a native of the area, has been the target of white protests before, when neighbors objected to racially mixed religuous meetings at his home.

He bought the farm, seven miles north of here in Newton County, after being ordained a minister and attending the Church of God seminary in Anderson, Ind. The farm is regarded as one of the most outstanding dairies in the area.

Builder Of Negro College Reports Mob Beat Him Up

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sat. 8-27-60

By United Press International

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 26—A white Church of God minister who has rejected demands that he give up plans to build a college for Negroes in rural East Mississippi said he was beaten and kicked by a group of white men Friday.

The Rev. J. H. Germany, who was at a Meridian doctor's office with several bruises and cuts, said he was attacked at Union, about 25 miles northwest of here.

Authorities at Union denied any knowledge of the incident.

The Rev. Mr. Germany, 47, said he and four Negroes were putting bricks for the college into a pickup truck on the Union High School campus when five cars loaded with white men drove up.

He said the men chased the Negroes away "at the threat of their lives." He said the leader, carrying a club in his hand and a pistol in his pocket, said, "All right, boys, who wants him first?"

Hit In Face, Kicked

The Rev. Mr. Germany said one of the men then hit him in the face with his fist and several others started beating him with clubs and kicked him when he fell down.

The minister said Constable Walter Reeves arrived on the scene during the beating but left at the request of the leader of the group. This was vehemently denied by Constable Reeves. "That isn't even in my beat," he said. "I went to the place after I heard reports of trouble but when I got there no one was there."

The minister, Mississippi-born, said about 20 men were in the group and that six of them beat him. He said he recognized several of them as members of the White Citizens Council.

During the beating he said one man asked, "What will you promise us now about building the college?" He said he replied, "I have no promises to make."

Bricks Unloaded

He said the beating lasted about 20 minutes and when the men quit they unloaded the bricks from his truck and left.

He said he staggered to his truck and drove towards his home. He said he found the four Negroes walking along the road. They drove him to his house and his wife brought him here.

His doctor said he had not determined the extent of the Rev. Mr. Germany's injuries. He said he could not say where the minister would spend the night.

United Press International contacted the man whom the Rev. Mr. Germany identified as the leader of the mob. The man, a businessman in Union, said he didn't know "a thing in the world about anybody getting beaten."

Hit By Brick Wall?

He added, "But somebody down at the barber shop told me this afternoon that a brick wall fell on Germany."

Union's police chief, George Smith, told a newsman: "I don't have any news for you, mister. I did not see anything."

The Rev. Mr. Germany said he doubted that he would report the incident to law officers. "I don't think it would do any good," he said. "I had asked for protection earlier and they wouldn't give it to me."

White citizens of the area where the college is under construction have held two big meetings to protest the school being built in the predominately white area.

Negro College Head Says He Was Beaten

The Negro Digest
Chicago, Ill.

UNION, Miss. (AP)—The Rev. J. H. Germany, 47, president of a controversial Negro ministerial college under construction here, charged 20 white men beat, kicked and clubbed him Friday, then threatened him with death if he told on them.

The white preacher and dairy farmer said he and four Negro companions were accosted while loading materials at a public school being demolished.

He said the leader, whom he would not name publicly, told companions: "All right, boys, who wants him first? Go ahead and help yourself." Germany said six of the 20 men took turns beating him with a club, hitting him with their fists and kicking him in the ribs and back.

He said one of the men told him, "This is a sample of what you'll get if the Meridian Star finds out about this. You'll never live to read it."

The Star is a daily newspaper which circulates in this area.

His physician said the extent of injuries were not determined, the Rev. Mr. Germany said.

The minister suffered bruises on his head and face, cuts on his face and marks on his ribs and back.

He said he knew several of the men who beat him and that they were White Citizens Council members.

"I don't know whether it would do any good to file any charges," he said. "We have tried to get police protection ever since the thing started, and no one has shown up yet."

Germany said one of his companions summoned a constable whom he identified as Walter Reeves and that Reeves arrived while the beating was in progress.

The mob told him to get out, Germany said, and Reeves hurried away.

He said one of the men asked during the beating, "What will you promise us now about building the college."

He said he told them, "I have no promise to make."

Germany said his Negro companions were not attacked, but were run off "at the threat of their lives."

He said the incident would not deter him from his program of building Bay Ridge Christian College near here. The college, under construction on his farm, was designed to train Negro ministers for the ministry in the Church of God, Anderson, Ind.

White citizens have protested locating the school in a predominantly white area and met last weekend at a white Baptist church to decide what to do about it.

More than 1,000 persons attended and voted unanimously to ask him to move the school or close it down. Germany said he had too much money in it now to change its location.

Miss. Whites Want Jr. College Moved

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 2 1950
Page 1

By TREZZEVANT ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

UNION, Miss. — Some 200 whites made their way to the campus of the Bay Ridge Christian College, a Negro junior college under construction here, and asked the builders of the college to stop construction and take the building of the college elsewhere.

The college was being built under the auspices of the Church of God with headquarters in Anderson, Ind. The church had applied for a charter for the building of the church.

The Mississippi secretary of state had refused to grant the charter application last April 18 after the state's attorney had ruled that granting it was not in the best interest of the state.

■

AFTER the incident was made public, more than 600 whites gathered and let the Negro workers know they didn't want the college built in their neighborhood. They said they would not be responsible for what happened if construction continued.

Rev. James W. Stewart, Route 2, Union; J. Horace Germany, Route 1, Union, and Robert Judy, Route 1, Moss, Miss., were the persons who had secured the charter for building the college.

A white merchant said there was not a Negro living within five miles of the college site.

WHITES OBJECT TO LOCATION OF NEGRO MINISTERIAL COLLEGE

UNION, Miss., Aug. 15 — A crowd of 200 Whites of this area gathered in front of the home of the Negro Secretary of a Negro ministerial college being built near here Saturday night and told him to send his out of state Negroes away within 48 hours and disband the college.

The whites told the Negro Secretary that unless the Negroes were sent away and the college disbanded they would not be responsible for anything that might happen to them.

The delegation was part of a crowd of 600 persons that met about 200 yards off the roadside of the white New Island Baptist church not far from the Bay Ridge Christian College eight miles northwest of Union in Neshoba County.

The group, according to Union merchant J. S. Henry, originally planned to protest the college construction to its white president, J. H. Germany, but talked instead to the college secretary, who was at Germany's home located on the campus of the college.

The out-of-state Negroes referred to apparently have been helping with the construction of the college and evidently would be either students or faculty upon completion of the college structure.

The college, reportedly supported financially by Church of God organization funds, was supposed to train Negro ministers. It is located, according to one report, in a farming area where "no Ne- [illegible] for five miles." The [illegible] is in [illegible] County between Highways 492 and 15 off Beach Springs Road.

Stewart could not be reached by telephone for comment since, according to several persons, there are no phones within a four mile radius of the college. Germany reportedly is away from the school on a trip to Pennsylvania.

Henry said that the meeting was held in response to requests by [illegible] residents of the vicinity of the college, "who were discouraged about it."

Henry related that the group told Stewart that "we didn't come for conversation. We came to ask you to disband the idea of building a Negro college in this white community, since white neighbors around here are definitely going to protest."

Henry said that the 200 persons who went to Germany's house were "bitterly opposed" to the college locating in the area and requested that Stewart disband the plans. "They (Germany and Stewart) promised to discontinue the project before (about one year ago)." Henry stated, "but they did not." "They promised to move the location out of the county or to forget it, but they didn't", he continued.

"We tried to stress to him that we were there definitely to protect them as well as the community", Henry stated. He said that steps to be taken in case the college did not disband "were not discussed" at the meeting.

Another meeting is slated for next Saturday afternoon at 3:30 Henry reported.

Rev. J. P. Bush, pastor of the New Island Baptist Church, said the group went to Germany's house "in a very peaceful mood." Bush said that Stewart told him at the time that the college was receiving financial assistance from the Church of God organization of Anderson, Ind., but Henry said that the local Church of God denied giving any local support of the school.

Yesterday prior to church services at the New Island church, Rev. Bush said that "our church locally of 100 persons present voted unanamiously in disfavor of the college locating in the community and in favor of asking them to discontinue the construction."

"Every man, woman and child stood up," he said.

Henry, a member of the congregation, said Bush asked his congregation "to pray about it," and that Bush emphasized "what a serious stuation it was."

The Secretary of State in Jackson said that a charter for the college had been refused on April 18, 1960, after being ruled by the Attorney General's office as "not being in the best interest of the state of Mississippi."

The charter was applied for by J. Horace Germany, Route 2, Union; James W. Stewart, Route 2, Union; Robert Judy, Route 1, Moss.

The application said that the church would be built under the auspicies of the Church of God, headquartered at Anderson, Ind.

Racial Uproar Arises Over Negro College

By the Associated Press

Union, Miss.

The Rev. Robert B. Judy of Moss, a founder of a controversial ministerial college near here, says the school will not be racially integrated.

It's simply a religious college of the Church of God to help our young Negro ministers," the white clergyman said. "We don't have an integrated school at all."

The Bay Ridge Christian College has been the center of a smoldering controversy that broke into the open Aug. 13. Two hundred white citizens of the area asked a college official to disband the institution and move its "out-of-state colored people." The whites objected to locating it in a white rural area "five miles from the nearest Negro family."

The Rev. Mr. Judy said the State Sovereignty Commission, the official segregation watchdog of the state, had checked on plans after the college was denied a charter by the state.

The college, which has a two-story building under construction for use as a classroom facility, will have a faculty of five and about 30 Negro students when it opens this fall, the Rev. Mr. Judy said.

Faculty Listed

He said the faculty would be composed of the college president, the Rev. J. Horace Germany, and his wife, both white; Isom Crockett, a Laurel Negro; Euretha Sorrell, a Meridian white woman; and himself.

The college is being built under the auspices of the Church of God of Anderson, Ind., the Rev. Judy said, but was getting its money from individuals and churches. He said the Rev. Mr. Germany was touring the East in its behalf.

The college is located on a farm owned by the [illegible] Mr. Germany, a home missionary sponsored by the board of church extension and home missions of the Church of God. The minister and other officials now live in a converted barn on the grounds.

E. F. Adcock of Anderson, treasurer of the denomination's national board of church extension and home missions, who previously said there was no thought of abandoning the college "unless those people make it impossible," issued a statement Aug. 16 on the school.

No NAACP Link

He emphasized that it is not directly a church project.

"As part of the board's overall program," the statement said, "the Rev. Mr. Germany has primary responsibilities for helping strengthen small local congregations of the Church of God in Mississippi."

Mr. Crockett said no school official belonged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and "we have no affiliation with it."

Negro College Head Charges Mob Clubbing

UNION, Miss. (AP)—The Rev. J. H. Germany, 47, president of a controversial Negro ministerial college under construction here, charged 20 white men beat, kicked and clubbed him Friday, then threatened him with death if he told on them.

The white preacher and dairy farmer told the Meridian Star he and four Negro companions were accosted while loading materials at a public school being demolished.

He said the leader, whom he would not name publicly, told companions: "All right, boys, who wants him first? Go ahead and help yourself." Germany said six of the 20 men took turns beating him with a club, hitting him with their fists and kicking him in the ribs and back.

He said one of the men told him. "This is a sample of what you'll get if the Meridian Star finds out about this. You'll never live to read it."

UNDETERMINED INJURIES

The Star is a daily newspaper which circulates in this area.

His physician said the extent of injuries were not determined, the Rev. Mr. Germany said.

The minister suffered bruises on his head and face, cuts on his face and marks on his ribs and back.

He said he knew several of the men who beat him and that they were White Citizens Council members.

"I don't know whether it would do any good to file any charges," he said. "We have tried to get police protection ever since the thing started, and no one has shown up yet."

Germany said one of his companions summoned a constable, whom he identified as Walter Reeves and that Reeves arrived while the beating was in progress.

The mob told him to get out, Germany said, and Reeves hurried away.

He said one of the men asked during the beating, "What will you promise us now about building the college."

He said he told them, "I have no promise to make."

LIVES THREATENED

Germany said his Negro companions were not attacked, but were run off "at the threat of their lives."

He said the incident would not deter him from his program of building Bay Ridge Christian College near here. The college, under construction on his farm, was designed to train Negro ministers for the ministry in the Church of God, Anderson, Ind.

White citizens have protested locating the school in a predominantly white area and met last weekend at a white Baptist church to decide what to do about it.

Negro College Plans Scrapped

Meridian, Miss., Aug. 28 (AP)—Construction of a small Negro college in Union, Miss., will be abandoned because of racial unrest and the beating of the school's white president, an official said Saturday night.

The Rev. J. P. Stewart said he was speaking for the Rev. J. H. Germany, who is recovering in a hospital from injuries allegedly sustained at the hands of a group of white men Friday.

"It would be impossible to carry on this type of program under these conditions," the minister said. Mr. Stewart was secretary of the proposed Bay Ridge [illegible] College.

Negro College Called Labor Scheme

Montgomery Advertiser

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — The state sovereignty commission charged Monday a controversial Negro ministerial college under construction at Union was a scheme involving exchange of cheap farm labor for college credits.

Montgomery Alabama

The state agency, official desegregation watchdog, said the credits from Bay Ridge Christian College would not be honored at any Negro junior college or senior college in Mississippi.

"The school has not even applied for accreditation from the state department of education," the commission said in a statement, "and Bay Ridge credits would not even be acceptable in Negro high schools."

The announcement came after the Rev. J. T. Stewart, white secretary of the college, reported officials had given up the idea of launching the school this fall.

The decision to abandon it came after more than 1,000 white residents of the area protested locating it in a white area, and after the Rev. J. Horace Germany, white president of the school, reported he was beaten by white men near the school site last week.

The Rev. Mr. Germany denied at the time he would abandon the college, which he said would train young Nergo ministers of the Church of God (Anderson, Ind.,)

Nevertheless, the Rev. Mr. Stewart said he spoke for the college president on whose dairy farm the college was being erected.

Commission director Albert Jones said the president told investigators Negro students would work on the Germany farm five hours a day during school and 10 to 12 hours a day during the summers.

Their pay of 50 cents per hour would apply to tuition of $430 a year, he said.

White Pupil And Minister Feel Wrath Of Dixie White Racists

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-3-60

20 Attack Pastor In Mississippi

MERIDIAN, Miss. — (UPI) — A white minister who has been trying to build a colored college near here barely made it to a doctor's office Friday following a severe beating he said he received at the hands of a white mob.

The Rev. J. H. Germany, 47, said he and four colored youths were putting building materials for the college into a pickup truck on the yard of the school at Union at about 8 a. m. when five cars loaded with white men drove up.

HE SAID THE men chased the youths away "at the threat of their lives."

Rev. Mr. Germany said the leader of the mob came up to him with a billy club and told the other men, "all right, boys, who wants him first"

THE MINISTER said one of the men hit him and others beat him with clubs and kicked him when he fell.

Rev. Mr. Germany said about 20 men were in the mob and six of them beat him. He said he recognized several of them and they were members of the White Citizens Council.

THE MINISTER suffered bruises on his head and face, cuts on his face and marks on his ribs and back.

"I don't know whether it would do any good to file any charges," he said. "We have tried to get police protection and no one has shown up yet."

REV. MR. Germany said one of his students summoned a constable whom he identified as Walter Reeves and that Reeves arrived while the beating was in progress.

The mob told him to get out, Rev. Mr. Germany said, and Reeves hurried away.

HE SAID one of the men asked during the beating, "What will you promise us now about building the college."

He said he told them, "I have no promise to make."

HE SAID THE incident would not deter him from his program of building Bay Ridge Christian College. The college, under construction on his farm, was designed to train colored ministers for the ministry in the Church of God, Anderson, Ind.

White citizens have protested locating the school in a predominantly white area and met last weekend at a white Baptist Church to decide what to do about it.

More than 1,000 persons attended and voted unanimously to ask him to move the school or close it down. Rev. Mr. Germany said he had too much money in it now to change its location.

Stewart said "it would be impossible to carry on this type of program under these circumstances.

"I personally do not plan to live in that area any longer," he said. Stewart said he could not speak for the Rev. Mr. Germany on that point.

Stewart, of Union, like Germany, a Church of God minister, said he had not been questioned in any way in the dispute.

The college, in the process of being built, is on a dairy farm owned by Germany in Neshoba County. It was planned to admit about 40 Negro ministerial students in September.

At least two protest meetings have been held by white residents of the area, claiming there were no Negro residents near there, and that the college was a commercial venture. Germany denied both counts and insisted he would go ahead.

Last Friday, when he was in Union picking up additional building materials, he was beaten up, he claims, by a group of white men. A Meridian doctor who declined to be quoted by name said Germany was in an undisclosed hospital recovering from injuries received in the beating. No complaints have been filed, and Germany was quoted as having said it wouldn't do any good.

White Men Drop Negro School Plan

Miami Herald Miami, Fla. Mon. 8-29-60

MERIDIAN, Miss. —(AP)— The Rev. J. T. Stewart, secretary of the Bay Ridge Christian College said Sunday the controversial Negro college at Union will be abandoned.

Stewart, a white man, said he was speaking for the Rev. J. Horace Germany, president of the school. Germany, also white, has been reported in a hospital here, recovering from a beating he says was administered by a band of white men last Friday. Officers at Union have denied he was beaten.

Negro College President

The Miami Herald

Mississippi Mob Beats White Man

Miami Fla. Sun. 8-28-60

UNION, Miss.—(AP)—A 47-year-old white president of a controversial Negro ministerial college near here claims a group of 20 white men kicked, clubbed and beat him, and later threatened to kill him if he talked about the incident.

The Rev. J. H. Germany, preacher and dairy farmer, reportedly suffered cuts on his face, bruises on both his head and face and marks on his ribs and back.

The minister said he recognized several of the white men as members of the Citizens Council, proponents of segregation.

Germany said he was attacked on the grounds of a public school which was being demolished. Four Negroes were with Germany at the time, but were not attacked, according to the minister. He said the Negroes were run off "at the threat of their lives."

The minister said six of the 20 men began taking turns kicking him in the ribs and back, hitting him with their fists and beating him with a club.

One of them was quoted by the minister as saying "this is a sample of what you'll get if The Meridian Star finds out about this. You'll never live to read it."

The Star is a daily newspaper in a nearby city. Germany told his story to this newspaper shortly after the incident.

Germany said the incident will not deter him from making plans to open the Bay Ridge Christian College near here. The college, now under construction at the minister's farm, will be a Negro training institution for the ministry. The school, which is under the auspices of the Church of God, Anderson, Ind., will have both whites and Negroes on the faculty.

Racism Kills Negro College Construction In Mississippi

Birmingham World

Abandon Plans For Ministerial School After College President Is Beaten

Birmingham, Ala. 14e(1)

MERIDIAN, Miss. — (UPI) — Construction of a small Negro college in Union, Miss., will be abandoned because of racial unrest and the beating of the school's white president, an official said Saturday night.

World 8-27-60

The Rev. J. P. Stewart said he was speaking for the Rev. J. H. Germany, who is recovering in a local hospital from injuries allegedly sustained at the hands of a group of white men Friday.

"It would be impossible to carry on this type of program under these conditions," the minister said. Stewart was secretary of the proposed Bay Ridge Christian College.

Germany, 47, said a group of about 20 white men attacked him and four Negroes as they worked at the site of the college. He was hospitalized, but it was not revealed where.

"There's a lot of people who would like to get at him," a physician attending the minister said.

Stewart, in announcing abandonment of the project, said he planned to move away from the Union area. About 1,000 white residents adopted a resolution last Saturday charging Germany was attempting to stir up racial unrest in his efforts to obtain cash donations for the college.

Stewart said Germany had agreed Saturday that the project should be halted.

The two ministers are missionaries of the Church of God of Andersonville, Ind. Their proposed college would have trained Negroes for the ministry.

Over 56,000 to Enter N. C. Colleges in Sept.

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N.C.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Within the next few weeks, North Carolina's 36 established colleges and universities will enroll more than 53,000 students. In addition, two new institutions of higher education will open their doors to students for the first time, and a third is nearing that stage but will not be ready until the 1961-62 school year.

An Associated Press survey of the 36 institutions shows that the registrars expect a total enrollment of 56,774 students, compared to 54,356 for the last school year.

Of the total, the state's 11 Negro colleges anticipate an enrollment of 10,043, compared to 9,752 last year.

New Colleges.

The two new colleges — North Carolina Wesleyan College at Rocky Mount and Methodist College at Fayetteville — will admit only freshman day students this fall, since dormitory facilities are not completed. Wesleyan expects a class of 100-125 students and Methodist 75-100.

The third new institution, Consolidated Presbyterian College at Laurinburg, is under construction.

The increase in enrollment—not counting the two new schools—is only 2,418, but that is partly because many colleges have reached their maximum capacity.

Lenoir Rhyne College Registrar E. L. Setzler reports that the Hickory institution is "unable to take more" than the 970 students he expects for this year. Meredith Registrar Vera T. Marsh says that the Raleigh school's 800 students is "capacity enrollment."

Roger Decker, Flora Macdonald registrar, says that dormitory capacity was increased by 30 and that enrollment is up from 411 to 500, but adds, "This college is currently full, and we have a long waiting list."

At Salisbury, Livingstone College is limiting enrollment to 530, compared to 599 last year.

UNC Largest.

The University of North Carolina, expecting 8,200 students, still ranks as the largest in the state, followed by North Carolina State College, expecting 6,300 students, and Duke, expecting 5,800.

Duke Registrar R. L. Tuthill, using the past two or three years as a base, says, "We expect an increase in our professional colleges and graduate school, but a slight reduction in undergraduates."

Close behind the three largest schools in enrollment are East Carolina College at Greenville, expecting 4,500 students; Woman's College UNC, expecting 2,616; and Wake Forest College, expecting 2,600.

Russell Brantley, Wake Forest's director of publicity, remarks that "2,600 would be a record enrollment. The previous high was in 1957 when 2,568 enrolled." Last year, Wake Forest had 2,505 students.

The smallest schools among the 36 are Piedmont Bible College at Winston-Salem, which expects 160 students; Barber-Scotia College at Concord, which expects 250; and Salem College, which expects 470.

The First.

Here are North Carolina colleges with their 1959-60 enrollment and the expected 1960-61 enrollment:

Appalachian State Teachers, 2,117 and 2,250; Atlantic Christian, 1,219 and 1,200; Barber-Scotia, 227 and 250; Belmont Abbey, 485 and 500; Bennett, 501 and about same; Catawba, 767 and 825; Davidson, 912 and 960; Duke, 5,750 and 5,800;

East Carolina, 4,045 and 4,500; Elizabeth City Teachers, 558 and 567; Elon, 1,304 and 1,410; Fayetteville State Teachers, 695 and 800; Flora Macdonald, 411 and 500; Greensboro, 529 and 575; Guilford, 777 and 690; High Point, 1,044 and 1,050; Johnson C. Smith, 813 and 800;

Lenoir Rhyne, 965 and 970; Livingstone, 599 and 530; Meredith, 776 and 800; North Carolina A & T, 2,495 and 2,600; North Carolina College, 1,884 and 2,000; North Carolina State College, 6,100 and 6,300; University of North Carolina, 7,959 and 8,200; Woman's College UNC, 2,421 and 2,616;

Pembroke State, 380 and 450; Pfeiffer, 717 and 800; Piedmont Bible, 153 and 160; Queens, 713 and 775; St. Augustine's, 517 and 500; Salem 458 and 470; Shaw, 587 and 600; Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, 700 and 700; Wake Forest, 2,506 and 2,600; Western Carolina, 1,508 and 1,630; and Winston-Salem Teachers, 876 and 895.

Hazel Virginia Clarke of Durham (above) recently became the first Negro woman to receive a graduate degree from N. C. State College here. Miss Clarke received the master's degree in occupational information and guidance from State College's School of Education during commencement exercises Sunday. She is an instructor in commerce at North Carolina College in Durham.

Negro To Lead NC St. Net Team

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1 (AP)—Irwin Holmes, Negro senior of Durham, will serve as co-captain of North Carolina State College's tennis team this season.

Holmes, who is majoring in civil engineering, is the first Negro ever to be co-captain of a varsity team in any sport in the Atlantic Coast Conference and also the first Negro to win a varsity letter in the ACC. This is his third year on the varsity.

James Spence of Greensboro is the other co-captain. The squad election was held last week.

DALLAS—

Miss Floydell Barton will join the faculty staff at Booker T. Washington Technical High School in September as Mathematics teacher. The attractive young lady is a May 1960 graduate of North Texas State College Denton, Texas where she majored in math and took french as her minor. She holds a BA degree and also received honors while at the school. Miss Barton graduated from Lincoln High in 1956 with high honors and was a member of the Excelsior Club, Honor Society and a staff member on the school paper. She is the daughter of Floyd Barton, Streetman, Texas and the late Mrs Hester Mae Barton. She has resided with her cousin, Mrs Lucille Teague, at 12222 Hoblitzelle Drive for the past six yeors. She attends services at Friendship Baptist Church where the Reverend G. T. Thomas is pastor. She is also an active worker in the Sunday School Department.

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OKOLONA COLLEGE

NEW PRESIDENT: Prof. H. P. Wilburn, former President of Campbell College here, and now a member of the staff of Jackson State College this week was unanimously elected President of Okolona College, Okolona, Miss., by the Board of Trustees of the Institution. He succeeds the late President W. Milan Davis.

Program Is Set For Inauguration

Leading Negro Educators To Be At Owen College Thursday Night

The formal inauguration of Rev. Charles L. Dinkins as president of Owen College will bring leading Negro educators to the college at 8 p.m. Thursday.

Principal speaker for the ceremony will be Dr. M. K. Curry Jr., president of Bishop College in Marshall, Texas. He will be introduced by Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church.

Dr. Owen to Participate

Rev. Dinkins will be presented by Dr. S. A. Owen, chairman of trustees, and will be inducted as president by Maynard P. Turner Jr., of Nashville, president of American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. Levi Watkins of Montgomery, Ala., whom Rev. Dinkins succeeds, will return to Mem-

Rev. Charles L. Dinkins
—Staff Photo

phis to give the charge of office.

Messages of greetings will be given by Dr. Owen, Rev. M. H. Ribbins of the Tennessee Baptist M. and E. Convention, Rev. W. T. Brewster of the educational board of the National Baptist Convention, Dr. Ralph Moore of the Shelby County Baptist Association, Rev. C. G. Burgs of the Owen Alumni Association, Thomas I. Willard, faculty member and A. D. Adams, student.

Appointed In December

Rev. Dinkins was appointed in December to fill the office vacated by the resignation of Dr. Watkins who wished to return to Alabama State College.

The son and grandson of former presidents of Selma University in Selma, Ala., he holds degrees from Oberlin College and Oberlin Graduate School of Theology.

In the absence of Rev. Fred C. Lofton, who is studying at the University of Los Angeles on a leave, Rev. Dinkins will be college pastor. Charles Bell has been named acting dean of students.

7 New Instructors Named At College

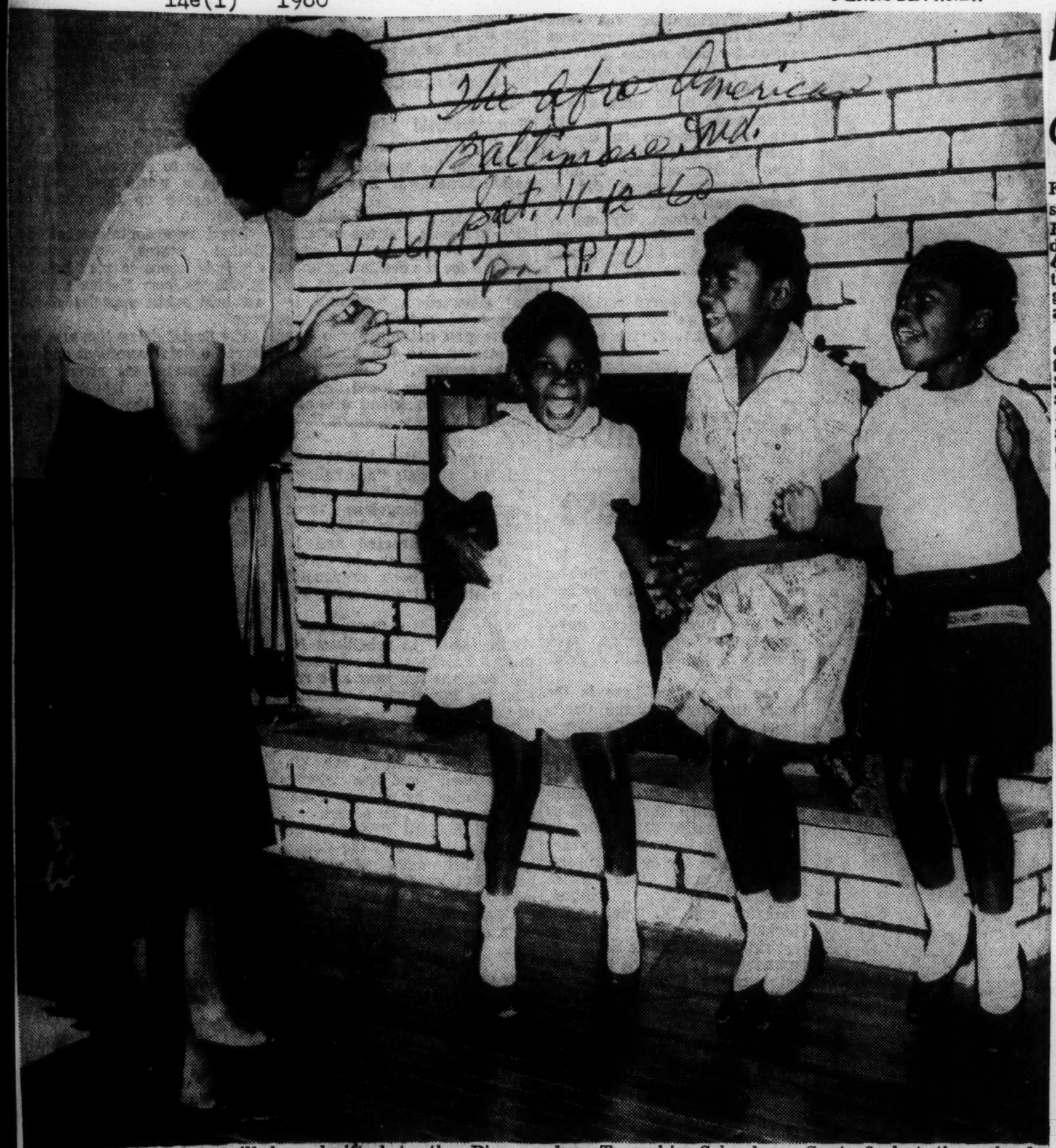
Classes Start Sept. 14 At Owen

Rev. Charles L. Dinkins, president of Owen College, has named seven new instructors to the faculty for the start of classes Sept. 14.

The newcomers and their assignments include: Mrs. R. B. Sugarmon Jr., who has a master's degree from Johns Hopkins University, English and languages; Mrs. Mozella G. Woodson, candidate for a master's degree from the University of Michigan, English; Rev. H. Clark Nabrit, graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta and Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester, Pa., Bible and religion.

Philip A. Sellers, who has a master's degree in chemistry from Northwestern and has completed work on a doctoral degree at Illinois Institute of Technology, physical science; Lewis H. Twigg Jr., graduate of Atlanta University with a master's degree, biology; Albert K. Wong, graduate of Atlanta University with a master's degree in mathematics.

Logan T. Mitchell, graduate of Tennessee A&I State University, physical education and basketball coach.



NEWS THAT they will be admitted to the Pine Forge Elementary School, Douglass Township, Pa., literally caused these children to jump for joy. The children, left to right, Claudine, Harry and Clementine Jones had been banned from the Douglass Township School on Sept. 6, but the school board's decision was reversed by Dr. Charles Boehm, State superintendent of public instruction. Children are shown with their foster mother, Mrs. Samuel Darby.

Five foster children ordered to Pa. school

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 17-60

DOUGLASS TOWNSHIP — Five foster children entered the small public school in this Berks county township Monday ending nearly two months of legal wrangling, public protests and petitions by the largest non - colored ministerial association in the area.

The decision to admit the children came on direct orders from Dr. Charles Boehm, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a precedent making reversal of the township school board's ban of the children because of "overcrowded conditions."

* *

THE ADMISSION of one child each to the second and fourth grades "will have no effect upon the existing accommodations available in the school district," Dr. Boehm noted in his sharply worded note.

And where overcrowded conditions — 37 pupils to a class — existed in first grade, he lashed out at the school board for allowing "existing enrollments" to even reach that mark. The state recommended maximum for any elementary class is 30 and the desired class load 25 pupils.

The order was "effective immediately" upon receipt by school officials, and carried the recommendation "that immediate steps be taken to review the possibility of revising the present enrollment structure."

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* * *

THE YOUNGSTERS, who range in age from 5 to 8, entered the one story modern structure Monday without fuss, a strange contrast to the furor that the original ban caused in the area and in the State Public Instruction department.

A short time later a mandamus action filed by Berks County District Attorney Frederick O. Brubaker was withdrawn. The district attorney, "disgusted with the board's reaction, sought court action a week before the State decision asking the court to order the admittance of the children. The five school directors were named in the action for "unlawfully" promoting the youngsters "from using public school facilities."

* * *

AS FOR the children, the action by the adults that made them outcasts was largely incomprehensible. They knew something was wrong when the children they played with all Summer went to school on Sept. 6, but as one foster mother asked, "How do you explain something like this to a six year old?"

The first day of school was calm. There were no reports of taunts by other children and nothing to mark the occasion by the administration. For the children, however, there was one disappointment — it rained and they couldn't go out for recess.

* * *

THE CHILDREN, Clementine, 5, Claudine, 6, and Charry Jones, 7, and Maria Cash, 6, and Richard Jenkins. 8. all had the same question for their foster parents when they came home:

"Can we go back tomorrow?"

The Jones girls are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Darby. Mr. Darby is head of the science department at predominantly white Owen J. Roberts High School in nearby township. Maria and Richard are the foster children of James L. Hague, a concrete firm employee.

Two Men Held on U.S. Charges In Plot to Bomb Negro College

Fla. Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 7/13/60
P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12 (UPI) — The FBI today charged that it caught two white men lighting a slow fuse on 40 sticks of dynamite under a staircase of a Little Rock Negro college dormitory.

Two hours after FBI agents seized the two men early today, a bomb blew a 15-by-6-foot hole in the side of a public school warehouse and damaged two nearby homes.

The FBI was looking for a connection between the attempt to blow up the dormitory—Budlong Hall at Philander Smith College—and the warehouse bombing.

Little Rock, beset with integration troubles since late summer, 1957, has had a series of bombings, most apparently connected with attempts to integrate public schools.

The FBI said the two men it caught trying to blow up the dormitory are Emmett E. Miller, 44, and Robert Lloyd Parks, 39, both of West Memphis, Ark.

They later seized Hugh Lynn Adams, 33, of Bassett, Ark., and accused him of being an accomplice of Miller and Parks.

The FBI charged that it followed the three men through every step of a plot to bomb the dormitory.

While they questioned Miller and Parks at 3:17 a.m. EST today, the bomb exploded beside the warehouse.

The explosion didn't hurt anybody but it blew out seven windows in the home of Odell Withins and caved in the back wall of Mrs. T. T. Roundtree's home. Both are Negroes.

J. J. Casper, special agent in charge of the FBI office in Little Rock, declined to comment on the possibility of a connection between the bombing and the attempted bombing.

"I could not make any comment on that," Police Chief R. E. Glasscock said when he was asked about the possibility of a connection. Another official source, however, doubted that there was a connection.

Miller, a bookkeeper; Parks, an automobile parts store operator, and Adams, a plant foreman, were the first persons arrested under a new anti-bombing provision in the new federal civil rights law.

The FBI obviously was informed about the dormitory plot, although Casper refused to say so. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington called it a 'sinister plot.'

But an FBI complaint filed before U.S. Commissioner John E. Coates said four agents watched Miller and Adams drive from West Memphis to Memphis, Tenn., last Friday and get the dynamite.

The agents, according to the complaint, saw Miller and Adams hand the dynamite over to Parks in West Memphis. Yesterday the agents trailed Miller and Parks to Little Rock.

The FBI said Miller and Parks were arrested while lighting a 15-inch candle. The candle was on top of a fuse, leading to 40 sticks of dynamite in a black box. When the candle burned down to the fuse, it would have started the fuse going and set off the dynamite, the FBI said.

Coates signed a temporary commitment order for Miller and Parks and set their bond at $25,000 each. He postponed their arraignment, however, because they didn't have a lawyer when they came before him.

Budlong Hall and the warehouse are both in the vicinity of Central High School, where paratroopers ordered in by President Eisenhower protected nine Negro integrating students in 1957.

Central operated peacefully last year with four Negroes attending under a new pupil assignment plan. Segregationists have never completely given up, however.

Bombings started in Little Rock last Labor Day. There was one at the school board office, another at Mayor Werner Knoop's office and a third in a station wagon used by Fire Chief Gann Nalley. Subsequently, another bomb was thrown at the school board offices. The home of Carlotta Walls, one of the first Negroes to integrate Central, was bombed on Feb. 9. Two Negroes were arrested for that.

Three Arkansans Face U.S. Charge In Blast Attempt

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 7-13-60

College Is Target

Pict

West Memphis Pair Caught By FBI At Negro School In Little Rock

By RICHARD ALLIN
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, July 12.—Three East Arkansas men, arrested by FBI agents in connection with an attempted dynamiting at a Negro college here, were placed under bond late Tuesday.

Emmett E. Miller, 44, West Memphis bookkeeper and segregation leader, and Robert Lloyd Parks, 38, West Memphis auto parts company owner, were held in Pulaski County Jail here under $20,000 bond each.

Hugh Lynn Adams, 33, of Bassett, Ark., employe of an Osleola industrial plant, was freed under $15,000 bond assessed by United States Commissioner Jack West in Forrest City.

Two Seized At Scene

All are charged with transporting explosives across a state line for the purpose of damaging or destroying property to interfere with its legal use.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents said Miller and Parks were arrested shortly after midnight at the scene of the attempted dynamiting at Philander Smith College. Adams was arrested at his home in Bassett.

The three are the first persons to be charged under the recently passed civil rights act of 1960. The charges constitute only a misdemeanor.

J. J. Casper, special agent in charge of the Little Rock FBI ofice, said agents arrested Miller and Parks seconds after they had lighted a slow burning 15-inch candle designed to ignite the fuse of a dynamite bomb.

40 Sticks Are Used

It was revealed at a hearing in Federal Court Tuesday that about 40 sticks of dynamite were used in the bomb. Asst. Nnited States Atty. Jim Gallman told District Judge Gorden E. Young that the bomb "could have completely demolished the building, killing every person in it."

College officials said the biulding was not occupied at the time. It is a combination auditorium and dormitory building. Only a few summer school classes are being held at the Methodist Negro college. Some of its students figured in lunch counter sit-ins last spring.

Agent Casper indicated the three men had been under surveillance at least since last Friday. Miller and Adams are accused of bringing the dynamite into the state from Memphis that day.

Placed Under Steps

Agents declined to reveal where the tip on the case came from or the source in Memphis where the dynamite was purchased.

Mr. Casper said the bomb was placed under the steps of the building. The bomb was constructed in such a fashion that the candle, after burning perhaps half an hour, would ignite a dynamite fuse, crudely taped to its shank. The dynamite was in the lower part of the large wooden and cardboard box.

Violation of the Federal statute calls for a $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both. If death results, the jury may recommend capital punishment.

After Miller and Parks were arrested, an explosion shook a small warehouse of the Little Rock School Board only 10 blocks from the Methodist Negro college. No one was injured.

Incident Is Put 'In Faubus' Lap

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Election Opponents Blame Him—'Stupid Thing,' Says Governor

An attempted dynamiting at Philander Smith, Little Rock Negro college, early yesterday fed fresh ammunition into the Arkansas gubernatorial race.

All four men opposing Gov. Orval E. Faubus' bid for Democratic renomination to a fourth term issued campaign statements blaming the Governor's administration for inciting violence.

Wed. 7-13-60

Bennett Blames Faubus

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, one of the candidates, said his prediction some time ago that an "incident" would be created just before the July 26 election "has been sustained."

He charged the Faubus administration has "thrived on turmoil, strife, mob violence, bombings and general outlawry."

H. E. Williams, another candidate, called the latest bombing episode a tragedy. He said, "Even if no direct relationship can be established it is obvious to the public that these bombings have all been inspired by the Faubus leadership."

Emotionalism Is Hit

"Why can't the bombers leave Little Rock alone?" asked Joe Hardin, the third candidate. He said "emotional radicalism must be stopped and so must the man who stirred it all up and continues to agitate it."

"Once again, the law of the jungle has returned to Little Rock. The only thing left for Arkansas is to turn to our God and ask His divine help in selecting a new leader for all people of Arkansas, a governor who will lead us back to civilized government," said candidate Hal Millsap Jr.

Governor Faubus called the bombing attempt at Philander Smith "a completely stupid thing."

The Governor said he was not surprised that his opponents in the race were trying to blame it on him.

At Van Buren, Ark., where he made a stop on a stumping tour, Governor Faubus said Philander Smith "serves a good purpose and needs to be preserved."

School warehouse dynamited—

FBI thwarts bombing at Little Rock Negro college

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12—(AP)—Three white men were seized by the FBI early today and charged with trying to blow up a dormitory-classroom building at Philander Smith College for Negroes.

Two hours after the arrests, an explosion rocked a small warehouse of the Little Rock School District only 10 blocks from the Methodist Negro college. No one was hurt.

J. J. Casper, FBI agent in charge at Little Rock, said two of the men were caught as they were lighting a candle leading to a fuse in a small black box, loaded with 40 sticks of dynamite.

Police Chief R. E. Blasscock said his men had been guarding a number of public buildings for several days "for security reasons." He added police had learned of a plot to dynamite some buildings.

STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE last Spring figured in a number of lunch counter sit-ins. The school, with an enrollment of 500, has dismissed classes for Summer vacation. Only a few students are attending Summer school classes.

The bombing attempt was made shortly after midnight.

The FBI, who first announced the arrests in Washington, refused to say how it happened to have agents lying in wait. The agents and police swarmed over the school warehouse area. Streets around it were barricaded.

Neither Casper nor police were ready to link the explosion with the dynamiting attempt at the Negro college. All Casper would say was, "We are investigating."

POLICE CHASED a car at high speed about 30 minutes after the bombing. The car, struck by a bullet, turned over at the south edge of Little Rock. The occupants escaped in nearby woods.

CASPER SAID the two men picked up at the scene of the college bombing attempt were Emmett E. Miller, 44, and Robert Lloyd Parks, 38, both of West Memphis, Ark. Miller is a bookkeeper and Parks an employe of an auto parts company.

Casper said the third man arrested, Hugh Lynn Adams, 33, was picked up at his home at Bassett, Ark. He is a foreman at an Osceola, Ark., industrial plant.

In Washington, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the three were the first arrests under the Civil Rights Act of 1960 which makes it a federal crime to transport explosives in interstate commerce for the purpose of interferring with educational activities.

Starting last March, a number of lunch counter sit-ins were staged in Little Rock as demonstrations spread throughout the South and a passive resistance to racial discrimination.

Thirteen Negro male students of Philander Smith were arrested in two of the bigger demonstrations. They were convicted in a state court and given from 30 days to seven months in jail. The sentences are under appeal.

Most of the students were convicted under a recent Arkansas law making it a misdemeanor to create a public disturbance.

CASPER REFUSED to say how the two men happened to be picked up early this morning at the scene of the attempted bombing at the Negro college.

The FBI agent said the dynamite box was under a stairwell on the southside of a four-story brick building housing Negro sudents on its top floor.

Dormitory target for blast try

LITTLE ROCK — Bail totaling $75,000 was set for three white suspects arrested Tuesday, in an early morning attempt to dynamite Philander Smith College.

Two of the men were held on a writ of information filed in the U.S. District Court at Little Rock.

They were reported to have been caught in the act of setting a crude bomb capable of demolishing a college building, housing an undetermined number of students attending summer school at the college.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the FBI, the two men were seized as they were about to light a slow-burning candle which led to a fuse inside a small black box, loaded with 40 sticks of dynamite.

The two arrested at the site of the attempted bombing of the college were identified as Emmett E. Miller, 44, and Robert Lloyd Park, 38, both of West Memphis. Miller is a bookkeeper. Parks is an auto parts company employee.

The third man, Hugh Lynn Adams 33, was picked up at his home at Bassett, Ark.

As Miller and Parks were taken into custody, an explosion shook a small warehouse of the Little Rock school board building, located about 10 blocks from Philander Smith College.

There were no injuries in the blast, which occurred at 4:30 a.m.

* * *

J. J. CASPER, FBI agent in charge at Little Rock, said that the three arrests were the first under the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which makes it a Federal crime to transport explosives in interstate commerce for the purpose of interfering with educational activities.

Students of Philander Smith College figured in a number of lunch counter sit down demonstrations last spring.

The dynamite box was placed under a stairwell at the south side of a four - story brick building which houses students on its top floor, occupied at the time.

* * *

FBI AGENT Casper declined to say how the two men happened to be caught red-handed at the scene of the attempted blast.

The current bombing was the third in a series which have taken place in Little Rock since the beginning of school desegregation strife in that city.

On Labor Day, 1958 three blasts destroyed a station wagon belonging to Fire Chief Gann Nalley, in front of his home and damaged the offices of the school board and Mayor Werner C. Knoop. All took place within the space of a half - hour.

* * *

THEY FOLLOWED re-opening of Little Rock schools on an integrated basis by a few days.

Four whites, E. A. Lauderdale, 48; John T. Coggins, 39; J. D. Sims, 35, and Jesse R. Perry, 24, were convicted of the bombings.

Sims received five years and the others received three years and $500 fines.

Five months ago, the home of Carlotta Walls, one of the original nine colored pupils to attend Central High School, was damaged by a dynamite blast.

Maceo A. Binns, 30, and Herbert O. Monts, 17, were convicted in May of bombing the Walls home, though both have steadfastly denied guilt and have filed appeals from five year sentences.

Dynamiters Beware

The FBI last week picked up three men in the act of destroying a dormitory - class room building at Philander Smith College at Little Rock.

Forty sticks of dynamite were confiscated just as they are about to be detonated.

Philander Smith is a Methodist school founded in 1868. It has a student body of 688 and a faculty of 45.

A number of its students have been participating in the nationwide sitdown movement.

Intimidation of citizens who demand constitutional rights for children by use of explosives is pretty mean business.

Fortunately in the Philander Smith instance, the FBI and local police cooperated in placing guards around public structures.

This action was made possible by he 1960 Civil Rights Act, which makes it a Federal offense to transport explosives across state lines for illegal purposes.

The Seggies, who have no stomach for tangling with the FBI, are certain to get the point.

Little Rock Warehouse Hit By Bomb After FBI Nabs 3

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The FBI blocked an attempt to blow up a Negro college building with dynamite Tuesday but two hours later a bomb shook a school district warehouse.

Federal agents reported they caught two white men at Philander Smith College for Negroes shortly after midnight as they they were about to fire a crudely made box packed with 40 sticks of dynamite. A third man was arrested at Bassett as an accomplice.

Windows of the small frame warehouse were broken. The neighborhood was shaken by the explosion but no one was hurt.

The incidents, which were not linked by authorites, promptly set off a new issue in the race for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, a central figure in Little Rock's long integration controversy who is seeking an unprecedented fourth term, was accused by three of his four opponents of creating an atmosphere favorable to violence.

Faubus brushed aside the charge saying his opponents blamed him for everything. He called the bombing attempt a "completely stupid thing."

Received Special Awards At Prairie View College

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS — Nine Texas Negro businessmen and two students in business education received special awards during the annual Business Clinic held recently at Prairie View A&M College.

Achievement awards were made to T. D. Armstrong, Galveston, C. aJck Clark, Dallas; L. H. Spivey, Houston; Sam Mosley, Bryan; Arthur Neal, Navasota; Frank Allen, Orange; E. L. Anderson, Austin; Roger Hughes, Fort Worth; and Thomas Rucker, Jr. Denison.

The Wall Street Jouranl Achievement Award was made to W. D. Harris, a business student from Austin, Texas. The 1960 United Business Education Achievement Award was won by Pearlie Warren, a senior student from Tyler. A. E. Warner, President of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, made the presentations.

Dr. A. S. Arnold, professor of Business at Notre Dame, was the keynote speaker for the one-day conference which had as its theme —"Business Education for All." Roscoe Cavitt of Houston introduced the speaker following statements of welcome and purpose of the meeting by President E. B. Evans and Business department head, Dr. William C. Ferguson.

Nearly $7000 In Scholarship Awards Made To Prairie View

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS—Scholarship awards totalling nearly $7000 have been recently made to twenty-five Prairie View A and M. College students, Dr. J. M. Drew chairman of the college scholarship committee announced.

Annual Houston endorsement scholarships headed the list, with fifteen students scheduled to receive $250 awards each. Four students received Sears, Roebuck scholarships of $300 each; one Kroger scholarship of $250 to $350. The Prairie View, Washington D. C. Alumni club awards of $114 went to James A. Anderson a native of the Prairie View Community.

Other students receiving scholarships were:

JESSE JONES AGRICULTURE SCHOLARSHIPS — Jimmy N Bates, Ennis; Ray F. Fields, Marlin; Frank Isabel, Tyler; B. L. Lockett, Linden.

MARY GIBBS JONES HOME ECONOMIC SCHOLARSHIPS—Sylvia Alexander, Dayton; Lenola Busby, Rosie Mae Ferguson, Brenham; Elner J. Johnson, Brenham; and Shirley J. Thomas, of Hempstead.

JESSE JONES MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP—Mary Lou Bryant, Amarillo, James W. Dixon, Houston; William B. Garcier, Dallas; Adolphus Hinton, Jacksonvile, Eddie L Pryor, Amarillo, Ernest Ward, Camerson.

SEARS ROEBUCK SCHOLARSHIPS—(in Agriculture and Home Economic Travis DeHorney, Ravenna; Glenn Jones, Gause; John Terry, Fairfield; Karen Faye Lane, Edna.

KROGER SCHOLARSHIP — Linda Daniels, Kilgore

BRUCE McMILLER FOUNDATION—Edith Louise Jones, Annie Lou Stansell, Rose E. Stansell, all of Overton, Texas

Moddie Taylor To Prairie View

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Dr. Moddie D. Taylor has joined the staff of the chemistry department at Prairie View A and M. college, serving as a visiting professor and researcher in a program sponsored by the Robert A. Welch Foundation of Texas.

The Howard university chemistry professor is one of five visiting scholars in Texas colleges and universities who are participating in the Welch Foundation's broad program of aid to chemical research.

Dr. Taylor is colloborating with Prairie View's Dr. C. T. Stubblefield in research on the thermodynamic properties of rare earth compounds.

Dr. Taylor comes to Prairie View with wide experience as a professor, lecturer, and author in the field of chemistry. He has taught at both Lincoln university of Jefferson City, Mo., where he received his first degree, and at Howard university in Washington, D. C.

A 1943 graduate of the University of Chicago, Dr. Taylor has received many professional honors. He has delivered more than thirteen papers before professional societies and is the author of a textbook in chemistry, "First Principles of Chemistry."

DR. MODDIE D. TAYLOR

First Girl To Enter School Of Agriculture

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas. — Leon McNeil, of Goliad, Texas, daughte of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Williams, i the first female to enroll in th school of agriculture at Prairi View college with objective of ma joring in plant science, (horticul ture).

Leona attended Gross school in Goliad before transferring to Daule high school in Guero, Texas, where she received her high school diploma. The principal of Daule high school is Professor T. W. Humphrey.

The attractive young freshman stated that she developed an interest in creative flower arrangements and has loved flowers since childhood. Although Leona's high school classmates thought that her choice of a career was odd, she insisted that her decision would remain the same regardless of classmate's discouraging remarks.

Leona was encouraged by her high school principal, family and business owners in Goliad. The owner of a florist shop in Goliad also prevailed upon this student t remain firm in her decision to enter the field of horticulture.

The friendly young student stated that she expected to learn how to arrange floral decorations for weddings, receptions, formal occasions, etc. and study landscape architectural designing, plant pathology, ornamental flowers and shrub nutrition; participate in field trips to nurseries and floral shops with the idea of eventually establishing a business of her own after completing her curricula.

Leona hopes that she can maintain a scholarship rating here at Prairie View which will qualify her to apply for scholarship assistance in aiding her study toward an advanced degree in one of the land-grant universities in the nation.

The dean of the school of agriculture, G. L. Smith, extended the ambitious young lady a hearty welcome and congratulated her on the decision to pioneer in a field with such tremendous potentialities for women.

LEONA MCNEIL

Grant $48,500 To Texas School

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Prairie View A&M college is the recipient of a National Science Foundation grant of $48,500 which is to be used in conducting a six-weeks Summer Institute for teachers of science and mathematics.

Dr. E. E. O'Kanon, director of the Institute at Prairie View, announced that financial assistance will be available to a total of 50 teachers, as a result of the grant. This number represents an increase of 10 persons over the number attending the first National Science Foundation Institute last summer. The amount of the National Science Foundation grant is also an increase over last year.

P V Students Protest Conditions At College

PRAIRIE VIEW — Students in this little college town situated 50 miles north of Houston, are expected this week to complete plans for a proposed non-violence protest against dormitory restroom conditions at Prairie View A and M College and the refusal of admittance to the hospital of students at night unless accompanied by a campus night watchman.

An informant said the focal point of the non-violence protest was the "substandard sanitary conditions of the restrooms in the men's dormitory.

The information also cited what students regarded as stric unreasonable, obnoxious, uncalled for rules and regulations. Sanitary conditions in the dining hall are said to be alarming, and the water glasses in particular appear to need added sterilization.

Students reportedly can not get into the hospital at night unless they are escorted by one of the nightwatchmen on the campus.

The proposed protest is in contrast with other non-violence protests being staged by state college students across the entire Southland at supermarkets drug and department stores for equal service facilities. Many of the Prairie View College students are from families with new homes that are completely modern, and are not able to adapt themselves to co-called substandard living conditions.

Limited amount of social freedom and deprived of recreational facilities will also come in the line of protest.

STATE FINDS BIAS IN QUEENS COLLEGE

Cites Evidence That School Is Unfair to Catholics

By LAWRENCE O'KANE

The State Commission Against Discrimination reported yesterday that it had found evidence of bias against the employment and promotion of Roman Catholic teachers at Queens College.

The results of a two-year investigation by the commission into charges that the college administration discriminated against Catholic faculty members were given in a reply filed in Supreme Court to an injunction suit brought by the Board of Higher Education.

On Sept. 1 the board went to court to challenge the commission's jurisdiction over its employment of teachers. The board obtained an order temporarily staying the informal investigation. Yesterday the state agency asked that the stay be vacated and the board be enjoined from taking any further such action. The case is to be argued on Oct. 27.

Commissioner J. Edward Conway conducted the inquiry. Among the "manifestations" cited as leading to the conclusion that there was "resistance" to the progress of Catholics at the college were the following:

¶"* * * The small number of Catholic teachers employed at Queens College." Of a total staff of 425 when the inquiry started, only twenty-two Catholics had teaching positions and eight nonteaching positions with tenure, while fifteen others were nonpermanent appointees.

¶A charge that "in many departments, no attempt to solicit applications from Catholic colleges is normally made."

¶"An analysis of the treatment of almost one-half of all Catholic teachers at the college "that leads to the conviction that key personnel * * * have resisted the progress of teachers known by them to be practicing Catholics."

¶An atmosphere in which charges of bias were prevalent for "a period of years." A well-qualified Catholic refused appointment for fear he would not be treated on his merits; another Catholic teacher was afraid to have it known he was a Catholic, and two professors advised a Catholic faculty member to leave because of the prejudice.

A case "wherein a Catholic faculty member possessing two earned doctorates with an extensive record of publications was denied promotion, and in his stead a non-Catholic was approved although he had never graduated from college."

¶Opinions and statements attributed to some professors in a position to recruit teacher candidates. "We have cultivated a secular attitude here at Queens College, and you don't fit here," one such faculty member was quoted as saying.

The commission also noted that since the inquiry started it had received two verified complaints of discrimination against Catholics at the college. The present investigation is an informal process that leads only to recommendations. If the commission were to act on the complaints, and they were to prove true, they could result in orders that in the past have been enforceable in the courts.

Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the commission, said yesterday that he was concerned over the ultimate results if the board's arguments were sustained in court, and other employers should take them up. The board has contended that education is a specialized field and that the selection of faculty members should be done by professionals.

"If this position were adopted it would shrink the area of the commission's activity and its effectiveness very greatly," he declared.

He pointed out that the commission acts against discrimination in cases involving navigation, textile processing and all manner of specialized activities.

The commission also argued that the informal inquiry was an administrative action not subject to the injunctive process.. And it argued that the board's contention that as an educational association it was exempt from the Law Against Discrimination was in error because the exemption applies only to private, not public, bodies.

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SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE

Savannah State Family Life Travel Tour Nearing Finish

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Dr. E. K. Williams, director of summer school at Savannah State College, released the following report on the Family Life Education Tour sponsored by the Home Economics Department. The tour, covering Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Dominincan Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica, is in its last week. The tour, which began on June 13, will receive 10 hours academic credit.

Taking the tour are the following persons: Miss Mildred Walker, Vocational homemaking teacher, Hogansville, Georgia, who received the B. S. degree from Savannah State College and the M. Ed. from Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Fannie W. Perkins, vocational homemaking teacher of Augusta, Georgia, and a graduate of Savannah State College; Miss Anna Canady, Vocational homemaking teacher of Toccoa, Georgia, and a graduate of Fort Valley State College; Miss Anne Sims, Vocational homemaking teacher of Manchester, Georgia, and a graduate of Morris Brown College; and Miss Mildred Burch, Research Assistant, Comperative Education, Division of Internationa Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. In charge of the tour is Mrs. Evanel R. Terrell, director of the Department of Home Economics, Savannah State College.

On tour of the Virgin Islands, the group was welcomed by Dr. Andrew Preston, Commissioner of Education for the Virgin Islands. They were greeted by the assistant superintendent, the director of Elementary Education and the school lunch room director for the Virgin Islands. A school visitation tour was directed by the Virgin Island's Director of Vocational Education.

During this tour the group met several important state officials, was given a social by the Department of Public Welfare and was transported in one of the State Department's several station wagons.

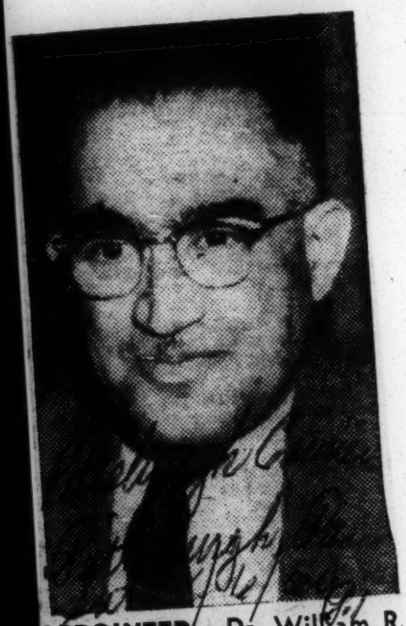
C. F. Beauregard, Secretary-General of the newly formed Caribbean Organization which recently established headquarters in San Juan, formerly located in Trinidad, welcomed Mrs. Terrell and her party from Savannah State College. Negotiations for this tour were granted through Mr. Beauregard. He explained the procedures and purposes for moving to San Juan and the renaming of the organization (formerly Caribbean Commission) which is working steadily for the further cooperation in regional developments in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, industry, labor, music and arts, education, social welfare and trade.

A tea in honor of the group was arranged by Dr. Lydia Roberts at the home of Dr. Charnof, Secretary of State. Dr. Roberts, internationally known home economist from the United States, has served as a consultant and director of home ecomonics development in Puerto Rica and the Caribbeans for the past 17 years.

Informal lectures and question periods were given to the group by Dr. Luisa Stefani, present head of the Department of Home Economics and Dr. Roberts.

SHAW UNIVERSITY

14e(1) 1960



APPOINTED— Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw University, has announced the appointment of J. V. Anderson of Philadelphia, Pa., as business manager of Shaw University

Little Rock College Needs Funds

Businessmen Work To Help Shorter

LITTLE ROCK — Segregation took a back seat recently in North Little Rock, Ark., when Dr. A. O. Wilson, able president of Shorter College, disclosed that the $150,000 building program was lagging. "Unless we receive immediate aid," the president said, "the work will have to cease."

Shorter College, owned and operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, observed its 75th annual Founders Day on March 22. In connection with the regular celebration, the Diamond Jubilee of the institution was held. The school's property holdings are valued at more than $350,000. The enrollment for this year, far larger than last year's, is 200 stdents at the Junior College level.

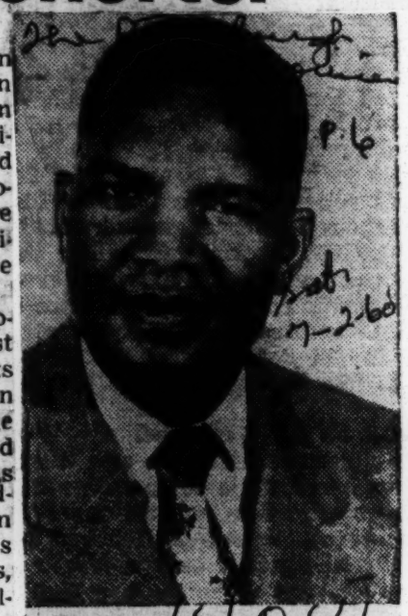
It is the purpose of Bishop O. L. Sherman, chancelor of the college, the trustees and president Wilson, who has been the guiding spirit behind the ultamodern improvements, to replace the outmoded Tyree Hall. The new administration building is to be named Tyree-Sherman Hall.

■

FORTY businessmen of the North Little Rock area got together and put on a campaign to raise $25,000 to supplement the funds that have been raised by the Shorter alumni and the AME Church. The AME Church contributes upwards of $65,000, but there is no income from any source for capital improvements and expansions.

William F. (Casey) Laman, the sturdy mayor of the city, issued a proclamation declaring March 1 to April 1, as the period in which all interested persons be permitted to solicit financial aid for the urgent and worthy cause.

Dr. Wilson, who is always engaged in civic and religious affairs of North Little Rock, is doing double duty. He has been named the only Negro on the Hospital Commission of the city.



SHORTER PREXY — Dr. H. Solomon Hill, pastor of the First AME Church, Oakland, Calif., was named president of Shorter College in North Little Rock, Ark., by the board of trustees, according to an announcement from Bishop O. L. Sherman, chancellor of the college and chairman of the board of trustees. Dr. Hill will assume his new position in August.

Southern U. Professor Fired; Active In Sit-Ins

Journal + Guide Norfolk Va
Sat 8-6-60

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — Dr. George L. Robinson, professor of political science in Southern university, has been fired from his position there, according to announcement from the university. The date of firing was July 22.

Dr. Robinson, a teacher in the department of political science and history was one of the teachers in charge of seven of the sit - in demonstrators at the school. These students said they demonstrated just to test whether or not a peaceful protest against racial segregation would constitute a crime in the state of Louisiana

DR. ROBINSON is one of the few teachers in the university who was reported as defending the students and their actions. He is reported as having told Dr. Clark in faculty meeting. "—If you turn your back upon these students, you might as well announce that we are playing school — just telling lies."

Several courses in the department of history and political science have been deleted from the curriculum, it was stated. This is due to the objection of some of the members of the education board to let Negro students be exposed to this type of teaching.

DR. ROBINSON says he has been the victim of a vendetta since the student sit - in affair. This vendetta, he said, was instituted by the administration and frightened members of the department of history and political science.

He has filed an appeal with with the American Association of University Professors in Washington, D. C.

In the meantime the case of the sit-inners, who have been tried, found guilty and sentenced are now free on bond of $1,500 each pending an appeal.

Southern Univ. Professor Fired From Position

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wed 8-3-60

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — Dr. George L. Robinson, professor of political science in Southern University, has been fired from his position there by President Felton G. Clark, according to announcement from the university. The date of firing was July 22.

Dr. Robinson, a teacher in the department of political science and history was one of the teachers in charge of seven of the sit-in-demonstrators at the school.

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Several courses in the department of history and political science have been deleted from the curriculum, it was stated. This is due to the objection of some of the members of the education board to let Negro students be exposed to this type of teaching.

Dr. Robinson said he had been the victim of reaction since the student sit-in affair.

He has filed an appeal with the American Association of University Professors in Washington, D. C.

In the meantime the case of the sit-inners, who have been tried, found guilty and sentenced are now free on bond of $1,500 each pending an appeal.

Southern University President Denies Prof Fired For Sit-In Action

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 8-6-60

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

BATON ROUGE, La.—A tense atmosphere prevails over Southern University following a charge by Dr. George L. Robinson, political science professor who said he had been fired by the university because he supported sit-in demonstrations. Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern, refuted the charge and said Dr. Robinson was not fired, but that his one-year contract had expired and had not been renewed.

Early, last week, after Dr. Robinson's allegations were made public, some 300 of the 3,000 students boycotted their afternoon classes in protest over his dismissal.

One student spokesman said the boycott was held with no hope of Robinson's reinstatement, but to show the college administration and the world how students feel about the incident.

■

DR. ROBINSON, in a lengthy statement to the press, said he was fired, July 22, because of his support of the sit-in students who were arrested, March 29, in the Greyhound bus station.

He said some 42 instructors, 18 of them with doctorates, had resigned in protest because of the general atmosphere created by the administration.

Dr. Clark, in a statement released to The Courier by Bennie Cole, public relations officer at the university, branded Dr. Robinson's charges as "untrue."

The Southern University president said Dr. Robinson had a one-year contract, last year, replacing Noel Gray, assistant professor in the department of history and political science, who was on sabbatical leave, doing graduate work at Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Gray will return in September, he said.

Further, Dr. Clark said Robinson knew he had a contract for one year only, and there never was any question of his staying longer. He said there is no truth in the statement that 42 instructors are leaving. There are some faculty changes, he said, but no more than in any other year.

Dr. Robinson came to Southern in 1959, from Albany State College, Savannah, Ga.

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DENYING THAT Dr. Robinson was dismissed because of the sit-in demonstration, Dr. Clark said it "was news to us" that Robinson had anything to do with the incident.

Dr. Robinson said seven political science majors were arrested March 29, while sitting at the so-called "white lunch counter" in the Greyhound bus station in Baton Rouge.

"These seven students refused bail on the grounds that they felt that the $1,500 bail was excessive and uncontaitutional, and they desired to test whether, under the 14th Amendment, private discrimination could be enforced by state power; and second, whether peaceful protest against segregation could constitute a crime against the State of Louisiana," Robinson said.

■

HE SAID Dr. Clark called a faculty and staff meeting, April 1, and asked for ideas concerning the sit-in demonstration. Robin- said he announced that he had taught the students who were in jail, testing the constitutionality and exercise of state power, and he would not desert them.

Robinson quoted himself as telling Dr. Clark in the meeting:

"President Clark, these students are fighting for you. You ordered the faculty and student body to appear in the auditorium, March 15, 1960, well dressed and, particularly, polite because the State Board of Education would be present.

"You declared that the board thinks we are just playing school. Now, these students are proving to the world that we at Southern University are not playing school.

■

"IF YOU, SIR, desert these students, the first time they try to act upon the principles which they have been taught; if you declare that they are wrong, then you will have to declare that democracy, equality, law and rights are real only when taught to white students, and fairy tales to be enjoyed and forgotten when taught to black students."

'Sit-In' Professor Asks Probe Of Firing

Baton Rouge — Serious allegations made in a letter to the American Association of University Professions, Washington, D. C., by Dr. George L. Robinson, were categorically denied by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University last week.

Copies of a letter Dr. Robinson says he mailed to Dr. William P. Fidler, general secretary of the AAUP, asked for a complete investigation of the matter and were sent to the press. Dr. Clark said he had not received a copy of the letter.

Informed of the allegations made in the letter, Dr. Clark said they were untrue, but added that he could make no formal reply since no copy had been sent to him.

Dr. Clark said he would not enter into a controversy with Dr. Robinson.

"To make the record perfectly clear," he said, "no faculty or staff member at Southern University has been dismissed nor is there any plan to dismiss any employee in connection with the sit-in demonstrations last spring.

"Dr. Robinson was employed by the University in September, 1959 for one academic year. His services as a teacher in the department of history and political science were unsatisfactory.

'We wish Dr. Robinson well in the coming year," Dr. Clark concluded.

Was Teacher Firing Political?

BATON ROUGE, La. — While Southern University President denied that any faculty member had been dismissed in connection with the sitdown movement, over 300 students boycotted classes.

They protested on the basis of Dr. George L. Robinson's complaint, that he was fired from his political science teaching job, because of his support of Southern students in the movement.

Dr. Clark said that Dr. Robinson was employed only for one year and that "his services as a teacher in the department of history and political science were unsatisfactory."

"We wish Dr. Robinson well," said Dr. Clark as he let the axe fall.

Seven of the sitdown movement leaders were students of Dr. Robinson. When they were arrested for demonstrating, their teacher sought defense for them.

He allegedly told the president: "If you turn your back on these students, you might as well announce that we are playing school — just telling lies."

Since he made that statement, Dr. Robinson claims, he has been the victim of a "personal vendetta, pushed by the president of the university, and the few frightened members of the department of history and political science."

He further charged that several political science course have been dropped, because the Louisiana Board of Education decided that these subjects were not the kind they wanted colored students to take.

Dr. Robinson has appealed to the American Association of University Professors to back him up in his protest against his discharge. In the meantime, 16 Southern University sitdowners have appealed their convictions in a Baton Rouge court.

They say they seek to test "the ability of the State of Louisiana, to call a crime, what was simply a peaceful protest against racial segregation."

IRED AS SIT-IN AIDER--ROBINSON

Says Other Southern U. Profs Quit in Protest

By DAVID ZINMAN

BATON ROUGE (AP) — A professor at Southern (Negro) University Sunday said he has been fired because he supported student sit-ins.

Dr. George L. Robinson, 36-year-old Negro political science teacher, said he was the only faculty member who announced he favored the demonstrations.

Robinson said a large number of other teachers have resigned in protest and because of the "general atmosphere created by the administration." Robinson said 18 of a reported group of 42 teachers leaving were professors with PH.D. degrees.

Robinson said one teacher told him she was quitting because Southern President Felton Clark "wants us to raise another generation of Uncle Toms."

'IRRESPONSIBLE' — CLARK

Clark, reached by telephone at his residence, called Robinson's statements "irresponsible."

Clark said Robinson came to Southern on a one-year contract which has ended. The university's decision not to renew it has no connection with the demonstrations, Clark contended.

Clark said a number of faculty members were leaving Southern as part of the University's "normal turnover." He said they represented about 4 per cent of Southern's 300 teachers.

"All Negro schools are scrambling for PH.D's this fall," Clark said. "They want to qualify for membership in the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools which has set a 1961 deadline for accreditation."

A group of Southern University students were arrested this spring when they held sit-ins in lunch counters in downtown Baton Rouge. The university expelled student leaders who protested by leading campus rallies that touched off class walkouts.

Robinson said seven of nine arrested sit-in students who refused bail were members of his constitutional law class. He said the students used his car to drive to one of the lunch counters.

"We feel that President Clark, rather than defending these students, used his full power to wreak retribution both on the faculty and the students," Robinson said.

NO REASON, HE SAYS

Robinson said he was formerly notified of his termination by a letter dated July 22 from President Clark. Robinson said the letter gave no reason for his dismissal.

But Robinson said:

"There is one and only one reason I've been fired. That is because I not only approved but supported the student demonstrations on campus."

Robinson said he was asked to join the administration in declaring the student demonstrators were Communist-inspired. Robinson said he refused.

Later, he was accused of not only supporting the student demonstrations but planning them and being the motivating force, Robinson said.

'NEWS TO US'—CLARK

Clark said it was "news to us" that Robinson had anything to do with the demonstrations.

"No faculty member was asked to withdraw because of participation in any civic activities," Clark said.

He said Robinson was "ineffective in the classroom" and "did not get along with his colleagues."

Southern hires 4 top educators

BATON ROUGE, La. — Four new teachers, including a former outstanding Indiana University athlete, have been added to the Southern University faculty.

They are Drs. William B. Bradley, health, physical education and recreation; W. D Thompson, William R. Hicks and Herman Smith, all in the College of Education.

Dr. Bradley received the B.S. M.S. and doctorate at Indiana. He was a member of the Big 10 Conference football champions in 1945, track star from 1945-49, co-captain in 1947; played semi-pro basketball, baseball and football and has been a coach in both high school and college.

* * *

DR. THOMPSON earned the B.S. and M.S. degrees at Prairie View (Texas) A. and M College and the doctorate at Cornell University. Dr. Hicks received the B.S. at Wiley College and the M.A. and doctorate degrees at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Smith is a graduate of Knoxville (Tenn.) College and holder of the M.S. and doctorates from the University of Wisconsin.

Southern U. gets $31,500

BATON ROUGE, La. — The National Science Foundation has made an additional grant of $31,500 to Southern University, emphasizing the important role played by teachers and supervisors who introduce students to science and mathematics at the elementary level.

Dr. F. G. Clark, president, announced that Southern has received the grant for support of a Summer Institute in the fields of Ecology and Biology for Elementary School Teachers.

"Southern University is happy to cooperate with the Foundation in its efforts to improve our nation's scientific potential by this method.

Southern University Gets $50,000 For Electron Microscope Research

Baton Rouge, La., Mar. 23.— Receipt of a fifty thousand ($50,000) dollar electron microspoce study research grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to Southern University to be used by Dr. James J. Prestage, assistant professor of biology at Southern University and Dr. J. Warren Lee, professor and head of the Department of Biology at Southern, has just been announced by Dr. Felton G. Clark of the Louisiana Negro Land-Grant College.

The inclusive purpose of the grant is to conduct further studies on the ultrastructure of cells with special interest on the invertebrates. The specific aims are to study, with the electron microscope and by histochemical means, the ultrastructure of the reproductive system of some female parasitic nematodes affecting man and domesticated animals, the cuticular sensory areas of termites, and the nerve-muscle relation in the halteres of some Diptera. In addition to the study of fine structure, the investigators are interested in the distribution and spatial relationship existing between cells of a tissue and cells of different tissues in different physiological states.

The research grant of $50,807 covers a period of five years. The bulk of the grant is allocated for the first year to purchase the electron microscope and other equipment required for electron microscopy. The remainder of the grant is to be used to replace consumable supplies over the next four years.

Said President Clark, in answer to a reporter's question, "As far as we know, this is the first governmental grant of an electron microscope for a research project involving such electron microscopy that has been made to an institution like ours. Certainly, we sense the responsibility implicit in such an award. We do not plan to fail our government."

Dr. Prestage, the principal investigator, whose home is in Alexandria, La., has been quite active in the field of electron microscopy for the past seven years. During this time, he has published in several of the learing scientific journals in the country. His most recent article appeared in the last issue of the Journal of Parasitology. He s a 1950 honor graduate of Southern University from the Department of Biology. The M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in zoology were obtained at the State University of Iowa, where he studied under Dr. Harold W. Beams, an internationally known Histologist-Cytologist. While studying for the doctorate degree, Dr. Prestage was the recipient of a National Medical Fellowship, provided by the National Foundation.

Dr. Lee, co-investigator and native of New Orleans, La., received the B.S. degree from Morehouse College (Georgia) and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the State University of Iowa. Prior to joining the Southern University faculty in 1941, he taught at Edward Waters College (Florida) and Arkansas State College. Since 1944, Dr. Lee has served as head of the biology department at Southern. Like Dr. Prestage, in addition to being a consistent contributor to leading journals in the field of zoology, he holds membership in numerous scietnific and professional organizaitons.

Honors Program Planned for Gifted Negroes

BOULDER, Colo. — Gifted Negro college students are being given increased attention as a result of a recent conference at Southern University in Baton Rouge.

The report of the conference has just been published in the newsletter of the Inter-University Committee on the Superior Student which was co-sponsor of the conference. It includes the full text of an address by historian John Hope Franklin.

CHARACTERIZING the suppression of Negro talent as a major tragedy in American life, Franklin went on to say that the problem of planning and maintaining programs for superior Negroes was made incredibly complex by the cultural situation on the Negro in America.

The gifted Negro student's greatest weakness, the conferees were told, is low level of aspiration.

The importance of home and school in academic achievement was stressed by Horace Mann Bond, dean of Atlanta University school of education.

IN A SERIES of panels the conference heard suggestions for programs for such students which would be intellectually challenging rather than merely "remedial."

As a follow-up to the conference, it was recommended that every Negro college set up a committee on honors. This has already been done and committees are at work.

Some programs are now in operation or about to begin at Central State College (Ohio), Clark (Georgia), Fisk, Hampton Institute, Howard, Knoxville, Morehouse, Shaw, Southern, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia State and Virginia Union.

Southern Prof Blames President for Firing

BATON ROUGE—Dr. George L. Robinson, professor of political science at Southern University, said Saturday that he had been fired from his position as a result of the lunch counter sit-in demonstrations by students earlier this year.

Attempts to contact Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, by telephone regarding the statement were unsuccessful.

Dr. Robinson said he had taught the students who were arrested for taking part in the demonstrations and who are now appealing jail sentences and fines imposed by a Baton Rouge judge. He said he had been under fire at the university since April for supporting the views of the students.

Letters of appointment were given faculty members July 19, Dr. Robinson said. When he did not receive a letter, he sought a conference with Dr. Clark, who refused to see him, Dr. Robinson declared.

Dr. Robinson said he was notified by Dr. Clark on July 22 that he was fired. He quoted Dr. Clark as saying the matter is now in "the hands of the State Department of Education."

CLARK DENIES

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.

Victim Of Personal Vendetta

Sat. 7/30/60

Says Deposed SU Professor

Baton Rouge -- Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, last week refuted a charge by Dr. George L. Robinson, political science professor, who said the university had fired him because he supported "sit-in" demonstrations by students.

Dr. Robinson, in a lengthy statement to the press, said he was fired July 22 because of his support of the sit-in students who were arrested March 29 in the Greyhound Bus station. He said that some 42 instructors, 18 of them Ph. Ds, had resigned in protest and because of the "general atmosphere created by the administration."

Dr. Clark, in his statement released by Bennie Coles, public relations officer at the university, branded Dr. Robinson's charges as "untrue".

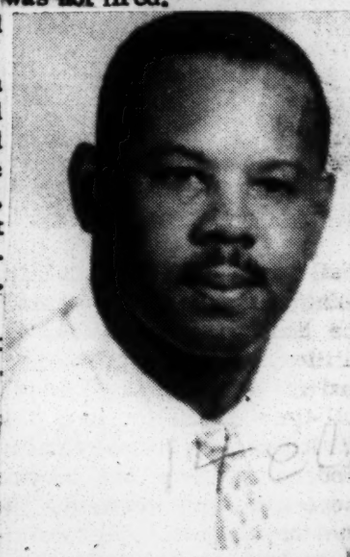
He said Dr. Robinson had a one-year contract last year replacing Noel Gray, associate professor in the Department of History and Political Science, who was on sabbatical level doing graduate work at American University in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Clark said Robinson knew he had a contact for one year only and there was never any question of his staying longer. He said there is no truth to the charge of 42 instructors leaving. There are some faculty changes as always, he said, but no more than in any other year.

Dr. Robinson came to Southern University in 1959 from Albany State College, Savannah, Ga.

The sit-in incident broke March 29 when a group of Southern University students held sit-ins at white lunch counters here.

Denying that Dr. Robinson was dismissed because of the sit-in demonstraton, Dr. Clark said it was "news to us" that Robinson had anything to do with the incident. He added that Robinson's contract had expired and that Robinson, therefore, was not fired.



DR. GEORGE L. ROBINSON

DR. ROBINSON'S CHARGES:

"On Tuesday, March 29, 1960 a group of seven political science majors at Southern University were arrested shortly after 3:30 p. m., while sitting at the so-called white lunch counter at the Greyhound Bus Station in Baton Rouge. . .

"These seven students refused bail on the grounds that they felt that the $1,500 bail was excessive and unconstitutional and they desired to test whether, under the 14th Amendment, private discrimination could be enforced by state power, and, second, whether peaceful protest against segregation could constitute a crime against the State of Louisiana.

"As these students remained in jail, the rest of the student body demonstrated under the leadership of their student leaders who had been arrested one day earlier. These demonstrations included a march on the State Capitol and the City of Baton Rouge.

"On Friday, April 1, President Felton G. Clark came out of hiding and addressed the combined faculty and staff of the University. The doors were barred to the press. Clark called for ideas. The response was immediate.

"His faculty members, who have been at Southern for years, declared that the President was a great man being mistreated by power-mad students. . .

"I announced my name and declared that I had taught the students who were in jail testing the constitutionality of the exercise of state power; that they had been taught from a standard textbook--Cushman and Cushman--that they had used standard materials found in the Law Library of Southern University, and that I would not desert them.

"I advised President Clark that the students in jail were a symbol, that no great social movement could be broken unless the symbol of the movement was destroyed.

"I said, 'President Clark, these students are fighting for you. You ordered the faculty and student body to appear in the auditorium on March 15, 1960, well-dressed and particularly polite because the State Board of Education would be present.

". . .You declared that the Board thinks we are just playing school. Now, these students are proving to the world that we at Southern University are not playing school.

"If you, Sir, desert these students the first time they try to act upon the principles which they have been taught; if you declare that they are wrong, then you will have to declare that democracy, equality, law and rights are real only when taught to white students, and fairy tales to be enjoyed and forgotten when taught to black students.

"'Just as sure as God is in heaven, if you turn your back on these students, you might as well announce to the world that we are just playing school--we are just teaching lies. I beg you, Sir, in the name of God, to consider these symbols in making your decision.'

"Since that time I have been the victim of a personal vendetta pushed on by the administration of Southern University and the frightened members of the Department of History and Political Science. . . The total atmosphere has swept the university.

"On Saturday, April 2, I was asked to join the administration in announcing that the student demonstrations were being condcuted by Communists. When I refused to do so, I was told that I had planned the demonstrations, supported them, and was keeping them going.

"Sunday, April 3, Dean Cade told me that if I did not speak to the students and ask them to stop resigning from the University, I would not work another year at Southern University. Again, I refused.

". . . .Tuesday, July 19, 1960, letters of appointment were given to faculty members. I did not receive a letter of appointment. President Clark refused to see me, and Dean Elton Harrison could give no information.

"Dr. Higgins, chairman of History and Political Science, advised me not to fight but to get another job.

"On Thursday, July 21, I appealed to the American Association of University Professors in Washington, D. C., for help.

"President Clark and Dean Harrison dashed to the State Department of Education for support.

"Friday, July 22, Dr. Clark notified me that I was fired. He refused to state any charges and has informed the American Association of University Professors that it is no longer in his hands and to take it up with the State Department of Education."

DR. FELTON CLARK

DR. CLARK'S STATEMENT:

"For ethical reasons it is not the institution's customary practice to make public conditions associated with unfavorable employment status of university personnel. Hence, in setting the record straight, it is regretted that it is found necessary to make this statement:

"The record will show that Dr. Robinson was issued a contract to fill a one-year appointment as instructor in social sciences, taking the budgetary place of a teacher on leave.

"As recently as a few weeks ago, University officials had to intervene to prevent another faculty member from taking action against Dr. Robinson because of improper remarks reported to have been made by him in community circles; and during the current session several students requested and were granted permission to transfer from his classes to those taught by others because of Robinson's poor class decorum.

"The position of the University is that his is not the kind of personality that the University seeks as a permanent member of its faculty.

"With regard to the statement concerning teachers leaving Southern, there will be less than 5 per cent turn-over in the faculty this year, which is far less than the average of even the small Negro colleges, not to mention one as large as the faculty the size of Southern's.

"Further, this is but the normal practice at this period of the year with all colleges, particularly those seeking persons with the doctorate for critical positions. Even Southern University, itself, has contracted with several persons both as additions and replacements."

Talladega gets student senate

TALLADEGA, Ala. — A Student Senate designed for constructive experiences in democratic procedures and approved by the College Council has been established at Talladega College.

Its membership is made up of one representative elected by each of the active campus organizations, and one faculty member appointed by the president of the college.

The idea for a Student Senate grew out of Workshop discussions in the current Self-Study on Guidance, and plans were developed for it by a faculty-student committee appointed by President Arthur D. Gray, with Dr. James O. Hopson as chairman.

Following approval by the student body and by the College Council, major governing body composed of administrative, faculty, and student representatives, a Senate was established with Frank Harrison appointed as faculty member for the current year.

The first Student Senate of Talladega College was given public recognition in a chapel program March 15, when its twenty-five members were presented to the college family.

College Begins 94th Year, New Appointments Listed

Talladega College began its 94th year of educational service with a series of faculty-staff meetings and the registration of students during the week of Sept. 12.

The first meeting, under the chairmanship of Dean Cohen T. Simpson, had as its central topic "Our Students": background of entering freshmen, progress tests, and alumni achievements. Statistical data revealed that 80% of all college graduates during the life of the school have continued in advanced study.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

President Arthur D. Gray announced the following faculty-staff appointments:

Miss Nancy C. Hovarter, M.A., Stetson University, Florida, Assistant Professor of History, from Indiana.

Mr. James Bell, M.E. Boston University, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, from Helena, Arkansas.

Mr. Thomas Spacht, Mus.B, Oberlin College, advanced study in Syracuse University and on a Fulbright Fellowship in Amsterdam, Holland, Assistant Professor of Organ, from Delmar, New York.

Mr. Milton S. Hurst, M.B.A. Atlanta University, Instructor in Economics, Talladega, Alabama.

Mr. Robert A. Smithey, M.A. University of Wisconsin, additional study at Harvard University, Instructor in Communications, from Norfolk, Virginia.

Mrs. Velma Clark, M.A. Fisk University, Assistant Counsellor of Women and Dormitory Directotry, from Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Ella Chapman, Matron, Talladega, Alabama.

Mr. Richard M. Scott, A.B. Talladega College, Administrative Assistant in Public Relations, from Macon, Georgia.

Miss Enolia Ellis, B. S. Alabama State College, Secretary to the Registrar, from Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. Alfred Schuhmann, Library Assistant, Talladega College.

Miss Sadie Stevenson, Library Assistant, Talladega, Alabama.

Mrs. Patience Crawford Wilson, Assistant Supervisor in the Union Building, from Eastaboga, Alabama.

140 FRESHMEN REGISTER

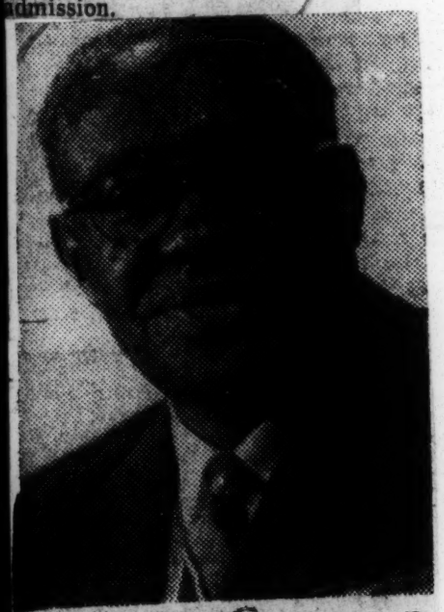
Registration of freshmen Sept. 14 brought approximately 140 new students from 14 states and the District of Columbia for an orientation period preceding the opening of classes on Sept. 19.

Upperclass students were registered Sept. 17. Health examinations for all students, by a medical team from Maharry Medical College, is scheduled for the end of the first week of classes.

Science Foundation gives TSU $51,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee State University has received a $51,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to operate a summer institute for 40 high school physics and chemistry teachers.

The eight-week institute will end June 10, Dr. Rutherford B. Adkins has announced. He also stated that applications for admission should be received by Feb. 15. There are no geographical limitations for admission.



U. G. F. DIVISION HEAD — Dr. [illegible] Poag, [illegible] of Tennessee State University's Speech and Drama Department has been named by Nashville's Lighted Lamps Fund headquarters to master-mind fund raising activities for the second straight year for Division D of the annual drive. Dr. Poag recently returned from a successful 35-day tour of the Arctic Circle where his Tennessee State University Players Guild team presented "See How They Run" before U. S. armed forces installation audiences.

Cleric Wins Degree From Tex. School

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 8-6-60

FT. WORTH, Tex. — The Rev. H. Rhett James, pastor of the New Hope Baptist church, Dallas Mother Church, will make history, on Aug. 28, when he shall be the first Negro to receive a Master of Theology degree from famed Texas Christian university.

The degree will be conferred on Rev. James at the summer commencement exercise.

Rev. James, distinguished himself last summer, when he was invited to lecture at a summer workshop on Race Relations at TCU.

The minister has three other earned degrees: an A.B. degree in Sociology, a Master of Education degree in Psychology, and a B.D. degree.

He was one of the first Negroes to receive a Master of Education degree from Our Lady of the Lake college, an affiliated school of Catholic university, San Antonio, Tex.

PRES. OF TOUGALOO COLLEGE TO RETIRE ON AUGUST 31ST

Tougaloo, Mississippi — Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe will retire as the seventh president of Tougaloo Southern Christian College on August 31, 1960, thus bringing to a close five years of progressive leadership. During his administration Tougaloo achieved national recognition for its dedication to "the pursuit of excellence." In December, 1957 Tougaloo was among the 18 Negro Colleges given full membership status by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. During the past three years, three students (Miss Charlie Ruth Jewett, Arvarh E. Strickland and James W. Davis) were awarded Woodrow Wilson fellowships. The college also received a grant for 1959-60 and will receive a second grant for 1960-61 from the National Science Foundation.

On October 28, 1959 the new science building, with facilities for biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics, was dedicated and named "Kincheloe Science Hall" in honor of Dr. Kincheloe. Since that time he has been successful in raising an additional $7,000 for equipment for a course in physical chemistry.

Dr. Kincheloe, who is listed in Who's Who in America and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, holds the following degrees: A. B., Drake University; M. A., Ph. D., University of Chicago; Litt. D., Pacific University; D. D. Chicago Theological Seminary; and on June 1, 1959 was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Drake University.

Widely known as a scholar and administrator, Dr. Kincheloe was for 28 years a teacher and director of research at Chicago Theological Seminary and the Federated Theological Faculty at the University of Chicago. After his retirement from Tougaloo, he will accept a new and challenging position as Head of the Department of Church and Society at the newly organized Interdenominational Theological Center, representing four denominations, on the campus of Atlanta University.

As head of the Department of Church and Society, he will be responsible for the organization of the department and for the teaching of Sociology of Religion and other courses including Ch. and the Community and the Ch. in the Urban Community. It was in this discipline that Dr. Kincheloe distinguished himself and produced many important research people in the field of the City Church.

Dr. Kincheloe has begun two books, the Sociology of Religion and Church and Community in the City. He is looking forward to finishing these two volumes and of relating himself again to theological education.

Mrs. Kincheloe, the gracious campus hostess, served as part time librarian.

Dr. and Mrs. Kincheloe will be greatly missed at Tougaloo. Their friendly interest in young people, their concern for quality education, and their sincere belief in the dignity of human personality endeared the popular couple to faculty, students, alumni and friends.

Dr. Beittel New Prexy Of Tougaloo

TOUGALOO, Miss.—Dr. Adam Daniel Beittel has been appointed eighth president of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, to succeed Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe who has joined the Atlanta University system as head of the Department of church and society.

Announcement of Dr. Beittel's appointment was made by Robert C. Wilder, chairman of the board of trustees of Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

A member of the Beloit College faculty at Beloit, Wis., since 1953, Dr. Beittel has had a long and distinguished career in religious, educational and social service. He served as president of Talladega College in Alabama from 1945 to 1952. Previously, he served as dean and sociology professor at Guilford College in North Carolina and as professor of religion at Earlham College in Indiana.

In accepting the presidency at Tougaloo, Dr. Beittel said he viewed the work at Tougaloo as a "challenging opportunity to help attack one of America's major national problems through the channels of education."

$16,300 Science Grant at Tougaloo

TOUGALOO, Miss. — Tougaloo Southern Christian College received a grant of $16,300 from the National Science Foundation for support of an in-service institute for secondary school teachers of biology, chemistry and mathematics for the school year 1960-61.

Forty-four high school teachers are now enrolled in the institute, which is under the direction of Dean A. A. Branch, dean of instruction and former chairman of the natural science division and professor of chemistry at LeMoyne College.

Wisconsin Journal

Professor New Tougaloo Head

Suide Norfolk Va

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) —A religion professor of German ancestry has been appointed president of Tougaloo Southern Christian College here.

4-3-60

The Rev. Dr. Adam Daniel Beittel, dean of the chapel and professor of religion at Beloit College in Wisconsin, was named to the position succeeding Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe.

P13

THE ANNOUNCEMENT was made in New York by Robert O. Wilder, president of the board of trustees of the colored liberal arts college.

Beittel formerly taught at Guilford College in North Carolina.

Dr. Beittel was president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., from 1945 to 1952, and has taught at Guilford College, N. C., and Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. He succeeds Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe who has held the post for the past five years. Dr. Kincheloe will go to the Interdenominational Theological Center on the campus of Atlanta University as chairman of the department of church and society.

DR. BEITTEL, was born in Lancaster, Pa., of German ancestry. He graduated from Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, received his master's degree at Oberlin College, and his bachelor of divinity and doctor philosophy at the University of Chicago. He has served as minister of churches in Columbus, Montana, and Nashville. Tenn.

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Negroes renew applications to capital UA center

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 19—(AP)—Two of the 13 Negroes who sought enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama Center here two months ago have reapplied for the Summer quarter.

Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, director of the center, said the Negroes, both men, renewed their applications "several days ago." No action has been taken and Kaempfer said the decision, when it was made, will come from University of Alabama authorities at Tuscaloosa.

The 13 Negroes who applied March 22, 23 and 24 asked for admittance for the Spring quarter, and no action on those applications has been announced. However, the Spring quarter is nearly over, and the Summer term starts June 13.

KAEMPFER, as he had before, declined to make public the names of the Negroes who reapplied for enrollment.

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA EXTENSION CENTER — ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE APPLICANTS

Negroes Seek to Enter University of Alabama Center

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22 Negroes aimed their antisegregation campaign at a white school here today while city authorities tried to fashion new ordinances to prevent future racial demonstrations.

With police standing by to prevent disorder, four Negro youths and three girls applied for enrollment at the University of Alabama Center, a night school for part-time students.

One of the Negroes later tore up his application blank, leaving six pending for action by officials for the university at Tuscaloosa.

There was no explanation for the prospective student's action in disposing of the questionnaire which he and the others were asked to fill out. The director of the center, Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, said the Negro evidently changed his mind.

Kaempfer said the applications will be acted on by authorities at the university's main office through regular procedure.

Meanwhile, the three-man City Commission adopted three new ordinances designed to give police more authority in handling demonstrations such as those put on recently by students at Alabama State College for Negroes.

One ordinance prohibits any public demonstration, as well as parades and other processions, without a permit from the city. Another makes it unlawful to go on another person's property—a lunchroom, for instance—after being warned against it either orally or by posted signs.

The third new city law is aimed at strenghthening the ordinance against disorderly conduct.

Negroes Apply At Night School

Montgomery Police Stand By As Entry Is Sought In White Center

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22 Negroes aimed their anti-segregation campaign at a white school here Tuesday while city authorities tried to fashion new weapons to prevent future racial demonstrations.

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To Go Through Channels

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Demonstrations Prohibited

One ordinance prohibits any public demonstration, as well as parades and other processions, without a permit from the city. Another makes it unlawful to go on another person's property—a lunchroom, for instance—after being warned against it either orally or by posted signs.

The third new city law is aimed at strengthening the ordinance against disorderly conduct. It prohibits "indecent" or "profane" langauge or conduct as well as "violent, offensive or boisterous" which previously were covered by the law.

The Negro students who sought enrollment at the university center refused to give reporters their names but said some of them formerly attended Alabama State.

School authorities said it was a policy to withhold names of all applicants until they have been decided on.

6 Negroes Apply At UA In Capital

MONTGOMERY, March 22 (UPI)— Six Negroes applied without incident Tuesday for admission to the all-white University of Alabama Extension Center here. It was the second attempt to break down racial barriers at state institutions of higher learning.

The Negroes were identified only as students at Alabama State College, an all-Negro school here which had been the scene recently of demonstrations aimed at wiping out segregation.

Nine Alabama State students were expelled as "ringleaders" of the demonstrations but none of the six who applied Tuesday were believed to have been among those expelled.

No Process

Under state law, only students with unblemished scholastic records can be considered for admission. This regulation would presumably bar those ousted from Alabama State.

University Center Director W. W. Kempfer said the applications would be "treated routinely" and sent to the main campus at Tuscaloosa for processing. The center provides college credit night courses.

Police were on hand when the Negroes showed up for the first day of registration for the Spring quarter but no disturbances broke out.

The Negroes were not identified by name and Kempfer refused to reveal the names to newsmen.

The University of Alabama is under a continuing injunction not to deny admission to any student because of race. The court order resulted from the celebrated Autherine Lucy case four years ago.

New Ordinances

The Montgomery City Commission acted today to keep down further racial troubles.

The commission outlawed anti-segregation protests by adopting an ordinance requiring a permit for demonstrations, parades or processions. Funeral were exempted.

The commission acted at the request of Police Commissioner

ticularly on the freshman and sophomore level.

The Negroes applied for admission at the Spring quarter.

Seven Negroes try to enroll at UA Center

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22—(AP)—Seven Negroes applied for enrollment today at the University of Alabama Center in Montgomery. No disorder was reported.

The center is a part of the University's extension service where students receive college credits in courses at night.

THE DIRECTOR, Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, said the Negroes were told to fill out application cards as any other prospective student would.

Kaempfer said the applications will be handled "in the usual manner." He said the prospective students must submit transcripts of their records in the schools they last attended.

The final decision on admitting the Negroes or rejecting them, the director said, will be made by University authorities at Tuscaloosa.

The center here is one of six where high school graduates can take college work at night, particularly on the freshman and sophomore level.

The Negroes applied for admission at the Spring quarter.

APPLICATIONS TAKEN

6 Negroes Seek Entry To University Center

Seven Negroes, including one who was expelled from Alabama State College for taking part in an anti-segregation demonstration, filed into the University of Alabama Center here Tuesday and applied for enrollment in the all-white institution.

Six of the Negroes turned in application blanks and they were accepted by registration officials. The Negroes were told that before the applications can be approved, they must furnish transcripts from previous schools they have attended. They did not bring these records with them.

The applications will be acted upon by authorities at the University's main office at Tuscaloosa, according to Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, center director.

The president of the university, Dr. Frank Rose, was reported en route from Tuscaloosa to Miami Tuesday and could not be reached for comment. Jefferson Bennett, assistant to the president, and Dr. John Morton, who heads the extension division, were also "out of town," it was reported at the University.

A seventh member of the group tore up his application blank after filling it out. He gave no reason for the action.

Kaempfer said it was contrary to university policy to release identities of applicants until the applications are acted upon and the Negroes themselves refused to give their names to reporters.

ON PROBATION

But the identities of six were learned later Tuesday and among the applicants was Marzette Watts, 644 Emerson St., who was expelled from ASC along with eight other Negroes for taking part in a "sit-in demonstration in a "whites only" snack bar.

Two others who were placed on probation for participating in the same incident were also among the seven Negro applicants who tried to enroll at the center. They are Floyd Willis Coleman, 1316 S. Hall St., and Theophilus Moody of Camden.

Others in the group Tuesday were Bessie Ruth Cole and Gwen Lucretia Randolph, both of Abercrombie Hall at Alabama State, and Eleanor Jane Shepherd, 726 Manto Lane.

TRANSCRIPTS REQUIRED

The name of the Negro who destroyed his application was not learned.

What disposition will be made of the enrollment attempt by the Negroes remains a question. But

POLICE "INFORMED"

The center director said there were no disorders in connection with the enrollment attempt and that no crowds gathered.

But he said that when the Negroes began filing in shortly after 10 a.m., he "informed" police as a precautionary measure.

"I had no way of knowing then if there were a large number of others outside," he explained.

"I would like to emphasize that there is no suggestion whatsoever that these persons were trespassing," Kaempfer said. "They were not."

A Negro coed, Autherine Lucy, enrolled at the University in Tuscaloosa four years ago under a federal court order. But she was driven from the campus by an angry mob and later was expelled from the university for accusing school officials of conspiring with the mob.

University officials said Tuesday that the federal court order

prohibiting the state institution from denying admission to applicants because of race, still stands.

But the Negroes who applied at the center here, like other students, must prove their qualifications.

The University center here, which opened a two-day registration session Tuesday, is one of six in the state.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, identified one of the students, Floyd Willis Coleman, as a student who had failed to qualify for entry into the Negro college before the time limit for enrollments expired.

He confirmed that Marzette Watts was one of the students recently expelled from the college.

Trenholm said he had no further comment at this time because he had no further information on the status of the Negro students who had filed enrollment papers for the University of Alabama Center.

UA Center Gets 4 More Negro Bids

By JOHN COOMBES

Four more Negroes applied for enrollment in the University of Alabama Center in Montgomery Wednesday bringing the total number of applications presented this week to 11.

Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, director of the center, said none of the appplications filed would be forwarded for consideration by the University authorities in Tuscaloosa until the center had collected academic records and other pertinent data on the applicants.

The four Negroes who applied Wednesday could not immediately be identified and no other details of their status were available. They filed their applications 24 hours after six other Negroes had applied for enrollment at the center Tuesday.

Dr. Kaempfer, said it was not the university's policy to release the names of applicants for enrollment.

However, one of Tuesday's applicants was later identified as a former student of Alabama State College, who was expelled for his part in recent anti-segregation demonstrations in Montgomery. Two others in the group had been placed on probation for their part in the demonstrations, and the remainder were three women students of Alabama State Colllege. A seventh member of the group completed his application and then tore it up. He gave no reason for this action.

The four Negroes who applied for enrollment Wednesday were all men. They arrived at the center in a group, completed their applications in a few minutes and then left the building together.

STUDENTS' REQUEST

All the Negroes who have applied for enrollment in the center will be required to furnish transcripts of their previous educational training and academic qualifications to the University of Alabama so that their applications can be evaluated.

Transcripts are normally forwarded direct from college to college at the student's request. If any are filed by the students themselves they are sent back to their source for verification.

Dr. Kaempfer said that so far none of the Negroes who had applied for enrollment had submitted transcripts of their academic records.

The registrar at Alabama State College said that up to Wednesday night, he had received no requests from students for transcripts to be forwarded to the University of Alabama. Nor had his department received any transcripts from the University of Alabama for verification.

CREDIT COURSES

The university's Montgomery Center is one of six in the state offering credit courses in degree subjects. Formal enrollment at the center could be considered as admission to the university proper provided the students undertake to complete all their credit courses and spend their final year of study in residence on the campus at Tuscaloosa.

University officials in Tuscaloosa issued a statement on admission procedure Wednesday. It said applications for enrollment, together with transcripts of academic qualifications would be forwarded to Tuscaloosa by the directors of the centers for individual evaluation at the university's office of admissions and records. If no additional information was needed, the directors would then be notified whether or not the applicants were to be admitted.

The University of Alabama is under a court order to refrain from denying admission to students on grounds of race or color. This injunction was issued in 1956, when U.S. District Judge H. H. Grooms, in Birmingham, ordered the admission of Negro co-ed Autherine Lucy. She was enrolled as a student but later expelled for accusing university authorities of conspiring with a mob which had demonstrated on the campus against her admission.

AT U OF A CENTER Deadline Foils Negroes' Entry

By DICK HINES

None of the 13 Negroes who applied for admission to the University of Alabama Center here will be enrolled for the spring quarter which is just beginning.

Only five of the 13 met requirements by furnishing a transcript of previous school records and these were not received before the registration deadline of April 4, according to Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, center director.

The five transcripts were forwarded from the center to the University's main campus at Tuscaloosa and Kaempfer said Wednesday this action "occurred within the last 24 hours or so."

Dean of Admissions William Adams told The Advertiser late Wednesday that the transcripts had not arrived at his office.

Asked if the Negro students will be admitted to the center, Adams replied: "I don't know if they will be admitted or not." But he added that the registration deadline had already passed.

Kaempfer said "none of the (Negro) applicants could be considered for the current quarter."

It is not known if the five who submitted transcripts could be enrolled at a later date.

Among the 13 applying for admission to the all-white center was Marzette Watts of Montgomery, who was expelled earlier from Alabama State College for taking part in an anti-segregation demonstration.

Kaempfer said no ruling has been received by the center on whether an expelled student could enroll there or not.

But he pointed out that "as far as I am aware, expelled students are not accepted applicants anywhere."

Only one Negro, Autherine Lucy, has ever been enrolled at the University. She was admitted on a federal court order in 1956 but she was later expelled after accusing school officials of encouraging protest demonstrations by whites.

Two Negroes Try For UA Entry

MONTGOMERY, May 18 (UPI)—Two Negroes have applied for admission to the Summer quarter at the all-white University of Alabama Extension Center here.

Extension Director Dr. W. W. Kaempfer said the two were part of the 13 Negroes who sought to enroll at the school in March but were denied entrance because their applications were received too late. He refused to identify the two applicants because of a school policy.

Kaempfer said the applications, received about a week ago, were "handled in the usual manner. The applications and their files were forwarded to the main university campus at Tuscaloosa where the final decision will be made."

He would give no hint as to when any decision would be made on the applications.

In March, 13 Negroes, including Marzette Watts, one of nine Negroes expelled from Alabama State College for participating in anti-segregation demonstrations, attempted to enroll at the school.

Only five of the Negroes supplied the Extension Center with transcripts and records from previous schools. The transcripts were received after the registration deadline for the Spring quarter.

The other eight Negro applicants did not furnish the needed information and were considered as not having completed their applications, Kaempfer said.

Two Apply For Ala. Summer Extension Center

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI)— Two Negroes have applied for admission to the summer quarter at the all-white University of Alabama Extension Center here, it was learned Wednesday.

Extension Director Dr. W. W. Kaempfer said the two were part of the 13 Negroes who sought to enroll at the school in March but were denied entrance because their applications were received too late.

Kaempfer said the applications, received about a week ago, were "handled in the usual manner. The applications and their files were forwarded to the main university campus at Tuscaloosa where the fin-

Integration Bid Renewed

A new integration attempt has been made at the all-white University of Alabama Center here by two of the 13 Negroes who tried to enroll two months ago.

Dr. W. W. Kaempfer, director of the center, said the two Negroes applied last week for enrollment for the summer quarter. The applications will be forwarded to the main campus at Tuscaloosa in the same manner as other applications, he said.

Whether or not they will be admitted to the center depends on action taken there. The 13 Negroes who applied for admittance for the spring quarter were turned down with officials explaining that they were too late.

The summer term begins June 13.

As he has in the past, Kaempfer declined to identify the Negroes who re-applied for admission last week. He said university police does not allow release of the names of applicants.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WEST INDIES

U. N. AIDE TO HEAD INDIES UNIVERSITY

The New York Times

Leaving Post to Run School in Jamaica—Plans Drive to Expand Institution

New York

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 5—In a few days Dr. William Arthur Lewis will leave his United Nations post to assume the full-time leadership of the University College of the West Indies.

Dr. Lewis, who was born on the West Indian island of St. Lucia, is an economist. He has spent the last few years visiting countries requesting help in developing their resources. He has been to Asia three times and to Africa five times.

Now he wants to settle down to supplying technical assistance closer to home—to the Carribean islands that make up the West Indies.

A large man with seemingly endless energy, Dr. Lewis has been serving here as deputy to Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the United Nations Special Fund for Under-Developed Countries. The fund's aim is to help raise the living standards of a billion people by charting agricultural, industrial, mining and vocational training programs.

Dr. Lewis was named principal of the university many months age. The post is comparable to university president. But he put off assuming it until he could wind up his work for the United Nations.

Schedule Compressed

This meant compressing a year's schedule into six months.

Dr. Lewis also managed a series of commuter-like trips to the West Indies to check on university business.

With his United Nations work completed, Dr. Lewis said he looked forward to his first vacation in twenty-two years. He plans to spend five weeks on a peaceful beach in Barbados, resting, reading and planning his next big project—an $18,000,000 fund-raising campaign to expand the university.

The university is on Jamaica. Established in 1949, it already has achieved a reputation as an institute of learning, Dr. Lewis said, especially as regards its Institute of Economic and Social Research.

But the student enrollment—approximately 700—and the facilities need to be expanded to meet the needs of the Caribbean area, Dr. Lewis observed.

Part of the financial support is expected to come from United States concerns with interests in the West Indies.

Dr. Lewis said he plans to extend the professional schools, adding a faculty of engineering and increasing the medical and hospital facilities by 50 p[illegible]ent.

George Rowen

TO AID FUND DRIVE: Dr. William Arthur Lewis

He hopes that the student body can be increased to 2,000 within four years. As now, the university will admit students from outside the Caribbean area.

First Negro At Fla. Univ. Out Of School

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (UPI) — George Starke, the first Negro ever to enter the University of Florida, is no longer enrolled there.

University officials refused to say whether he was dropped from the rolls for poor grades, or whether he left voluntarily. Starke could not be reached for comment.

Starke, 28, enrolled in September, 1958. He was in his second year of law school. The university said he was not enrolled for the next semester beginning Monday. There are no other Negroes in la wschool the university said.

Starke's father, Dr. George H. Starke of Orlando, Fla., said he didn't know why his son has left school, either. "The first and only thing I know is when a reporter called me and told me George wasn't in school anymore," Dr. Starke said.

Dr. Starke said he had not seen his son since Christmas. "The only thing he told me then was that he'd just had an exam in constitutional law, and made a hundred on it."

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Fla. University Loses First Negro Student

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — (UPI) — George Starke, the first Negro student at the University of Florida in the school's 106-year history, has dropped out, officials said Friday.

Starke, 32, a law student, had been on academic probation. However, school officials would not say whether he had been dropped for poor grades.

Students on academic probation must maintain a "C" average to remain in school.

Starke was not available for comment. His father, Dr. George H. Starke of Sanford, Fla., said he knew nothing about it. He said he had not seen his son since Christmas.

His departure left Esther M. Langston of Orlando as the only Negro now at the university. She is in the school of medicine and her grades were described as satisfactory.

Florida Univ. Drops Second Negro Student

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — (ANP) — The University of Florida announced last week that Miss Esther Langston of Orlando, second Negro to enter the school, has been dropped for poor grades.

A freshman in medical school, she had entered last Fall.

The first Negro to enter the university, law student George Starke of Orlando, dropped out earlier this year.

3 Negroes Enter Florida College

MIAMI, FLA. (AP)—Three Negroes have enrolled in white classes at Dade County's new junior college.

School officials said they are taking pre-engineering mathematics, physics and chemistry, courses which are not offered in the school's Negro branch.

The students, all freshmen, were not identified.

The only other integrated state institution of higher education is the University of Florida where Negroes have been attending some graduate classes. Several white public and parochial schools in the Miami area have one or more Negro students.

3rd Negro Starts At Florida U

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Willie George Allen, 24, a 1958 honor graduate of Florida A & M university in Tallahassee, last week became the third Negro to enroll in the University of Florida professional schools here when he became a first year law student.

Two years ago, George Stark of Orlando, became the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Florida when he began study in the school of law.

Last year, a second Negro, this time a young lady, entered the University of Florida college of medicine. Reportedly, she was dropped at the end of the past school year for scholastic reasons but may return at some future date.

Suit Filed At Macon Asks Admission Of 2 Atlantans To University Of Georgia

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Sat. 9-3-60

P.1

Restraining Order Sought To Halt Refusal Of Entry

14e(1) Discrimination

By PAUL DELANEY

Two Atlantans have filed suit in Federal Court in Macon asking the court to restrain the registrar at the University of Georgia from denying admission applications to them, from refusing to consider their applications, from refusing to approve or reject their applications and from requiring of them "requirements, prerequisites, interviews and tests" not required of white applicants."

Miss Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, both 18, by make the complaint through their attorneys, D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta, and Thurgood Marshall, Derrick Bell and Mrs. Constance B. Motley of New York.

Miss Hunter's mother is Mrs. Althea B. Hunter of 1504 Mozley Pl., S. W. Hamilton's father is Alfred H. Hamilton, 732 Jones Ave., N.W.

Also filed along with the complaint were a motion for production of records and a notice of a motion to be filed for preliminary injunction against Walter N. Danner, the registrar.

The plaintiffs charge that they have repeatedly attempted to register at the school but have not met with success. They contend they were refused admission because of their race and color.

APPLIED IN 1959

The suit states that the plaintiffs "applied for admission to the Arts and Sciences College of the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga., in July, 1959, for the September, 1959, quarter." Danner denied both admission "on the ground of inadequate facilities," the complaint reads. It further states that the youngsters informed Danner of their continuing desire to enter Georgia.

However, Miss Hunter enrolled at Wayne State University in Detroit and Hamilton went to Morehouse for their freshman year. They say that they submitted transcripts to Georgia from their schools and applied for admission to spring and summer quarters, but Danner again denied entrance because of "inadequate facilities." Miss Hunter was informed in June 21 that she could not be considered for the fall quarter, because "the University had ceased accepting women students for the fall quarter of 1960 over a month prior thereto," the suit states. Appeals to the president of Georgia and chancellor of the University System of Georgia were to no avail, the plaintiffs said.

The suit says that segregation in the university system has "resulted in irreparable injury to the plaintiffs and their denial of admission to the University of Georgia, solely because of their race and color, violated rights secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States." It states the plaintiffs have incurred expenses amounting to $2,500.

REASON STATED

Plaintiffs also point out that they have taken to the court because the administrative remedy of the university system is inadequate, burdensome, slow and expensive. They ask for a speedy decision, in time to secure their admission for the coming school year.

The action, the suit says, is a "class action brought by the named plaintiffs . . . on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other Negro residents in the State of Georgia, who are similarly affected and restricted by the policy practice, custom and usage complained herein."

Miss Hunter and Hamilton are graduates of Turner High School. She desires to study journalism at Georgia, and he wants pre-medical training. She is the daughter of a career army chaplain and he is the son of a prominent Atlanta businessman. Hamilton was valedictorian of his class; Miss Hunter finished third.

Miss Hunter says that she was interviewed by Danner in December, 1959 and was told that she met all the requirements for admission. Hamilton's father appeared in the youth's absence for an interview.

THE COMPLAINT

The complaint states, in part:

"Wherefore, plaintiffs pray that this Court take jurisdiction of this case, grant a speedy hearing of their motion for a preliminary injunction, and after such hearing enjoin to defendants, his agents employes and successors, and all persons in active concert and participation with him, from refusing to consider the applications of the plaintiffs and other Negro residents . . . and other schools in the University System of Georgia now limited to white persons . . . .

"From failing and refusing to act expeditiously upon applications received from Negro residents of the State of Georgia; and from refusing to approve the application of Negro applicants . . . solely because of race and color of Negro applicants.

"And from subjecting Negro applicants to requirements, prerequisites, interviews and tests not also required of white applicants for admission, and from making the attendance of Negroes to the University of Georgia and the other schools subject to terms and conditions not applicable to white persons;

"And from continuing to pursue the policy, practice, custom and usage of limiting admissions to certain schools in the University System of Georgia to white persons and limiting admissions to certain schools in the University System of Georgia to Negro persons; and after a final hearing in this case, enter a permanent injunction similarly enjoining the registrar, his agents, employes, and successors and all persons in active concert and participation with him."

In the motion for production of records and documents, the plaintiffs ask the court to require Danner to permit them to enter the premises of the university and inspect admission applications, registration notes, data and records dealing with the results of interviews, special tests and other criteria used by the school to determine eligibility for admission.

The notice of motion for injunction says that the attorneys for the plaintiffs will make their motion when the court convenes.

2 Seek To Mix Georgia School

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Attorneys for two Negroes seeking admission to the University of Georgia have filed a new federal court suit seeking to have segregation barriers thrown out at the school.

The Negroes are Hamilton E. Holmes and Darlene Hunter, both of Atlanta. A hearing on their petition has been set for Sept. 9 in the Middle District Federal Court at Macon, Ga.

The Negroes, whose attorneys include Thurmond Marshall and Constance Motley, national attorneys for the NAACP, said they attempted to enroll at the university in July, 1959 but were denied admission on grounds of "inadequate facilities."

Negroes have sought for a number of years to desegregate the all-white University of Georgia. In the only previous case to go through the federal courts, Horace Ward of Atlanta lost his case on grounds that he had not exhausted all administrative remedies and had interrupted his application while serving in the armed forces and in another school.

The Holmes-Hunter case was filed by four lawyers. They seek to correct the pitfalls that have caused the failure in the Ward case.

The petitioners, for example, insisted in their suit that they had appealed to the university registrar, to the president, to the chairman of the Board of Regents and to the board itself. This is what the court refers to "as administrative remedies."

The Negroes now attend other colleges — Holmes at Morehouse in Atlanta and Miss Hunter a college at Detroit. They asked, however, that their application to the University of Georgia be considered continuing for the purpose of their desegregation suit.

Two Negroes Sue For Athens Entry

Two Negro youths have gone to federal court in an attempt to break the color barrier at the University of Georgia in Athens. They hope to be admitted this fall.

Their suit was filed at Macon with the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia (whose jurisdiction includes Athens) Friday. The only defendant named is university registrar Walter N. Danner, and the suit asks that he be enjoined from:

". . . Refusing to consider the applications of the plaintiffs and other Negro residents . . .

". . . Failing and refusing to act expeditiously upon applications received from Negro residents of the State of Georgia . . ."

"And from subjecting Negro applicants to requirements, prerequisites, interviews and tests not also required of white applicants. . . .

"And from continuing to pursue the policy, practice, custom and usage of limiting admissions to certain schools in the University System of Georgia to white persons . . ."

Judge W. A. Bootle has set a hearing for Sept. 9 at Macon. The fall quarter at the university begins Sept. 19.

* * *

IN THIS, the second segregation suit filed against the university (the first, the Horace Ward case, was thrown out of court on Feb. 12, 1957), the plaintiffs are Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, 18-year-old graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta. Miss Hunter lives at 1504 Mozley Pl., SW, Mr. Holmes at 732 Jones Ave., NW.

Their attorneys are D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta, who has participated in other legal matters concerning segregation, and Thurgood Marshall, Derrick Bell and Mrs. Constance B. Motley of New York. These are the lawyers for the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suit seeks a preliminary injunction against Mr. Danner and also a permanent injunction.

The plaintiffs have tried previously to enter the university, the suit says, but were refused. They contend they were refused because of their race and color.

* * *

THEY APPLIED for admission to the university's College of Arts and Sciences in July, 1959, the suit says, and were denied admission by Mr. Danner "on the ground of inadequate facilities."

Miss Hunter then enrolled at Wayne State University at Detroit and Mr. Holmes at Morehouse College in Atlanta, the suit continue, but both sought admission to the university in the spring and summer quarters this year. Again, the suit continues, they were denied admission because of "inadequate facilities."

On June 21, the suit says, Miss Hunter was informed that the university no longer was accepting women students for the fall quarter of 1960. Unsuccessful appeals were made to the university president and the chancellor of the University System of Georgia, the suit continues.

* * *

SEGREGATION in the university system, the plaintiffs contend, has "resulted in irreparable injury to the plaintiffs and their denial of admission to the University of Georgia, solely because of their race and color, violated rights secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The suit is described as a "class action brought by the named plaintiffs . . . on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other Negro residents in the State of Georgia who are similarly affected."

* * *

A MOTION also was made for production by Mr. Danner of documents pertaining to admission attempts and applications, interviews, tests and other admission criteria.

Cook To Ask Delay In Integration Suit

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook announced Thursday he personally will represent the state in federal court in Macon Friday to ask for a delay in an integration suit aimed at the University of Georgia.

He said the request for a continuance would be made to "allow us time enough to prepare an answer."

The attorney general said the university, through an assistant registrar, was served officially with the suit Thursday.

The subpoena served on assistant registrar Paul R. Kea called for production of voluminous registration records, Cook added.

Kea was served after a federal marshal was unable to locate registrar Walter N. Danner.

Friday's hearing on the suit is scheduled for 2:30 p.m. in U.S. Court for the Middle Georgia District.

The plaintiffs, Hamilton E. Homes and Charlayne A. Hunter of Atlanta, seek admission to the university this fall. Freshman orientation begins Sept. 18.

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Horace Ward Now Lawyer In Atlanta

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.
Art. 10-1-60

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Attorney Horace Ward, who was recently admitted to the Bar of the State of Georgia, has returned to Atlanta to engage in the general practice of law. Mr. Ward will be associated in his practice with Attorney Donald L. Hollowell of this city.

It will be remembered by many that 10 years ago, in September, 1950, Mr. Ward applied for admission to the University of Georgia Law School. The denial of the application by university officials resulted in a suit in the Federal District Court, but Ward's seven-year struggle to gain entrance ended in 1957, when Federal Judge Frank Hooper decided that the case was moot.

14e(1)

Mr. Ward, a native of LaGrange, Ga., is an honor graduate of Morehouse College and graduated from Atlanta University with a Master's degree in Political Science. He received his law training at the Northwestern University School of Law in Chicago, Illinois, where he was awarded the Juris Doctor (J. D) degree. Since graduating from law school, Ward has been employed by the Federal Government as a Claims Authorizer for the Social Security Administration. Before entering law school, his experiences included instructor in Political Science and History at Alabama State College Branch in Mobile, Ala., and at Arkansas A. M. & N. College.

Mr. Ward, a veteran, is married and has one child.

ATTY. HORACE WARD

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

GEORGIA FACES COLLEGE FIGHT

The James
Two Negroes Trying to Enter University
Procaymer

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Two young Negroes backed 100 per cent by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People will seek Monday to level the segregation walls of the 175-year-old University of Georgia—oldest state-chartered university in the United States.

A girl of 18 and a youth of 19 go into federal court for trial of their suit asking that the color bar be dropped.

Miss Charlayne Alberta Hunter and Hamilton Earl Holmes want to join the 7374 young white people who are furthering their education at the school. They ask admittance at the winter quarter opening Jan. 7, just two days before the segregation-minded Georgia Legislature convenes for a 40-day regular session 65 miles away at Atlanta.

SOLE ISSUE SLATED

Presiding will be Judge W. A. Bootle, who held in pre-trial proceedings that the sole issue is whether university officials have ruled discriminatorily in not admitting the Negroes at the winter quarter. The burden of proving discrimination will be on Miss Hunter and Holmes.

A decision by Bootle that either or both must be admitted to classes next month would bring on an education crisis such as the state has never experienced. Rigid Georgia laws forbid the use of state moneys to operate any integrated school, either at the public school or college level.

The state is expected to argue that race doesn't enter into the proceedings. Its theme, pretrial hearings have shown, will be that overcrowded conditions make it impossible to admit Miss Hunter in January and that Holmes failed to qualify for admittance.

ON FILE OVER YEAR

The Negroes' applications have been on file more than a year. Miss Hunter now attends Wayne State university at Detroit and Holmes is a student at Morehouse college, an Atlanta Negro institution.

The suit of the two names Walter L. Danner, university registrar, as defendant. In addition to asking that he be ordered to admit them, the Negroes seek $5000 in damages from Danner.

Danner ruled last week that Miss Hunter is eligible tentatively to enter the college next September.

He said she will be eligible as a transfer student at that time if she completes the present year at Wayne State in good academic standing.

Danner rejected Holmes' application "on the basis of his record and interview." He declined to elaborate on the statement or clarify it.

Negro girl ruled tentatively eligible to enter Georgia U

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 8—(AP)—The registrar of the University of Georgia has ruled an 18-year-old Atlanta Negro girl tentatively eligible to enter the all-white college next Fall.

Walter N. Danner said Charlayne Hunter will be eligible as a transfer student at that time if she completes the present year in good academic standing.

At the same time, Danner said the application of another Atlanta Negro, Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, has been rejected "on the basis of his record and interview." He did not elaborate.

Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta, attorney for the students, said he would ask U. S. District Court Judge W. A. Bootle to order the applicants admitted for the Winter quarter beginning in January.

Trial of the case is scheduled to begin before Bootle in Athens next Monday.

DANNER SAID Charlayne Hunter was not accepted for the Winter quarter because she is attending a college which uses a semester system which does not coincide with the university's quarter system. He said she would lose all credit for this Fall's work if she transfers before the semester is over.

The registrar also said that a number of white students have been rejected for the forthcoming quarter, including students seeking to be transferred from junior colleges.

Win Right To Inspect Univ. Of Ga. Records

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Const

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—Attorneys for two Negro students who are asking admission to the University of Georgia won the right Monday to inspect school records over the objection of university officials.

Dec. 11-29-60

Registrar Walter N. Danner, the defendant in the suit brought by Miss Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, argued he would not be in town this week when attorneys wanted to examine the university's undergraduate records.

Danner said also that painting was going on in the record rooms and space therefore was limited. Deputy Atty. Gen. B. D. Murphy also argued that the plaintiffs' motion was immaterial since records had once been examined and attorneys were "just going fishing" for new facts.

Atty. Donald L. Hollowell told the court he set aside this week to work on the records in order to have time to sift through his findings before the trial opens Dec. 12.

Judge W. A. Bootle cut short further argument on the motion by saying to Hollowell, "I think you'd better begin tomorrow morning with whoever wants to be there."

Bootle told Hollowell he expected the plaintiffs to be through with their examination by Dec. 9.

Holmes and Miss Hunter have asked an injunction restricting the university registrar from denying them entrance on the basis of their race. The plaintiffs contend that although qualified, hey have been kept from the school while white students were admited.

The state has argued the plaintiffs have never completed administrative procedure for admission.

Judge Opens Entry Records At University to 2 Negroes

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

MACON (AP) — A U.S. District Court judge Monday directed the registrar of the University of Georgia to make available to two Atlanta Negro students all records pertaining to the admission of undergraduates presently enrolled at the school.

Dec. 11-29-60

The students are seeking admission to the all-white school.

Attorneys for the Negroes obtained the directive in U.S. District Court in Macon.

Attorneys for the university, B. D. Murphy and Freeman Leverette, both of the attorney general's office, argued before Judge W. A. Bootle that the plantiffs' attorneys already have spent several days going through student records at the school. They asked denial of the motion unless the plaintiffs designated specific records which they wished to examine.

However, Bootle said in his ruling that "justice can be more easily dispensed if the court can find out all the facts in a case even if the defense sometimes must play host to the plaintiff."

The judge ordered that the approximately 7,000 records be made available to the Negroes beginning Tuesday.

Trial of the suit which seeks to break the color bar at the university is set for Dec. 12 in Athens.

The Negroes, Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, had asked for a temporary restraining order which would have prevented university officials from delaying their applications for admission to the university.

However, Bootle ruled Sept. 28 that the students had failed to exhaust all their administrative remedies and denied their plea for an injunction.

The suit to obtain the records was filed Nov. 25.

State Objections Dismissed

Atlanta Daily World

University Of Ga. Trial December 12

Atlanta, Ga.

Lit 11-19-60 14th Discrimination

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—A case which might bring the first integration of the still all-white University of Georgia was set Friday for non-jury trial in Athens on December 12.

Judge William A. Bootle, following a lengthy preliminary hearing, dismissed objections of state attorneys and ordered the trial date set on the question of whether the university was practicing discrimination.

The suit was brought by Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Earl Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta who are asking for an injunction forcing their admission to the university.

The two students, both of whom are now attending other universities, contend that they have been denied admission to the state university because of their race.

Mrs. Constance B. Motley, a NAACP lawyer from New York, speaking on behalf of the palintiffs, asked that the defendants be ordered to rule on the applications of Holmes and Miss Hunter before the trial.

Bootle denied the motion, noting that if action still has not been taken before the case comes to trial it might be "strong evidence of discrimination."

Bootle added that "if these students have not been told the result of their personal interviews by the time of the trial, it might be interesting to know why."

The state, represented by lawyers B. D. Murphy, Freeman Leverett and attorney general Eugene Cook, contended that the case could not properly be tried on the December date.

Murphy told the court that by the time the case came to court the registrar might have admitted the students, making the issue moot, or he might have denied them admission in which case they would have to exhaust administrative measures for appeal.

Mrs. Motley argued, however, that to require the plaintiffs to stick to appellate procedures would be harmful and said legal precedent holds that the court is not bound by appellate mechanisms which might prove harmful.

Bootle directed the state and plaintiffs attorneys to submit briefs on the question of whether the court should wait out appeals through normal channels and also directed them to file briefs on whether the court could decide on damages asked by the plaintiffs without a jury.

Bootle said that the discrimination aspect and the damages might be tried if the briefs supported his contention that the court could decide on the damages without a jury.

Negro Pupils Press Winter Entry Plea

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

14th Discrimination

Lit 11-18-60

Second Interview Is Near At University for Girl

MACON (AP)—Two Atlanta Negro teen-agers who want to enroll in the all-white University of Georgia in Athens will press their applications for admission for the winter quarter beginning in January, their lawyer said Thursday.

P. 13

A pre-trial hearing on the suit of Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Earl Holmes, 19, for an injunction to force the university registar to admit them is scheduled for 4:15 p.m. Friday before Judge W. A. Bootle in U.S. District Court here.

Donald L. Hollowell, Atlanta Negro attorney who represents the two students, said he hoped the case could be set for trial in Athens in December. The next session of federal court in the Athens division begins Dec. 5.

DENIED ORDER

Judge Bootle in September denied the students a preliminary injunction which would have ordered their admission for the fall quarter, but he ordered the Board of Regents to act on their appeal within 30 days or he would consider it denied. He said presumably the only obstacle to their admission, an interview with a university official, could be accomplished before the suit goes to trial on the request for a permanent injunction.

The regents sent the files on the two back to Registrar Walter N. Danner without acting further on the appeal.

Hollowell told the Macon News Thursday that Miss Hunter already has gone to the university for an interview and that Holmes will do so before the time for trial next month.

In Athens, Danner said Miss Hunter was interviewed some time ago but that he has not yet acted on her application. He indicated that the University officials will contend she cannot be admitted for the winter quarter. They claimed at a September hearing that women transfer students could not be accepted then, but Hollowell introduced records indicating that some had been in the past.

RECORDS EXAMINED

Hollowell said Thursday that he had examined additional University records for use in the trial.

Danner said transfer applications are not acted upon until after freshman applications are disposed of.

Miss Hunter now is a student at Wayne State University in Detroit, Mich., and Holmes at Morehouse College in Atlanta. Both of these schools operate on the semester system, while the University of Georgia operates on the quarter system. Lawyers for the state argued at the earlier hearing that transfers from semester system schools normally are permitted only for the summer or fall quarters.

Hollowell argued, however, that these two students have been attempting to have their applications considered since the summer of 1959 and should be admitted at the earliest possible time.

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Monday Ruling Seen In Segregation Suit On University Of Georgia

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 9-24-60

Early Ruling Promised By Judge Bootle

14e (1)

MACON — It is believed by court observers here that a ruling might come Monday in the suit against two University of Georgia administration officials for the admission of two Atlanta Negroes to the school. U. S. District Court Judge William A. Bootle was back in Macon Friday after unexpectedly recessing a jury trial in Valdosta, presumably to work on the school suit.

The judge had promised an early ruling following a hearing Sept. 14 on a motion asking for preliminary injunction. The two students are Miss Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19.

State lawyers for university registrar Walter N. Danner and his assistant, Paul Kea, filed their suggestions for a ruling and a final brief with Bootle in U .S. District Court here Thursday afternoon. Danner and Kea are defendants in the suit.

State lawyers also filed a motion for dismissal of the suit on grounds the Negro applicants failed to exhaust their administrative remedies before coming into court.

Donald L. Hollowell, lawyer representing the two students, said he had notified Bootle he would not file a brief at this time since it was felt that earlier pleadings fully answered the state contentions.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and B. O. Murphy, his deputy assistant in school cases, sent their suggested findings of fact and conclusions which the judge had requested and their brief to the court clerk's office here by a state trooper to make the dateline.

Hollowell had mailed in his suggestions and brief last Friday. He had asked for an early ruling so that the students might be admitted to the institution in Athens for the fall quarter with classes beginning next Monday.

The state attorneys conceded in their brief that the students should neither be admitted nor turned down just because of their race. They asked Bootle to deny an order for their enrollment, holding that they had not perfected their applications.

LACKED AN INTERVIEW

When the suit was filed, the state claims, Holmes lacked an interview with a university official and Miss Hunter's transcript of credit from another college had arrived too late.

14e (1)

Hollowell claimed Holmes had attempted to arrange for an interview and that one appointment was cancelled. He said Holmes is ready for an interview at any time.

As for Miss Hunter, he claimed others were admitted subject to later submission of transcripts and that she should be given equal consideration.

Even if Miss Hunter's application were approved now, she could not be admitted because there is no dormitory space for her this fall, the state contends. But they conceded that "the Plaintiff Holmes, being a male applicant and no longer subject to admission as a freshman, could live off the campus."

If the two students are ordered admitted to the university next week this may raise a question of enforcement of a section of the 1956 state appropriations bill which calls for cutting off funds to the university in the event of integration or a court order requiring the admission of any person who has been denied admission by school authorities.

Regents Deny Two Univ. Admissions

Atlanta Daily World 14e (1) P. 1
Attempt to Stop Discrimination

BY PAUL DELANEY

The Georgia Board of Regents in a special closed meeting Friday afternoon denied the applications to the University of Georgia of two Atlanta Negroes. The Board recognized however, their rights to go through registration procedures again.

Miss Charlayne Hunter, 18, of a Mozley Pl., address, and Hamilton Holmes, of a Jones Ave. NW address, had filed suit in Federal Court asking that their applications be prcoessed and that they be admitted immediately. The requests were denied on grounds they teenagers had not completed all registration remedies.

A statement from the board read in part:

Sat. 10-22-60

"The committee on education has carefully considered the appeals of Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, applicants for admssion to the University of Georgia.

"From its examination of the records relating to these applicants, the committee is of the opinion that they failed to complete the required procedures, and that consequently the University authorities have been in no position to consider their applications. The appeals from the director of admissions were taken before that official had made, or had opportunity to make any decision, and were apparently premature.

"Accordingly, treating the appeals as properly before the Board of Regents, the committee on education recommends that they be denied, but without prejudice to the rights of the appellants to renew and pursue their applications."

2 Negroes Refused Entry to University

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 10-22-60

By CHARLES MOORE

The State Board of Regents after a half-hour closed session voted Friday to deny the applications of two Negroes for admission to the University of Georgia.

The regents, in their public meeting that lasted two minutes, said the applicants, Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, both of Atlanta, had failed to complete the required procedures for admission.

Regents chairman Robert O. Arnold said the two had failed to undergo personal interviews with the University of Georgia admission office officials, as requred.

"It was the only thing we could do," said Regent Roy Harris, "'cause these Negroes have been hollering 'discrimination'." He said to admit them without personal interviews would be "discrimination against white people."

"We've got to feed everybody out of the same spoon," Harris said.

However, he accused the pair of being "troublemakers." "If they were interested in education," he added, "they would have taken a different route to gain admittance to college."

The regents' denial of the applications was "without prejudice to the rights of the appellants to renew and pursue their applications."

D. L. Hollowell, attorney for the two 18-year-old Negroes, said "in all probability" they would apply for a personal interview.

University of Georgia registrar Walter Danner said the Negroes could renew their efforts, taking up where they left off when they appealed for a federal court order.

The Negroes filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Macon early last month to obtain an injunction to end what they called discrimination in processing their applications.

Federal Judge William A. Bootle of Macon denied their request but told the regents to act within 30 days on the application of the Negroes.

The regents' denial Friday came two days before the deadline.

Judge Bootle left the case open for trial later if the Negroes complete their applications and have the application turned down for reasons which the Negroes feel is on account of their race.

In their denial Friday, the regents said that the Negroes had appealed to the federal court for an injunction before the university's director of admissions "had made, or had opportunity to make, any decision." The regents termed the appeal "apparently premature."

Hearing Set For Today In School Suit

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-18-60 p. 1

Miss Hunter Seeks Talks On Univ. Requirements

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—Two Negro students from Atlanta seeking to enroll at the University of Georgia will press their applications for admission for the winter quarter beginning in January, their lawyer said Thursday.

A pre-trial hearing on the suit of Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Earl Holmes, 19, for an injunction to force the university registrar to admit them is scheduled for Friday before Federal Judge W. A. Bootle.

Meanwhile, it was revealed in Athens, Ga., that Miss Hunter has requested and obtained a personal interview in the registrar's office in an attempt to meet requirements for admission to the university.

The registrar, Walter N. Danner, said Miss Hunter was interviewed some time ago, but that he has not yet acted on her application. He said that she will now have to be considered as a transfer student since she is enrolled in a Detroit College, and such applications are acted on only after freshman applications are disposed of.

Freshman applications are begun with on December 1, he said.

Donald L. Hollowell, Atlanta attorney who represents the two students, said he hoped the case could be set for trial in Athens, Ga., in December. The next session of federal court in the Athens division begins Dec. 5.

Bootle in September denied the students a preliminary injunction which would have ordered their admission for the fall quarter but he ordered the Board of Regents to act on their applications within 30 days or he would consider it denied. He said presumably thee only obstacle to their admission, an interview with a university official, could be accomplished before the suit goes to trial on the issue of a permanent injunction.

REGENTS HAVEN'T ACTED

The regents sent the files on the two students back to Registrar Danner without acting further on the appeal.

Hollowell said the girl already has gone to the university for an interview and that Holmes would do so before the trial next month.

In Athens, Danner said the Hunter girl was interviewed sometime ago but that he has not yet acted on her application. He indicated that university officials will contend she cannot be admitted for the winter quarter. They claimed at the September hearing that woman transfer students could not be accepted in the winter quarter, but Hollowell introduced records showing that some had been in the past.

The lawyer said he had examined additional university records for use in the trial.

ATTENDING OTHER SCHOOLS

Miss Hunter is now a student at Wayne State University in Detroit, and Holmes at Morehouse College in Atlanta. Both of these schools operate on the semester system, while the University of Georgia operates on the quarter system. Lawyers for the state argued at the earlier hearing that transfers from semester system schools normally are permitted only for the summer or fall quarters.

Hollowell argued that these two students have been attempting to have their applications considered since the summer of 1959 and should be admitted at the earliest possible time.

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Entry Denied 2, U.S. Will Get The Case

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 12-7-60

University Of Georgia Case Returns To Court On Monday

ATHENS, Ga. (UPI)—Two Atlanta Negroes seeking admission to the all-white University of Georgia will return to federal court Monday in their effort to break down barriers raised against their enrollment.

Hopes for administrative remedy vanished Tuesday when University Registrar W. N. Danner announced that Hamilton E. Holmes had been turned down for admission on basis of a pre-enrollment interview and his record and that Charlayne Hunter does not qualify under a regulation by which the University accepts only junior college transfers and probationary students for the winter quarter.

Miss Hunter was not actually turned down as was Holmes. In a technical sense the way was left open for her to apply for the following quarter.

But D. L. Hollowell, attorney for the two students, indicated Tuesday that the fight to enroll the two in the winter quarter was not over.

Hollowell said the issue is now clearly drawn for a suit which the two students brought in U. S. District Court asking that university officials be forced to admit them. The suit is scheduled to be heard by Judge W. A. Bootle of the Middle District at Macon. Bootle ruled earlier that the two students needed their pre-enrollment interviews to complete their application process for admission and that he assumed Danner would proceed with the interviews.

It was on this basis that he undertook ruling on whether they should be admitted. But now, the two have had their pre-enrollment interviews but are still not enrolled.

Both students are now attending other colleges, Holmes in Atlanta and the girl in Detroit, Mich., but are seeking to transfer to Georgia for the next quarter which begins next month.

Back-Door Entries Charged at Athens

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 12-14-60

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS—University of Georgia officials have allowed white girls a back-door route to get around application deadlines, Negro attorneys charged in U.S. Court here Tuesday.

The attorneys cited at least two cases to support their contention that two Atlanta Negroes should be enrolled at the all-white university in January.

The university has rejected one of the Negroes, Hamilton E. Holmes, outright and "tentatively" accepted the other, Miss Charlayne Hunter, for next fall.

Testimony given Tuesday showed that at least two white female transfer students who applied after Miss Hunter had been admitted to the winter quarter by first being sent to other colleges in the university system.

Miss Hunter was rejected for the winter quarter on grounds that there was no dormitory space for women available.

But witnesses testified that Miss Bebe Brumby of Marietta, like Miss Hunter, a prospective journalism student, applied on Aug. 11 of this year and has been accepted for the winter quarter.

Attorneys introduced in evidence a letter from university Dean of Men William Tate to Miss Brumby's mother, Mrs. Otis Brumby, suggesting the girl enroll in the fall at the Marietta Center from which she could transfer to Athens in January. Registrar Walter Danner wrote a similar suggestion, testimony showed.

Another letter, written by journalism instructor Earl Leonard Jr., urged counsellor Morris Phelps to try to "see that some regulations are waived" for Miss Brumby and cited her family's friendship with Sen. Richard B. Russell and other Georgia politicians.

Miss Brumby enrolled at Marietta Center and on Nov. 4 asked for transfer to the university.

ALREADY APPROVED

Paul R. Kea, assistant registrar, testified that he had approved her transfer on Nov. 1—three days before her request was received.

Kea said he did not bother to fill out an interview sheet for Miss Brumby completely because journalism school Dean John E. Drewry already had approved her.

In another case, a white female transfer student from California was unable to enroll at the university in the fall, but—according to a memorandum, signed by Kea—was "farmed out" to Georgia State College for Women and "tentatively" accepted at the university for winter.

ATTORNEY INQUIRES

At this point in the testimony, Mrs. Constance Motley, one of the plaintiff's attorneys, demanded whether the "farming out" system was a customary practice.

Kea heatedly denied that it was. "We do not have anything to do with admissions of any other state college," he declared.

On direct questioning by U.S. Judge W. A. Bootle, Phelps also testified that the university has a "mild recruitment" program among junior colleges in New York.

BOTH INVESTIGATED

He explained that although the university is crowded, it is trying to build up its food technology program.

Witnesses indicated that both Holmes and Miss Hunter have been the subjects of intensive investigation.

Plaintiffs' attorney Don Hollowell stated during the trial that a member of the board of Regents had personally traveled to Detroit to interview a former roommate of Miss Hunter.

ONCE ARRESTED

University officials also testified that they had learned Holmes once had been arrested. They did not specify the charge.

Phelps said Holmes was rejected on the basis of his interview because he was "evasive" and "non-cooperative" and lied about the arrest. "He didn't say 'sir' and he mumbled," Phelps declared.

Kea testified that he had asked Holmes during a lengthy interview whether the applicant ever frequented a "beatnik house." Kea admitted he himself was not sure exactly what a beatnik house was.

NO POLICY

Earlier in the day, Board of Regents Chairman Robert C. Arnold testified that the Regents have no policy of segregation in passing on applications. Asked whether the regents were aware of a Georgia statute cutting off funds to integrated colleges, Arnold replied, "The board will never have any policy about this until it actually occurs."

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell testified that although pressure is placed on him to make exceptions in deadlines for white female applicants, the university sticks strictly by its rules.

GIRL REJECTED

Regent Howard Calloway testified that Rep. Hamp Stevens of Buena Vista asked his help in getting a girl transferred. Calloway said he wrote the chancellor about the case but was informed that dormitories at the university were all full, and the girl was rejected.

A Georgia Tech student, Breedlove Arrington, testified that he had sought twice to transfer to the university, but was rejected because of low grades. He said university officials mentioned the "segregation problem" in denying his request.

Athens Entry Plea Of Negroes Starting

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. p. 6

ATHENS (AP)—The fight of a Negro boy and girl to break down the segregation barrier at the historic University of Georgia opens in federal court Tuesday before a judge who is a native of South Carolina.

Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Earl Holmes, 19, are petitioning for admittance at the winter quarter starting the first week in January. The Negroes, both of whom live in Atlanta, charge discrimination on the part of the university officials.

Presiding will be Judge W. A. Bottle, 58, who was born at Walterboro, S.C. but has spent the greater part of his life in Macon and Bibb County, Ga.

The 12-13-60

Bottle will hear the discrimination charges of the suit and the petition for immediate enrollment. A jury would be called later if trial of the Negroes' suit for $5,000 damages against University Registrar Walter N. Danner is held.

"The issue of admittance is one of equity and would not be heard by a jury," said C. D. Murphy, special counsel for the state and the university. "The damage suit would be one for jury consideration."

Atty. General Eugene Cook and Asst. Atty. Gen. E. Freeman Leverett, along with Murphy, will represent the state. Counsel for the Negroes are Constance Motley of New York and Donald L. Hollowell, Negro attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Danner has ruled Miss Hunter tentatively eligible for admission next fall as a transfer from Wayne State University at Detroit if she completes the present academic year in good standing. He rejected Holmes' application "on the basis of his record and interview." Holmes attends Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Georgia, founded 175 years ago, is the oldest state-chartered university in the country. It has 7,374 white students.

Negro College Suit To Be Held Dec. 12

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 14 & 11 p. 3

Constitution State News Service

MACON — Federal Judge W. A. Bootle Friday scheduled the suit of two Atlanta Negroes seeking to enroll in the all-white University of Georgia for Dec. 12 in Athens.

Ath. 11-19-60

Judge Bootle set the date for the trial at a pre-trial hearing here among the attorneys involved.

The judge acted after accepting a revised and corrected copy of the original complaint of the students, Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Earl Holmes, 19. It was presented by Negro attorney Constance B. Motley.

Mrs. Motley was assisted by Horace E. Ward, who at one time attempted unsuccessfully to enter the University of Georgia law school.

The state was represented by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and two of his assistants, B. D. Murphy and Freeman Leverett.

Cook contended the applications of the Negroes have not been denied as yet and that full administrative procedures have not been exhausted.

Bootle in September denied the students a preliminary injunction which would have ordered their admission for the fall quarter. He said they had not exhausted all their administrative remedies.

The judge also said the court might take up the petition again if the University Regents did not act on the applications within a given time.

The Regents met within the deadline and refused the applications on the grounds the two had not completed their applications by presenting themselves for personal interviews.

In Athens, Registrar Walter N. Danner said Miss Hunter was interviewed some time ago but that he had not yet acted on her application.

Holmes was interviewed Friday. Holmes is presently enrolled in an Atlanta Negro college and Miss Hunter is attending college in Detroit.

Danner said applications of transfer students are not acted upon until after disposal of freshmen applications. "We start on the freshman applications Dec. 1 and on the transfer applications in April," the registrar said.

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Immediate Admittance To Georgia U. Asked

Atlanta Daily World

14e(1) Discrimination

Arguing that the time for foot-dragging is over, attorneys for two young Negro students Friday asked a Macon federal judge to order immediate admittance of the pair to the University of Georgia at Athens.

Atlanta Dai

The attorneys filed a brief with U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon, contending that they had proved that the university had kept the two youths out of the all-white school for over a year because they are Negroes.

The applicants for admission to the university are Hamilton E. Holmes, and Miss Charlayne A. Hunter, both 18, and both eligible to enter their sophomore year in college. Both were honor graduates of their high school class at a Northwest Atlanta high school.

Def. 9-17-60

Judge Bootle has promised a quick decision in the matter, remembering that classes begin at the university September 26. The brief followed a hearing before Judge Bootle in Macon Wednesday. The defense — headed by Attorney General Eugene Cook and special deputy B. D. Murphy — will have five days to answer the students' brief.

Pl

The students' brief Friday contended that they had not received the same treatment from university officials as white applicants to the school.

The brief said that Miss Hunter has completed all pre-registration requirements and is qualified now for immediate admission to the school. Holmes according to the brief, is qualified except for an interview and it's not his fault that he hasn't had it.

Thus, the brief, in effect, asked that Miss Hunter be admitted to the state - supported university without further delay and that Holmes be admitted after a pre-enrollment interview.

The brief asked Judge Bootle to rule that the two applicants had exhausted their administrative remedies and had no other recourse except in court.

The attorneys asked for a ruling that the two students were denied admission to the university because of the school's "passive policy" of segregation.

They asked for an injunction for admission of Holmes and Miss Hunter and against further use of racial barriers at the university that would keep other Negro applicants out.

NAACP Launches New Drive At University Of Georgia

Advertiser-Journal

MACON, Ga. (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, stalemated until 1961 in its effort to integrate Georgia's elementary schools, has launched a new legal offensive to crack the color barrier at the University of Georgia.

P 4 B

In a suit filed Friday in federal district court, two Negro students from Atlanta sought to open the institution at Athens to Negroes this fall.

Thompson

Attorneys for the students — Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne A. Hunter — include three top NAACP attorneys. They are Thurgood Marshall, Derrick Bell and Mrs. Constance B. Motley, all of New York.

Mrs. Motley is a familiar figure in federal court at Atlanta where the NAACP sought unsuccessfully to desegregate public schools this fall. A federal judge ruled, however, that Atlanta schools must be integrated on a grade-a-year basis beginning next year.

Jun 9-4-60

This is the second race-mixing suit filed against the university. The first, brought in 1957 by Horace Ward, was thrown out.

The new suit seeks preliminary and permanent injunctions against the university registrar, Walter N. Danner. Judge W. A. Bootle set a hearing for Sept. 9 at Macon. Fall quarter at the university begins Sept. 19.

Miss Hunter and Holmes, both 18-year-old graduates of an Atlanta high school, charged in their suit that they were refused admission to the university last year because of their race, although the reason given was "inadequate facilities."

There was no immediate comment from university officials on the suit.

Negro Applicants Speed Case To Race University Opening

The Atlanta Constitution P. B

Atlanta Ga

Attorneys for two Negro applicants to the University of Georgia Friday dropped further arguments and pushed for a ruling by Monday's term opening.

Def 9-24-60

Negro attorney Don Hollowell said the plaintiffs would not file responses to pleadings submitted by the state because of the time element.

14e(1)

The state briefs, filed Thursday, argue that applicants Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter did not complete standard registration procedures.

Discrimination

The state said evidence taken at a hearing before Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon does not support the contention that the university has a policy of excluding Negroes.

But Hollowell said plaintiffs are standing on proposed findings they submitted earlier this month.

"There is enough in the record for the judge to rule," he declared.

The attorney contended that rulings in other states have established that where there is racial discrimination, ordinary administrative procedures need not be exhausted to obtain an injunction.

If the plaintiffs had answered the state's responses, he explained, then the state would have had an additional three days for further answers.

The fall term begins next Monday.

"We are hoping for a favorable ruling by then," Hollowell said, but he added that the judge had given no indication about his timing.

The state contends that Holmes has failed to complete the interview necessary for admission and that Miss Hunter's transcript of grades arrived too late.

Other Reasons" Claimed

Univ. Of Georgia Registrar Admits 2 Were Qualified

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga 14 e

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—The registrar of the University of Georgia testified Wednesday that two Negroes attempting to enroll at the university were scholastically qualified but that they were turned down for other reasons.

Thurs, 4-15-60 P. 1

The university official, Walter N. Danner, was the first witness in a federal court suit in which the Negro applicants, Hamilton Holmes and Charlene Hunter, asked for an injunction preventing further use of segregated policies at the university.

U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle was expected to take the non-jury case under advisement before rendering a decision but there was a possibility he might rule soon after completion of testimony.

Danner testified he considers the university "as of now" a white institution but he insisted that Holmes and Miss Hunter were not denied admission because they are Negroes.

SAID DIDN'T COMPLY

Danner and B. D. Murphy, Atlanta attorney who was named an assistant attorney general so as to provide an official state lawyer for the trial, said neither Negro complied with all the numerous admission requirements at the university.

Murphy said the applications were handled "like any others" but that Danner got out of the picture when he discovered that the Negroes had appealed to President O. C. Aderhold, going over the registrar's head.

Attorney Donald L. Hollowell questioned Danner about the fact the registrar, in notifying the students there were no facilities for them to be admitted in the fall quarter of 1959, failed to advise them about the possibility of later admission. The Negroes said they tried repeatedly to get in on this basis.

The registrar explained that the students were told they could not be admitted last fall because of "limited" facilites at the time of their application. He said by the time they applied the university had stopped accepting any applications for that term.

LIVE ON CAMPUS

The university requires freshmen male students and all women under 23 years of age to live on the campus.

The registrar conceded, however, that the entire freshman and sophomore classes who begin work this Sept. 26 applied and were accepted after the original applications of the Negro students.

On the subject of scholastics, Danner agreed that both Holmes and Miss Hunter had high school grades and grades in other colleges "good and sufficient to qualify them for admission academically" to the university.

No specific grades were given for Holmes but Miss Hunter had A and B grades throughout high school.

A federal court in Atlanta turned down the court suit of another Negro applicant, Horace Ward, several years ago because Ward failed to go through all the administrative hurdles of admission procedure.

Negroes' University Bids Are Stalled by U.S. Court

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

Constitution State News Service

MACON—Two young Negroes' attempt to enter the University of Georgia in Athens for the fall quarter was blocked Sunday by Federal Judge William A. Bootle.

Judge Bootle, in a ruling filed Sunday morning, ruled the suit needs a full-scale court hearing, but did not set a date for such a trial.

The ruling denied a preliminary injunction which would have permitted the two Negro applicants to register Monday in Athens.

Mon, 4-26-60

While the ruling prevents the Negroes from entering the university Monday, it leaves open the possibility that they may be able to register for the winter quarter which begins after Christmas.

Judge Bootle ruled the plaintiff's appeal to the State Board of Regents had not been acted upon at the time the suit was filed nor at the time of the hearing.

P. 8

"It is proper for the cause to remain pending in court for a reasonable time to permit the exhaustion of state administrative remedies and that thereafter such proceedings be had as then appear to be lawful and proper," Judge Bootle said.

Atlanta, Ga.

BOARD CAN ACT

The judge's ruling thus leaves the matter in the hands of the Board of Regents, which meets within 30 days. If, at the end of the 30-day period, the board does not act and the university registrar does not interview the applicants, then presumably the case will again be brought to the court.

Bootle denied a state motion to dismiss the case in federal court.

The plaintiffs, Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, both of Atlanta, had asked for a temporary restraining order which would have prevented university officials from continuing to process their applications, thus clearing the way for admittance at the fall term beginning Monday.

EXHAUST REMEDIES FIRST

State attorneys had asked Bootle to direct the Negroes to exhaust their administrative remedies first, contending they had not perfected their applications.

"An issue of this importance can be more appropriately decided after a full and final trial than after only a preliminary hearing," Bootle's ruling continued. "Of course, there are places where temporary or interlocutory injunctions are proper, but cases of major importance involving questions of fact and conflicting evidence invite a thorough preparation and an unhurried presentation and weighing of evidence more characteristic of the final trial than of the temporary hearing."

Negroes' Appeals Rejected by Ga. U.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a special meeting, held here, the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia rejected the appeal of two Atlanta Negro youths that their applications for admission to the University of Georgia had been refused because of race.

The regents ruled, unanimously, that the two had not completed the requirements for admission, and that university officials therefore, were not in position to consider their applications.

Atty. Donald L. Hollowell, chief counsel for Hamilton E. Holmes and Miss Charlayne A. Hunter, said he had expected this unfavorable action from the regents.

■

THE RULING WAS but another step in a pattern since the pair failed for admission over one year ago.

It was the regents' answer to Federal Judge W. A. Bootle, who gave the regents 30 days to act on their appeal, before taking any further court action. Next move is up to Registrar Walter Danner, who now, can give the required interviews and then process the applications. The regents left this move open to Mr. Danner.

Fall Entry Sought

Negroes Sue U of Georgia

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston Mass

By Joseph H. Baird
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Tues. 9-6—Atlanta

A new test of the legal fight of Georgia's Negro citizen to attend state institutions of higher learning is being made by two Atlanta high-school graduates.

The federal court at Macon was asked Sept. 2 by Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, both graduates of Atlanta's Negro Turner High School and both 18, to grant a permanent injunction against the University of Georgia at Athens to bar it from refusing to consider their applications for entrance, failing to act promptly on the applications of Negroes, and setting up requirements for them that are different from those facing white students. The registrar, Walter N. Danner, was named as defendent.

Discrimination

Rule Pointed Out

The two students first filed their applications for admission to the university in July, 1959. They asked in their court suit that the applications be "considered as continuing."

However, state officials have pointed out that there is no such thing as a "continuing application," and that white students who are not admitted in a specific year must file new applications if they seek admission at a later time.

While the present suit is not the first to be filed by Negroes seeking admission to schools of the Georgia University System, it presents certain aspects that may make the ruling on it a clearer precedent than any in the past.

Last year three Negroes applied for admission to Georgia State College in Atlanta. Judge Boyd Sloan of the United States District Court here issued an order restraining the school from refusing to admit students solely because of race.

Former Case Dismissed

However, the applicants were mature men and women, beyond the normal school age, and college officials contended they were not educationally qualified for entrance. Their applications were denied, and none of them have contested the action in court.

Ten years ago a Negro student, Horace Ward, attempted to enter the University of Georgia Law School, and sought an injunction to compel his admission. Finally, in 1957, the case was dismissed by a federal judge.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes are of the average age for high-school graduates to enter the state university, and as graduates of a high school that is a part of the Atlanta public school system, presumably are qualified educationally to do university work.

The university, however, may find a defense for refusing admission—a shortage of facilities.

Housing Lacking

Last May 15 university officials halted the admission of girls and early in the summer announced that it could not grant admission to any more boys for the 1960 fall quarter because housing facilities were solidly booked. The validity of this defense would appear to rest on whether the court agrees with the two students that the applications they filed in July, 1959, be considered, as they requested, "continuing applications."

It is now too late for the students to file new applications for the fall quarter.

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said that it did not inspire the two Negro students to seek admission to the state university. However, they are being represented in court by a legal staff of NAACP New York attorneys — Thurgood Marshall, Derrick Bell, and Mrs. Constance B. Motley—as well as D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta, who has appeared in several previous racial court tests.

Golf Course Opened

It is an interesting fact that the grandfather of one of the two litigants, Dr. Hamilton Holmes, was a party to a suit several years ago which resulted in Atlanta's public golf courses being opened to Negro players. Despite dire predictions of racial trouble at the time, there has been none, and today Negro golfers are accepted as a matter of course by white players.

The restaurant in the basement of the Georgia State Capitol, leased by a private operator, will be closed shortly. A group of Negro litigants has asked a federal court order to forbid racial discrimination there.

However, Atlanta City Hall, facing the same problem, has solved it in a different way. Negro employees will be allowed to eat there, but the restaurant will be closed to the general public—white and colored.

Negroes' U. Ga. Suit Delayed

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
8-14-60

MACON (AP)—A federal judge Friday granted the state's request for a postponement in the case of two Atlanta Negroes seeking admission to the all-white University of Georgia at Athens.

U.S. District Court Judge W. A. Bootle set next Wednesday as the date for a hearing on a petition for a preliminary order for admission of the Negroes.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Assistant Atty. Gen. B. B. Murphy appeared in court as representatives of the registrars of the University of Georgia.

Cook requested the postponement on grounds it would be physically impossible for the registrars to produce the voluminous records requested by the plaintiffs on such short notice.

Recommendation

The Negro students, Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, both 18, were represented by Atty. D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta and Mrs. Constance Motley of New York, a member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Plaintiffs Clear School Suit Path

Atlanta Daily World p. 1
Atlanta Ga. 14 Fri 9-9-60

MACON, Ga. (UPI) — Plaintiffs who filed a desegregation suit against the University of Georgia pulled a neat maneuver Thursday and apparently cleared the way for a first hearing on their case in federal court Friday.

When federal marshals went to the university earlier to serve a summons to a hearing on Registrar Walter N. Danner, named by the litigants as defendants in their suit, they were advised that Danner was away on vacation until Sept. 22.

However, Negro attorneys added the name of Paul Kea, assistant director of admissions, to the suit as a defendant Wednesday.

Thursday morning Deputy Marshal Robert Doyle drove from Macon to Athens and served papers on Danner by way of Kea and also on Kea direct.

No official time for the preliminary hearing has been set but Federal District Judge W. A. Bootle plans to be in his chambers all day Friday and plaintiffs' attorney Donald Hollowell said he would be on hand here at 2:30 p. m. for a hearing.

The plaintiffs asked in their suit that the university be required to furnish all admission records since last fall when two Negroes, Hamilton C. Holmes and Darlene Hunter, claimed they tried to enroll at the university and were turned down.

In their current suit against the university, the Negroes were attempting to be extremely careful to fulfill every legal point that might be used against their case by the university. In a previous case, Negro Horace Ward, had his appeal for admission thrown out on tec cal grounds.

The current suit was filed in the Middle Georgia District Court which has jurisdiction in the Athens area, home of the university. The earlier one was tried in Atlanta.

In another university system integration case tried in Atlanta, the court held that the Georgia State College could no longer admit students on a segregated basis. Georgia State and all other units of the University system subsequently stiffened entry requirements for all students.

Under Georgia law, state funds would be withdrawn from any school or college that permitted integration.

Attorney Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta filed the suit on behalf of two Atlanta Negro students last Friday with a notice that he would apply for a hearing on a preliminary injunction at 2:30 p.m. Friday.

The Atlanta Constitution

The papers were mailed to Athens for filing Saturday morning in the division office of the court and then were returned to the marshal's office in Macon for service. A deputy marshal attempted to serve the defendant, University Registrar Walter N. Danner in Athens Tuesday but found him away from his office on vacation.

P. 12

The university is now between the summer and fall semesters with most personnel away from the campus. It was uncertain when the papers might be served on the registrar but it was reported h ould not reurn to his office until Sept. 22.

Atlanta Ga. Thurs. 9-8-60

The fall quarter opens Sept. 19 and the Negro students apparently are seeking an order in the case before that time.

Atlanta Ga.

In the suit the plaintiffs, Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne A. Hunter, both 18 and suing through their parents, also asked cash damages from Danner for his "wrongful refusal to admit them to the University of Georgia." They claimed they had incurred expenses amounting to $2,500 as a result of the "wrongful exclusion" since their original applications were filed in July of 1959.

U.S. Studies University Entry Suit

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
10 Days for Reply

Granted by Judge

Thurs. 9-15-60

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—U.S. District Judge William A. Bootle Wednesday took under advisement a case asking integration of the University of Georgia after an almost 10-hour-long hearing.

Bootle, with an eye toward expediting a decision in the case, called for submission of briefs within five days from the plaintiffs. He said he would then allow the defense until Sept. 24 to file its briefs, and then allow another three days for filing an answer to the defense by the plaintiffs.

The suit was filed on behalf of Hamilton Holmes and Charlene Hunter, both Atlanta Negroes, asking that the university officials be enjoined permanently from further use of discriminatory practices in admission policies.

MARKS ACCEPTABLE

During the hearing Registrar Walter N, Danner told the judge

that Holmes was qualified for admission to the university on the basis of his academic record, except for completion of an interview with the registrar.

Miss Hunter, said the registrar, is also scholastically qualified, but as an entering freshman, she would have to live on campus, where facilities are already filled to capacity. She also lacks the necessary interview.

Holmes has already completed a year of study at Atlanta's Negro Morehouse College, and could be admitted as a transfer student, without the requirement of living on campus.

CALDWELL TESTIFIES

Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell took the stand briefly to testify that when the applications of the two students were submitted to him for a decision he gave them no consideration because in his opinion the applications appeared incomplete.

Caldwell told Bootle that he would admit a Negro to the yet all-white university, if he found him qualified.

Bootle, at one point in the hearing, asked if the records of the applications were ready, except for the interview, for consideration for entrance at the beginning of the fall quarter beginning Sept. 26. Danner answered that they were.

SAYS RULES NOT MET

Danner testified he considers the university "as of now" a white institution but he insisted that Miss Holmes and Hunter were not denied admission because they are Negroes.

Danner and B. D. Murphy, Atlanta attorney who was named an assistant attorney general so as to provide an official state lawyer for the trial, said neither Negro complied with all the numerous admission requirements at the university.

Murphy said the applications were handled "like any others" but that Danner got out of the picture when he discovered that the Negroes had appealed to President O. C. Aderhold, going over the registrar's head.

Repay Loss, New Ga. Univ. Suit Requests

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier
Sat. 9-10-60

MACON, Ga.—What may turn out to be the most important segregation suit so far was filed in U. S. District Court here Friday morning. It asked that the doors of the University of George at Athens—and all other white units of the University of Georgia System—be opened to Negroes. Plaintiffs are two young Atlanta Negro high school graduates who admittedly meet the requirements for admission. That is, except for race.

Hamilton E. Holmes and Miss Charlayne A. Hunter are the two students. Both are honor graduates of local high schools in 1959. Both applied for admission to the all-white university in July 1959 for the September, 1959 quarter. Both were denied, through what they describe in the suit as similar to a run-around.

Atty. Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta was joined by NAACP Attys. Thurgood S. Marshall, Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and J. Derrick Bell of New York City in filing the important suit. In addition to entrance into the school, the plaintiffs, through their parents, Alfred Holmes and Mrs. Athea Brown Hunter — ask money damages to compensate for expenses and other losses. Named as the defendant in the suit is Walter N. Danner, registrar of the University of Georgia.

■

THE SUIT asks the Federal Court to enjoin Mr. Danner "and his agents, employes and successors and all persons in active concert and participation with him" from refusing to consider or delaying consideration of the applications of the plaintiffs and other Negro residents of Georgia for admission to the University of Georgia and other schools in the University System of Georgia now limited to white persons under the same terms and conditions applicable to white applicants seeking admission to said schools and colleges.

They also ask the court to enjoin the schools from subjecting Negro applicants to requirements, prerequisites, interviews and tests not required of white applicants at the University of Georgia and to stop the policy or custom of limiting admissions to certain schools to whites and certain schools to Negroes. This is the sweeping request that would break down the segregated structure in the entire University of Georgia System.

After the university failed to act on their applications in 1959, the two students enrolled elsewhere, but kept their requests active for admission to the University of Georgia. Holmes went to Morehouse College here, while Miss Hunter enrolled at Wayne State University in Detroit.

■

WHEN MISS HUNTER was interviewed by Registrar Danner in December 1959, the bill says she was told by Mr. Danner that her application showed she met all the requirements for admission to the university, but requested a transcript of her records since she had enrolled at another institution since the first application. These were provided, but there has been no action on them. The same was true for young Holmes, the suit says. A special meeting of the Board of Regents was to have been called the suit says, to act in the matter, but the board hasn't met yet. It has a meeting due on Sept. 17.

The suit says the youths must have speedy action to avoid the uncertainty and insecurity of their education for the 1960-61 school term. The suit was filed in the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division.

Univ. Suit To Be Heard On Sept. 14

Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World
Sat. 9-10-60 14e (1)

MACON (UPI)—Federal Judge William A. Bootle Friday set a hearing for Sept. 14 on a request by Negro plaintiffs for a preliminary injunction barring the University of Georgia from denying admission on the basis of race or color.

A one-hour hearing on the application for an injunction was held in Middle District Court here at the request of Attorney D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta.

Judge Bootle ruled he would hear arguments on the Negro petition at 9:00 a. m. Wednesday either in Columbus or Macon. The judge noted he would be hearing a case in Columbus about the time for the injunction hearing and said he would hear arguments there if the other case was not disposed of. Otherwise, he said the injunction hearing would be held in Macon.

Bootle granted a five-day respite in the court action at the request of State Attorney General Eugene Cook who said he had not received a copy of the suit until 2:30 p. m. Thursday and had no opportunity to confer with his clients — namely the University of Georgia, Registrar Walter N. Danner and Assistant Director of Admissions Paul Kea.

Two Negro students from Atlanta, Hamilton C. Holmes and Darlene Hunter, filed suit last week seeking admittance to the university.

Bootle, in setting the Sept. 14 hearing, took note of Hollowell's contentio nthat the defendants were entitled to a decision on the matter before classes start at the university Sept. 26. The judge agreed that the time element was important and said the plaintiffs were "certainly entitled" as a matter of right to an early hearing on a preliminary injunction.

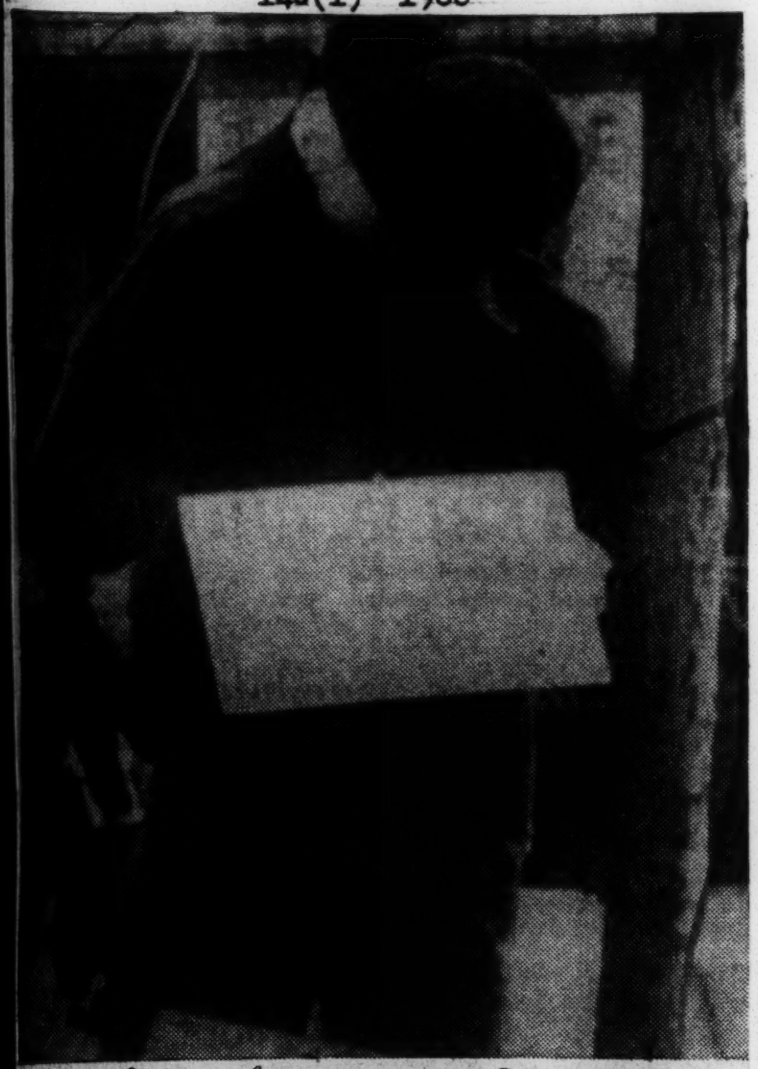
Hollowell, in answering Cook's request for a delay, said that "while the attorney general and his staff might have been tied up, I submit to your honor that these young people have been tied up for over a year."

Atlanta Dai

He said Cook and his staff had known about the students' applications because records showed that copies of correspondence between the Negroes and university officials had been set to Cook's office.

14e (1)

Hollowell and Mrs. Constance Motley, another attorney representing the plaintiffs, were in Athens Friday and examined school admission records under an agreement with the attorney general's office.



STUDENTS PROTEST SUSPENSION

An effigy of President David D. Henry of the University of Illinois was hung early Friday near the university campus in protest of his suspension of Dr. Leo F. Koch, assistant professor of biological sciences. The action was taken because of a letter on sex Koch wrote which appeared in the Daily Illini, student newspaper.—AP Wirephoto

Students Protest Professor Firing

URBANA, Ill., April 9 (AP)—University of Illinois student opinion snowballed Saturday in defense of a biology professor ousted for his candid public views on sex.

Illini students planned to demonstrate on the administration building lawn Saturday afternoon and to parade a protest float in the University's annual spring carnival this weekend.

A campus-wide demonstration [illegible] by some students for Monday. One group of 200 aroused students drafted a resolution demanding public apologies for the dismissal from University President David Dodds Henry and Dean Lyle H. Lanier of the college of liberal arts and sciences.

* * *

THE FLURRY of activity was triggered by Henry's announcement Thursday that Asst. Prof. Leo F. Koch, 44, would be relieved of his duties at the end of the spring term.

The action, said Henry, resulted from Koch's letter in the March 18 issue of the Daily Illini, the student-run newspaper, advocating "mutually satisfactory" premarital sexual relations as a step toward happier and longer-lasting marriages.

Friday Henry was hanged in effigy. Friday night Koch, father of three, received a two-minute ovation at a student rally in his behalf.

Several faculty members also were present, but a faculty committee has called Koch's letter "a grave breach of academic responsibility."

While disagreeing with Koch's views, Daily Illini Editor Rich Archbold, a senior from Lombard, Ill., editorialized in Friday's issue:

"It is unfortunate that a faculty member cannot speak on a subject which is controversial. To say the least, sex just does not seem to be the stuff which makes professors popular."

Koch said he will fight his dismissal through the American Assn. of University Professors.

Associated Press Wirephoto
LEO F. KOCH
Students Rally to Him

DR. LOIS ADELAIDE YOUNG, 25, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Young (he's a faculty member at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine) next week will become the first woman of her race to receive the doctor of medicine degree from the University of Maryland school of medicine. A Phi Beta Kappa at Howard U., she was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary medical society at Maryland. She plans to specialize in ophthamology.

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DISCRIMINATION

Racial News Briefs

2 Negro Youths Attempt University Registration

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — Two Negro youths from South Carolina State College attempted to register Tuesday at the University of South Carolina. They were denied application blanks.

The registrar's office said the Orangeburg students asked for blanks and a booklet on procedures for gaining admission. The booklet they asked for was out of print, a university spokesman said.

The normal procedure for admission is to fill out the required forms, present credentials as to high school grades and take an entrance examination.

Negroes have not attempted to register at South Carolina's segregated state university here since January of 1958.

At that time, a group of 11 students from Allen University, a church - supported Negro school, presented themselves.

They were told at that time it would serve no purpose to give them application blanks because the university would not admit Negroes.

The Allen students had sought admission in the wake of Gov. Timmerman's statement that accreditation for the Negro school's teacher graduates had been revoked because of the leftist leanings of a few Allen professors.

The instructors named by Timmerman have since left and accreditation has been restored.

The two who attempted to gain admission Tuesday were identified as Lloyd Williams, a sophomore, and Raymond Weston, a freshman.

move from segregated lunch counters on request last month.

The students from the Sumter college each were fined $100 or sentenced to 30 days. Their four attorneys gave notice of appeal to Circuit Court, and the students were released in appeal bond of $100 each.

They had refused to move from lunch counters at the Kress Store, Sumter Cut Rate Drug, and Lawson Pharmacy.

Only one witness testified for the defense, Frances DuBose of Sumter, one of the students. She said that because she had bought something in another department of Sumter Cut Rate Pharmacy, she felt she was a guest of the store and entitled to be served at the lunch counter.

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Negroes Seek College Entry

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — Two Negro youths from S.C. State College attempted to register Tuesday at the University of South Carolina. They were refused application blanks.

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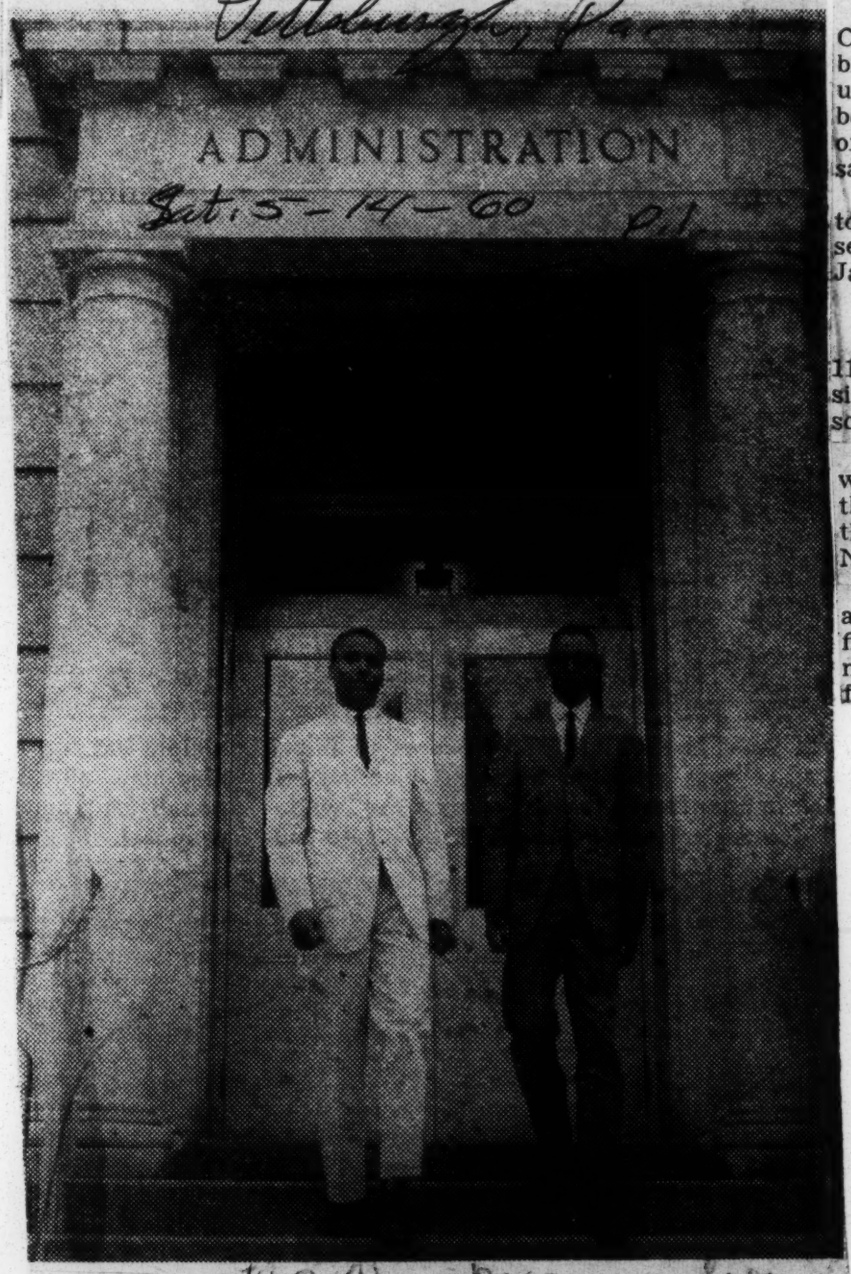
Students Convicted In Sumter Court

SUMTER, S.C. (AP) — Magistrate O. Lang Hogan Tuesday convicted 26 Negro students from Morris College of conspiracy to breach the peace for failure to

Two Fail Entry Try At South Carolina U.



Enter—Floyd Williams and Raymond Weston are shown leaving the Administration on the University of South Carolina campus after attempt to register.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Two Negro students from South Carolina State College attempted to enroll at the University of South Carolina last week with the expected results—they were rejected.

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RACIAL SUIT SLATED

NEGROES TO FILE ACTION
OVER U. OF TENNESSEE
BAN.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 5
A Suit will be filed soon to open University of Tenn undergraduate classes to Negroes. The University has for several years admitted Negroes to its graduate schools, but not to undergraduate classes.

The Associated Council for FULL CITIZENSHIP today said it had voted last night to sponsor a suit in behalf of Theobus Robinson, Jr., a Negro who was graduated from Austin High School. Mr. Robinson applied for enrollment in the fall quarter classes, which began at the university in Knoxville Sept. 12. He said he was turned down in a letter from Dr. Andrew H. Holt, university President, who said the Board of Trustees had no policy for accepting Negroe undergraduate students.

A collection to help pay legal fees was taken at a meeting of some 450 Negroes at Knoxville College, a Negro college.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
TUES. Sept. 6, 1960
P. 24 c
New York, N.Y.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
DISCRIMINATION

University Lifts Bar To Negroes

The Montgomery Advertiser

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The University of Tennessee board of trustees agreed Friday to admit Negroes to the university on the undergraduate level.

The board adopted a resolution saying, "There shall be no racial discrimination in the admission of qualified students to the University of Tennessee."

The first Negro students will be admitted in January at the beginning of the winter quarter.

The university's graduate school and law college have been desegregated since 1952.

UT Opens Door To Integration

The Commercial Appeal

Board Bars Discrimination For Qualified Students —Expansion OK'd

Memphis, Tenn. Sat, Nov 19 1960

By United Press International

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 18.—The University of Tennessee Board of Trustees Friday adopted a policy that "there shall be no racial discrimination in the admission of qualified students" to the university.

The policy means that qualified Negro students could be admitted to undergraduate classes for the first time at the beginning of the winter quarter in January.

Negroes have been admitted to the Graduate School and the College of Law since 1952.

Judge Excuses Self

Federal Judge William E. Miller of Nashville, a member of the board, excused himself from the meeting during the discussion because he has acted on racial cases in his court and may be called upon to do so again, the university said.

The university said state Atty. Gen. George McCanless attended the meeting to advise the board on matters pertaining to racial discrimination.

The integration question was brought about when a Knoxville Negro, Theodus Robinson Jr., was refused admission to the freshman class this fall. A threatened integration suit by Knoxville Negroes was withheld pending the meeting of the board.

Big Program Planned

The board accepted President Andrew D. Holt's program calling for a physical plant expansion of 36 million dollars during the next several years.

The board also approved Dr. Holt's recommendation for an increase of more than three million dollars in the university's state appropriations for operating during the 1961-63 biennium.

Dr. Holt set the amount of funds required to meet building needs on UT campus at Knoxville, Memphis, Martin and Nashville at $36,151,100.

Of this amount he classified $15,500,000 as "urgently needed" for buildings which, he said, should be completed or started before 1965.

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UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Tenn. U. To Integrate After Student Petition

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sat. 11-26-60

Trustees set Jan. as starting point

12

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —The University of Tennessee Board of Trustees voted Friday to admit colored students to the university on the undergraduate level.

The board adopted a resolution atating:

"There shall be no racial discrimination in the admission in the admission of qualified students to the University of Tennessee.

Student representatives of five campus religious centers asked the trustees to consider a change in the school's racial policy.

The first colored students will be admitted in January at the beginning of the winter quarttr. The University's grad school and law college have been desegregated since 1952.

* * *

ELSEWHERE ON the national school scene, The Eighth United States Circuit Court of appeals at St. Louis received a protest Thursday that the Little Rock School oard was using the state pupil placement law for the "permanent continuation of racially discriminatory policies."

Lawyers for fourteen colored pupils and their parents argued Although the plan was drawn five years ago, only a handful of colored pupils are now attending formerly all - white schools in Little Rock.

* * *

THE PARENTS are appealing a ruling by District Judge John E. Miller which denied, last Sept. 2, their motion to restrain the board from unilateral use of the assignment law.

In their answering brief, school board attorneys asked for "judicial patience," declaring that it must "consider the rights of all children and the requirements of the school system" in carrying out the decision that the court-approved assignment law is being used to "whittle away" at the Little Rock desegration plan.

segregation plan.

The parents contend through Atty. Wiley A. Branton that school assignments should be made on the basis of attendance areas.

The school board contends that it has the right to "screen" all students in accordance with assignment regulations, claiming that screening has been an essential part of the desegregation plan since it was first approved in 1956.

* * *

NORTH CAROLINA opponents of school desegregation received a jolt in the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals at Baltimore Tuesday, when the court slapped down a lower court decision which had approved a device by which a Greensboro oard sought to sidestep an integration order.

The board changed an all-white elementary school to an all-colored school after it had been ordered to admit four colored pupils.

The North Carolina U.S. Middle District Court dismissed a complaint by the pupils' parents that the school board had continued "a general pattern" of racial discrimination in its conversion of the school.

* * *

IN TUESDAY'S decision Judge Morris A. Sopher wrote: "... The final result was that the Caldwell School, which had been all-white in the school year 1958-59 became all-colored in the school year 1959-60 and the plaintiffs still found themselves in a completely segregated school.

"..Although the colored children gained admission to a superior building, their desire to attend an integrated school was completely frustrated. Obviously this conduct cannot be approved."

The circuit court also instructed the district court to retain jurisdiction "so that the (school) board may reassign the minor plaintiffs to an appropriate school in accordance with their constitutional rights."

* * *

IN DETROIT a merger of the impoverished all-colored Carver School District in Royal Oak Township and the neighboring Oak Park District was ordered by the unanimous votes of the township and county boards.

The step was undertaken after Detroit, which formerly admitted Carver District's secondary pupils to its schools, notified Carver officials that it would be unable to take this years crop of ninth-graders because of overcrowding.

Royal Oak Township, composed of hastily erected World War II barracks and deteriorating homes, has no high school of its own.

* * *

AT ATLANTA Friday, Claude Purcell, Georgia's state superintendent of schools, proposed the building of two $4 million trade schools in the Atlanta area.

One school would be for white and the other for colored. The state would pay half the money and the metropolitan area governments the rest.

Purcell made the trade school proposal while discussing a booklet issued by an educational group which pointed out the absence of vocational schools in the state and the inequality of Georgia's segregated educational facilities.

The report stated among other things, that colored pupils receive $37 a year less per pupil than white; colored teachers are paid $199 a year less than white, and colored schools get only one-fifth of the school maintenance money and that they have one - sixth of the library books.

* * *

INTEGRATION SUITS against the Chapel Hill and Durham, N.C. school boards which were scheduled to have been heard in Federal Court Thursday, were reset for Dec. 20 because of the illness of Judge Edwin M. Stanley.

One suit had been filed by parents of Stanley Vickers, seeking his admission to Carrboro Elementary School nearer his home, rather than a colored Chapel Hill School.

The other suit was filed against the Durham Board by the parents of some 300 pupils.

In Nashville, Tenn., a brief was filed in District Court alleging that continuation of the Davidson County policy of hiring teachers and school personnel on a racial basis would mean continuation of racially discriminatory school system.

The brief was filed by Z. Alexander Looby, Thurgood Marshall and other NAACP lawyers for plaintiffs suing for complete reorganization of Davidson County schools into a non - racial system, including assignment and employment of teachers and other school personnel.

The suit alleges that colored pupils are forced under the present system to attend schools taught by colored "teachers and other personnel, all of whom, because of their race, have been officially segregated and classified as inferior and incompetent to teach white children in the 'primary' part of the school system."

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UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
DISCRIMINATION

Negroes Plan Bid To Enroll At University Of Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A Knoxville minister said Monday federal court will be asked within 30 days to order the University of Tennessee to admit Negroes to its undergraduate classes.

The Rev. W. T. Crutcher said plans for the suit were made Sunday night by about 450 Negroes attending a meeting of the Associated Council for Full Citizenship.

The suit, he said, will be filed "maybe within two weeks, but certainly within 30 days."

U-T has accepted Negroes for graduate work for several years.

The News-Sentinel said Sunday night's meeting followed the university's refusal to enroll Theodus Robinson Jr., a Negro, in this fall's freshman class. The newspaper said Robinson received a letter from U-T president Andrew D. Holt, informing him the board of trustees had no policy for accepting Negro undergraduates.

Gov. Buford Ellington, chairman of the U-T board, was not available for comment.

Three Negroes Quit Vanderbilt In Protest

11 Other Students, 10 Professors Resign Over Dismissal Of Sit-Down Organizer

By The United Press

Nashville, May 31.—Protests over Vanderbilt University's dismissal of a Negro sit-down organizer grew Tuesday with the resignation of Vanderbilt's three Negro students.

Ten Divinity School faculty members, including Dean J. Robert Nelson, resigned Monday night in protest against Chancellor Harvie Branscomb's refusal to readmit the Rev. James Lawson, Jr., upon recommendation of the Divinity School admission committee.

Lawson, expelled March 3 for his part in demonstrations which led to the integration of six downtown Nashville lunch counters, said he would accept an offer to attend Boston University within a few days if it became clear Vanderbilt would never permit him to re-enter.

Three Return Degrees

Branscomb said he had talked with members of the university's board of trust by telephone and a university spokesman said a written memorandum was being sent to the 41 members of the board.

But Branscomb said he did not expect any immediate action on the mass resignations.

The faculty resignations were accompanied by statements from three students who were graduated Monday that they were returning their degrees. Another 14 undergraduates, including Vanderbilt's three remaining Negroes, said they would not return to the school.

The three Negro students, among the first 14 who announced plans to resign, said in a letter to Branscomb Tuesday that they felt Lawson's expulsion "was made at least partially on the basis of race and that it would be morally intolerable for us to remain."

Race Issue Cuts Faculty At Vanderbilt

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A race issue has virtually stripped the faculty from Vanderbilt University's new million-dollar school of divinity.

Dean J. Robert Nelson, Asst. Dean James D. Sellers and eight other members of the faculty resigned Monday to Chancellor Harvie J. Branscomb. They protested Vanderbilt's failure to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a dismissed Negro student, to summer classes.

Lawson was dismissed last March for his role in lunch counter sit in demonstrations here. Several members of the divinity school faculty protested his dismissal at that time and had been working quietly, they said, to gain his readmission this summer.

The divinity school has 16 faculty members. Two of them had resigned earlier. Two of the remaining members have indicated they plan to remain at Vanderbilt.

Fourteen divinity school students said they had quit school and three who graduated Sunday said they were returning their diplomas.

Branscomb said he had refused to authorize the return of Lawson unless the matter was referred to the university trustees.

Lawson, has indicated he may accept an invitation to enter Boston University's school of divinity.

Vanderbilt Picks Up The Pieces

After debate back and forth and a series of compromise attempts between Chancellor Harvie Branscomb, the board of trustees and the Divinity School faculty, Vanderbilt University now seems ready to pick up the pieces and get back to academic business.

There was no compromise.

The turmoil all grew out of the insistence of Negro Divinity School student James Lawson that he would continue to advocate and participate in deliberate disobedience of Nashville authorities. This came as part of the sit-in demonstrations there.

Chancellor Branscomb, an Alabama native with relatives and other close associations here, did not try to prevent Lawson, virtually a professional in such matters, from "sitting in." He did direct that Lawson, as a student of the university, refrain from willful violation of civil laws. This Lawson clearly refused to do.

The chancellor had no choice. He dismissed Lawson. The dean and 12 members of the Divinity School faculty elected to make the issue a moral matter. When Branscomb would not yield to their demands for reinstatement of Lawson, they resigned.

Other resignations were threatened, both among the Medical School faculty and the arts and science division. The present and future welfare, even the existence as it has been in the past, of the University very much was at stake.

Various compromises offered were discarded because of rejection by one group or another.

The sole agreement Chancellor Branscomb in the end made was that, if Lawson earned his remaining credits elsewhere, Vanderbilt would go through the formality of presenting him with a degree. As for the divinity faculty, the chancellor gave room for some second thinking, offering an opportunity for those already resigned—though not the dean—to withdraw their resignations. Whether any would do so remains uncertain.

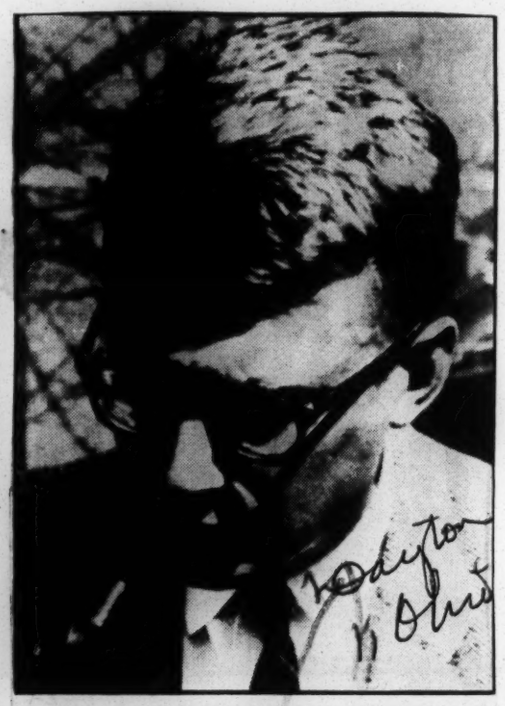
Chancellor Branscomb had to stand firm and he did. The integrity of the institution thus is preserved despite vicious attacks made by critics eager to dagger it to death because it would not yield to the pressure of those who believe any sacrifice is in order toward the end of a complete Southern surrender. Vanderbilt, of course, had integrated more than six years ago. There was no issue.

Dr. Branscomb . . . Back To Business

Upheaval at Vanderbilt

Quartered in a new, $1.3 million building lapped by placid lawns, the Divinity School was the pride and joy of Vanderbilt University's chancellor, Dr. Harvie Branscomb. A onetime theology professor himself, the chancellor had gradually attracted a crack faculty to the Nashville, Tenn., campus, and personally selected Dr. J. Robert Nelson to take the deanship of the nondenominational religious center. Last week, sick at heart, he watched the Divinity School torn apart in an ideological clash that rocked the 88-year-old university to its very core.

Chancellor Branscomb himself triggered the tragic dispute. He suspended and then refused to readmit a Negro divinity student, the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr. (already ordained, he was working for his B.D.), on the ground that he was breaking the law by inciting sit-in demonstrations at Nashville lunch counters. The chaotic result: Led by usually easygoing Dean Nelson, ten of the Divinity School's sixteen faculty members resigned, at least 25 more were thinking of doing the same, and seventeen students withdrew. In a bitter letter to the chancellor, Nelson made himself clear: The barring of Lawson, who would have graduated last week, "was a clear repudiation of the freedom of expression and action of a mature person."

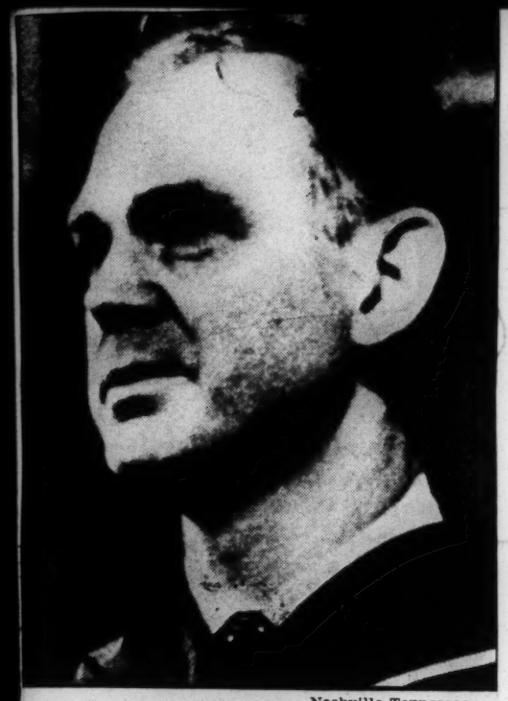


Shower: Resigned to indecision

Nelson's resignation, which came at the end of a three-month effort to get the Negro student back into the school, had the sympathy of 111 Vanderbilt University faculty members (out of 428). "We are distressed," they declared in an angry statement, "that recent actions by Vanderbilt University may be interpreted as condoning the denial of rights of Nashville Negroes to speak and act lawfully in their cause." In contrast, the student newspaper, The Hustler, hustled to the support of the chancellor; so did the undergraduate senate in a formal resolution.

The facts behind the strife were complex, often shot with high irony. The key figure was seminarian Lawson, 31, a native of Massillon, Ohio, who entered the Divinity School two years ago, after serving three years in prison as a conscientious objector. He is articulate and urbane, determinedly dedicated to Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence, which he observed in India as a Methodist missionary.

Wave of Arrests: Last February, Lawson came to the fore at a meeting between Mayor Ben West and Negro ministers who were discussing the wave of arrests and violence set off by sit-in demonstrations in Nashville. City authorities held that when lunch counters were formally closed by the stores, Negroes who remained seated were violating the law. Student Lawson, who energetically trained local Negroes in lunch-counter



Nashville Tennessean

Dr. Nelson: Decision to resign

techniques, denied this charge, holding spiritual freedom above the city's interpretation of its statutes. Dean Nelson of the Divinity School agreed. But Nashville, which finally arrested him (he's currently out on bail) on a charge of "conspiracy to disrupt trade and commerce," and Chancellor Branscomb, who suspended him for a "strong commitment to a planned campaign of civil disobedience," made decisions on a judicial basis.

Ironically, almost all of Nashville's lunch counters have since been integrated as a result of the sit-in movement. Moreover, Vanderbilt is one of the more liberal of Southern institutions on the integration score. (Of the four Negroes studying at the university, three have left because of the Lawson incident.) But Dr. Branscomb has held firm.

No Other Choice: Over last weekend, the university's board of trustees had accepted Dean Nelson's resignation and appointed Dr. Walter J. Harrelson, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School (slated to come to Vanderbilt next fall as a professor of the Old Testament), in his place. Dr. Harrelson, however, said he would not accept unless Lawson were readmitted, Dean Nelson retained as a professor, and other resigning faculty members kept on.

While the board debated these conditions, Lawson flew north to enroll in Boston University's School of Theology. "I think what the university has done [represents] the church defeated, the church at its worst," said Lawson before leaving. "Dean Nelson is the church victorious and triumphant." Dean Nelson added ruefully: "We are about as miserable as we could be. But we came to the end of the rope. We had no other choice." The chancellor probably had no other choice either. That was the real tragedy for both Dr. Branscomb and Vanderbilt.

Racial Issue Strips School At Vanderbilt

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
6-1-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A race issue has virtually stripped the faculty from Vanderbilt University's new million-dollar school of divinity.

Dean J. Robert Nelson, Asst. Dean James D. Sellers and eight other members of the faculty resigned Monday to Chancellor Harvie J. Branscomb. They protested Vanderbilt's failure to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a dismissed Negro student, to summer classes.

P. 6-B

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RETURNING DIPLOMAS

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Branscomb said he had refused to authorize the return of Lawson unless the matter was referred to the university trustees.

Lawson, has indicated he may accept an invitation to enter Boston University's school of divinity.

In Boston, a spokesman said Lawson's application has been airmailed and was expected Wednesday. It would be acted on later.

Dean Nelson, who came here in 1957, said his resignation will be effective Aug. 31. The others said they were willing to remain until the end of the next school year, in June, 1961.

There was no immediate indication when Vanderbilt authorities would act on the resignations.

Vanderbilt, an 85-year-old institution which prides itself on its high scholarship, recently dedicated its divinity school, built at a cost of $1,300,000.

The university was named for Cornelius Vanderbilt, a New York shipping and railway magnate, who gave a million dollars to start the university. It operated until 1914 under auspices of the Methodist Church but now is nondenominational.

Refuses 'Off-Campus' Degree From Vanderbilt

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fnt 6-24-60

BOSTON. — (ANP) — Rev. James M. Lawson, central figure in the Vanderbilt university divinity school controversy, last week turned down the offer of Vanderbilt Chancellor Harvie Branscomb for a divinity degree.

Branscomb, in what he said was his final effort to settle the controversy, offered Lawson, who had been expelled, a Vanderbilt divinity degree if he would have his credits from Boston university divinity school, which he is now attending, transferred to the Nashville institution.

Lawson Refuses Offer

Informed of this, Lawson said "a return to Vanderbilt would affect my conscience." He plans to have his Vanderbilt credits transferred here and get a Boston degree at the end of the summer session.

Branscomb also accepted the resignation "immediately" of Vanderbilt's divinity school dean, J. Robert Nelson, and gave the other professors who quit along with him a chance to withdraw their resignations.

Nine have taken him up on the offer.

"No Return" For Lawson

Branscomb had proposed that Lawson, expelled March 3 for refusing to abide by student regulations, could receive his divinity degree from Vanderbilt by transfer of credits from Boston or by taking written examinations at Vanderbilt.

Branscomb made no provision for Lawson to return to classes at Vanderbilt.

Lawson's expulsion resulted in Divinity School Dean Nelson and 11 divinity school faculty members offering their resignations.

Nelson's resignation was accepted by Branscomb and he was relieved of his duties as dean.

Lawson's statement said the chancellor's action "fully releases all faculty members from further obligation to continue in behalf of racial justice and liberty of conscience.

"While they worked largely on my behalf," Lawson said, "the issues involved stretch far beyond the confines of any person or institution.

"Regretfully, I cannot return to Vanderbilt under the terms of the compromise reached at the expense of Dean Nelson. His departure and my expulsion are of the same character.

Bears "No Ill Will"

"Bearing no ill will toward any member of the Vanderbilt community, I can only wish that university well in the months and years ahead."

In announcing his decision Branscomb said "this matter is now closed and except for necessary details will not be discussed further."

Vanderbilt Profs Withdraw Resignations

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fnt 6-24-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (UPI) — Nine Vanderbilt university divinity school professors Wednesday night June 15, withdrew their resignations offered in protest against the university's refusal to readmit an ousted Negro divinity student.

P. 10

The professors said University Chancellor Harvie Branscomb had accepted the withdrawal of the resignations, clearing the way for the final resolution of the crisis which has severely shaken the Vanderbilt faculty.

Arthur Foster, one of the professors, said the group had contacted the controversial student, the Rev. James Lawson Jr., and issued him "an invitation to complete his examinations in preparation for the bachelor of divinity degree at Vanderbilt."

Lawson was expelled from Vanderbilt March 3 for his part in Nashville lunch counter protests. The divinity faculty had worked for his readmission in the summer term, but when Branscomb refused to readmit Lawson May 30, 12 faculty resignations followed swiftly.

For a week there were fruitless negotiations between Branscomb and the university administration, on the one hand, and the divinity faculty, on the other, to resolve the Lawson affair.

Branscomb Monday took a final stand with provisions that Lawson could receive his degree from Vanderbilt by transferring credits from Boston university or taking examinations in the necessary courses at Vanderbilt, without re-enrolling.

But Branscomb's terms also provided for immediate dismissal of Resigned Divinity Dean J. Robert Nelson.

Several of the resigned divinity faculty members said the terms regarding Lawson were acceptable, but those with regard to Dr. Nelson were not. At first they indicated they would not withdraw their resignations as stipulated in Branscomb's stand.

But Wednesday night, Nelson telephoned the divinity faculty, releasing them from any personal obligation to him. That move cleared the way for the withdrawal of the resignations.

NEGRO CLERIC SQUABBLE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Resignations Accepted From 10 At Vanderbilt

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 6-8-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Vanderbilt University Chancellor Harvie Branscomb Tuesday night accepted the resignations of 10 divinity school faculty members in the squabble over Negro minister James Lawson.

P 5-17

Earlier, Dr. Walter Harrelson of Chicago rejected the deanship of the divinity school after faculty members declined a settlement of the Lawson case proposed by university officials.

Branscomb said the refusal of the resigning members to meet with him and Harold Vanderbilt, chairman of the university's board of trustees, to discuss "a possible resolution of the present difficulties gives me no alternative but to accept their resignations."

SUPPORTED DEAN

He gave no indication when the resignations would be effective.

In announcing his decision, Harrelson said from the start he had supported Dean J. Robert Nelson and 10 professors, who resigned in protest to the university's refusal to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a Negro.

Harrelson, now dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, said it was clear he was unable to assist in a settlement of the Lawson matter. He also resigned a professorship he previously had accepted.

Following the meeting with Harrelson, Chancellor Harvie Branscomb said the divinity school's faculty had declined a compromise offer and refused to discuss the matter further with administration leaders.

MEETING PLACE

"We have made a genuine effort to find a meeting place at which the divinity school can be preserved," Branscomb told a called meeting of the university faculty. "I can make no promises as to what can be done, however

Harrelson said he declined the deanship after conferring separately with Branscomb and the divinity school faculty.

Branscomb expelled Lawson last March for the minister's role in antisegregation lunch counter demonstrations here. Lawson, who would have graduated last month, now is enrolled at the Boston University Divinity School.

The university accepted Nelson's resignation last Friday but did not act on those of the other professors.

Nelson told newsmen that he and other faculty members declined the offer because Branscomb "gave no indication that Mr. Lawson would be admitted to the school nor any assurance that he could receive his degree."

Catholics reject Negro students

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15—(AP)—A group of Negro parents said today Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans refused their request to enter a group of "above average ability" Negro boys in a New Orleans prep school.

Wed. 6/15/60

Horace Bynum, Henry J. Harris, Henry Hayes and Llewelyn Soniat wrote the statement. In several conferences with the archbishop, they said, he "reiterated that this isn't the time to integrate due to material losses that may be incurred by the Catholic school and church."

The archbishop declined comment on the statement, pending his receiving a copy of the letter addressed to the Louisiana Weekly, a New Orleans Negro newspaper.

Protest Ouster Of Sit-Downer

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 6-3-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (UPI) — The dean of the Vanderbilt university Divinity school and nine members of the faculty resigned Monday night in a controversy over refusal of the administration to re-admit a Negro sit-down movement leader.

P. 1

Fourteen students in the divinity school threatened to quit and three graduates said they were returning the degrees they received in protest against the apparent permanent expulsion of Ministerial Student James M. Lawson Jr.

The nine faculty members met shortly after Dr. J. Robert Nelson informed Chancellor Harvie Branscomb that he was resigning as dean of the divinity school in protest against the "flat refusal" of Branscomb to re-admit Lawson.

"Inasmuch as three months of steady negotiations with the university administration have failed to produce any resolutions of the issues involved in the dismissal (of Lawson) we have reluctantly decided that we must resign," said the faculty members in a letter to Branscomb.

"In accordance with accepted procedures and with due regard for the welfare of our students, most of us plan to remain with the university through the coming academic year."

Branscomb said that "in a matter of this importance, involving so many members of the Divinity school faculty, I do not think that I should act on these resignations but should refer them to the trustees of the university who undoubtedly will wish to examine the issues involved."

Call

Branscomb said that it was not in the best interests of the university to re-admit Lawson because it "would initiate a conflict as long as he would be on the campus."

Kansas City, Mo.

Lawson, described as a leader in the sit-down protest movement against lunch counter segregation in Nashville stores, was suspended for his activity in such demonstrations.

Fri. 6-3-60

Shortly after Nelson announced his resignation, 14 students said they would withdraw from the divinity school and one student leader said "many others will follow."

P. 4

Three graduates, Richard F. Dickinson of Glendora, Calif., G. Richard Dulin of Dallas, Tex., and Wilson T. Boots of Allenwood City, Pa., announced they were returning the degrees they received Sunday.

A Minister Speaks

By The Rev. Merrell D. Booker

Vanderbilt Refuses

The Informer

Houston, Texas

Sat. 6/18/60

P 25

When the governing body met to reconsider the Lawson affair, the body decided not to readmit him. Lawson is the Negro student who was "turned out" by the body because he participated in the "Sit-ins." He was a graduate student in the field of religion.

This act had serious repercussions; 1. Ten members of the faculty resigned. 2. Some senior students decided not to accept their diplomas. 3. A former dean of the Chicago University Divinity School had accepted a call to Vanderbilt— now he has to make a most difficult decision. He is already without a job in Chicago. Now he is going to have to decide whether, under the circumstances, he can, in good conscience, accept a job at Vanderbilt.

AT THE THEATRE

I stopped by the Belasco Theatre, 44th street, east of Broadway, to see Lorraine Hansberry's, "A Raisin In The Sun."

In all my theatre-going career, I have never seen a more moving performance. The drama depicts the struggles of the matriarchal family of Mrs Younger, to discover its place in the sun.

There are a grown son, his wife and their boy living with a college-going daughter-all living in their mother's roach-infested too-small apartment. The father had died and all are waiting for the ten thousand dollar check, but for different reasons.

The son wants his mother to stake him so that he can open a liquor store. The very proper daughter wants to go to medical college. The mother, the beneficiary wants to buy a home.

When the check comes, the mother provides for each and her own wishes. Her son allows one of his partners in the venture to abscond; he just trusted his friend. The mother bought right into the center of a "white" section of town.

To watch this family struggle to preserve its dignity and self respect is a religious experience. Tears flowed down the cheeks of both men and women.

At the close of the show, I saw one white woman waving her handkerchief at the mother. I walked out of that theatre "ten feet tall."

THE BAPTISTS

I got to Rochester time enough for the opening session of the American Baptist Convention. People are here from all over.

Today, there were two most rewarding talks. Both men challenged us to rediscover the real meaning hidden by life lived in this kind of world. The minister was invited to take a second look at himself and his outlook

I saw a sign on the bulletin board. It made us know that Dr Milton Curry was present, from Texas and Bishop College.

At luncheon, I saw a most stimulating sight- a Negro woman was host to four children in a restaurant. The only thing unique was that three of the children were brown and one was white. All was milk and honey."

Whites and Negroes are accustomed to seeing Negro servants with white children; but it was news to see a Negro mother have a white child in tow as a neighbor.

Divinity Teachers Quit In Protest At Vanderbilt

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Wed. 6-8-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Vanderbilt University Chancellor Harvie Branscomb Tuesday night accepted the resignations of 10 divinity school faculty members in the squabble over Negro minister James Lawson.

Earlier, Dr. Walter Harrelson of Chicago rejected the deanship of the divinity school after faculty members declined a settlement of the Lawson case proposed by university officials.

Branscomb said the refusal of the resigning members to meet with him and Harold Vanderbilt, chairman of the university's board of trustees, to discuss "a possible resolution of the present difficulties gives me no alternative but to accept their resignations."

He gave no indication when the resignations would be effective.

In announcing his decision, Harrelson said from the start he had supported Dean J. Robert Nelson and 10 professors, who resigned in protest to the university's refusal to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a Negro.

9 Vanderbilt profs resign in protest of continued expulsion of tan cleric

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md. Sat 6/11/60 p. 3

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — When Vanderbilt University refused to admit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr. to summer school, the resulting chain of events stunned the surprised university administration.

The divinity school dean and nine faculty members resigned in protest. In addition, 14 students quit and three others who graduated Sunday announced they were returning their degrees.

University officials expelled the Rev. Mr. Lawson in March on a charge that he was a leader in the sitdown protest against lunch-counter segregation in Nashville.

* * *

DEAN J. Robert Nelson, who came to Vanderbilt in 1957 from Geneva, Switzerland, where he served four years with the World Council of Churches, was the first to resign.

He referred to Chancellor Harvie Branscomb's failure to admit the Rev. Lawson as "destructive . . . upon the confidence and morale of the divinity faculty and others in the university."

The nine faculty members stated in their resignations:

"Inasmuch as three months of steady negotiations with the university administration has failed to produce any resolution of the issues involved in the dismissal of Mr. James M. Lawson Jr., we have reluctantly decided that we must resign."

COMMENTING ON the resignations, Mr. Branscomb released the following statement:

"In a matter of this importance, involving so many members of the divinity school faculty, I do not think that I should act on these resignations, but should refer them to the trustees of the university who will undoubtly wish to examine the issues involved."

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat 6/18/60 p. 12

14a1

CENTER OF UNIVERSITY ROW — The Rev. James M. Lawson, right, goes over school work with fellow students at Boston University School of Theology where he has started the summer session. The Rev. Mr. Lawson, a Methodist minister, was expelled from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., last March for his role in lunch counter sitdown demonstrations against segregation. The dean of Vanderbilt University Divinity School and ten faculty members resigned in protest. Other students are Stewart S. Arens of Wellesley Hills, Mass., and Cynthia Sondern of Greenwich, Conn.

3 col cut carroll b. harvey et al

Vanderbilt to lose 25 professors

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6/18/60 p. 12

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Vanderbilt University Divinity School faculty of 16 dwindled to four last week when Chancelor Harvie Branscomb accepted the resignations of Dean J. Robert Nelson and 11 others.

And the refusal of the university to re-admit the Rev. James M. Lawson to summer classes because of his participation in the recent sitdown

SEE PHOTO ON PAGE 2

movement is expected to cost Vanderbilt 13 other faculty members.

The chancellor said he had no alternative but to accept the resignations after the university was unsuccessful in its bid to reach a compromise with the faculty members who announced on May 30 that they were quitting.

* * *

BESIDES DEAN Nelson, the resigning group included Dr. Walter Harrelson, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School who had accepted a post as professor of Old Testament, effective Sept. 1.

He also rejected the university's offer to become dean. Dr. Harrelson had announced earlier that he would accept the deanship only if the Rev. Mr. Lawson was re - admitted and the present faculty remain, including Dr. Nelson as full professor.

* * *

THE CHANCELLOR declared that the resignations probably will force the Divinity School to accept only a small enrollment in the fall due to the limited size of the faculty.

Dr. Nelson and resigning members of the faculty have been commended by fellow religious teachers all over the nation for their stand. Among them, the faculty of Union Theological Seminary in NYC and Harvard University Divinity School and the Episcopal Theological School.

Vanderbilt Professors Offered New Positions

The Louisville Defender

CHICAGO, Ill. — The twelve Vanderbilt Univer. theology instructors, who resigned two weeks ago protests over the Theology College's refusal to re-admi Negro sit-in leader Rev. James Lawson, this week were offered similar posts at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The trustees of the seminary, 5757 University Ave., on the campus of the University of Chicago, voted to hire all or any of the teachers for the fall term if they will accept.

Thurs 6-16-60

Dr. Walter Harrelson, dean of the University of Chicago divinity school, who accepted and subsequently rejected appoin[illegible] to the Vanderbilt [illegible] was invited to join the staff.

Dr. Fred A. Replogle, board chairman of the seminary, said the entire group could be hired because the federated theological faculty at the University of Chicago is breaking up. That will leave the Congregational School without a faculty, since most teachers are expected to sign contracts with the Univers[illegible] of Chicago Divinity School.

Robert P. Nelson, dean, and 10 professors resigned when Vanderbilt, in Nashville, Tenn., refused to admit Rev. Lawson, expelled in March for participating in anti-segregation lunch-counter demonstrations.

Dr. Replogle said that "We recognize in the Vanderbilt men a spirit like that which often has been seen at Chicago Theological Seminary in its 105-year history".

Howard Schomer, president of the Chicago seminary, and the administrative council recommended that the men be hired. Schomer visited the Nashville campus last week. He said that the teachers would be offered the same rank they held at Vanderbilt.

9 Will Return To Vanderbilt

The Commercial Appeal

Row Settled After Ex-Dean Absolves Professors Of Obligation

Memphis Tenn

By United Press International

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15. — Nine Vanderbilt University Divinity School professors Wednesday night withdrew their resignations offered in protest against the universitys refusal to readmit an ousted Negro divinity student.

6-16-60

The professors said university Chancellor Harvie Branscomb had accepted the withdrawal of the resignations, clearing the way for the final resolution of the crisis which has severely shaken the Vanderbilt faculty.

Arthur Foster, one of the professors, said the group had contacted the coontroversial Negro student, Rev. James Lawson Jr., and issued him "an invitation to complete his examinations in preparation for the bachelor of divinity degree at Vanderbilt."

Lawson Expelled

Lawson was expelled from Vanderbilt March 3 for his part in Nashville lunch counter protests. The divinity faculty had worked for his readmission in the summer term, but when Branscomb refused to readmit Lawson May 30, 12 faculty resignations followed swiftly.

For a week there were fruitless negotiations between Branscomb and the university administration, on the one hand, and the divinity faculty, on the other, to solve the Lawson affair.

Branscomb Monday took a final stand with provisions that Lawson could receive his degree from Vanderbilt by transferring credits from Boston University or taking examinations in the necessary courses at Vanderbilt, without re-enrolling.

Stumbling Block

But Branscomb's terms also provided for immediate dismissal of resigned divinity Dean J. Robert Nelson.

Several of the resigned divinity faculty members said the terms regarding Lawson were acceptable, but those with regard to Dr. Nelson were not. At first they indicated they would not withdraw their resignations as stipulated in Branscomb's stand.

But Wednesday night, Nelson telephoned the divinity faculty, releasing them from any personal obligation to him. That move cleared the way for the withdrawal of the resignations.

The only two resigned professors not included were Dr. Kendrick Grobel, now working in Holland and informed of the decision by mail, and D. Bard Thompson.

9 Of 'Vanderbilt 12' Decide Not To Resign

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Nashville, June 16.—All but two of the resigning Vanderbilt Divinity School faculty members took back their resignations Wednesday night but labeled the dismissal of their dean "unjust and ungracious."

Thur 6-17-60 P 13

Nine professors who quit over the ouster of a Negro student issued a statement saying they now felt the Lawson affair could be resolved honorably and there was some chance of saving the Divinity School.

The 10th stuck by his decision to leave. The 11th is in Enrope.

Enrolls At Boston

The controversy began in March when the university expelled the Rev. James Lawson, a Negro student in the Divinity School, for his role in lunch-counter sit-ins.

Divinity School Dean J. Robert Nelson and the 11 submitted their resignations when they failed to get Lawson readmitted. The move left the Divinity School with less than one-third of its faculty intact and it was feared some faculty members from other departments would join the walkout.

Lawson, meanwhile, enrolled for summer classes at Boston University.

After weeks of fruitless negotiations and meetings, Chancellor Harvie Branscomb last Monday "closed" the case by relieving Nelson of his duties and giving the resigning faculty members 10 days in which to withdraw their resignations.

He also declared that Lawson could receive his bachelor-of-divinity degree by a transfer of credits or by returning for written examinations. Branscomb made no concession to demands by Nelson and the faculty that Lawson be permitted to return to classes at Nashville.

The next day Lawson said he could not accept Branscomb's terms for a degree.

Wednesday night's statement by the professors said their return "should not be interpreted as meaning that we accept Chancellor Branscomb's views on the issues involved . . . nor should our decision be understood as in any way approving the summary dismissal of Dean Nelson . . . which we consider unjust and ungracious."

Nine Vanderbilt Professors Cancel Their Resignations

Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss.

Thur. 6/16/60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Nine Vanderbilt Divinity school faculty members withdrew their resignations last night and said they would accept the university's decision in the case of the Rev. James Lawson.

Of the other two faculty members who resigned, one stood by his original decision and the other was in Europe.

The professors, along with Dean J. Robert Nelson, resigned two weeks ago in protest to Chancellor Harvie Branscomb's refusal to re-admit Lawson, a Negro minister.

Branscomb relieved Nelson of his duties Monday and declared the squabble closed. He gave the other faculty members 10 days in which to reconsider their resignations and offered to grant Lawson a degree provided the minister took examinations here or transferred credits from the Boston University theology school, where he now is enrolled.

In a statement to newsmen, the eight professors said their decision to withdraw their resignations "should not be understood as in anyway approving the summary dismissal of Dean Nelson from his official duties. . . which dismissal we consider to be unjust and ungracious."

Arthur L. Foster, one of the professors, said the group contacted Lawson by telephone last night and asked him to return here to take the examinations. Foster said Lawson "agreed to think it over."

Lawson said yesterday he would not accept Branscomb's offer.

Nelson sent word to the professors earlier they were under no obligation to him and were free to decide if they should remain on the faculty.

Lawson was expelled from the Vanderbilt Divinity school last March for his role in planning antisegregation demonstrations at lunch counters here. The resulting uproar led to the resignations of 11 professors and the dismissal of Nelson.

Chicago Dean Refuses Vanderbilt Divinity Post

Harold S. Vanderbilt Arrives In Nashville as Crisis Persists

Special to the Herald Tribune

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 7.—Dr. Walter J. Harrelson, Dean of the Chicago Divinity School, declined today to accept the deanship of Vanderbilt University's Divinity School.

Dr. Harrelson was offered the post Friday in an effort by the executive committee of the Vanderbilt University Board of Trust to end a crisis provoked May 30 when the Divinity School dean and ten of his faculty members resigned.

Dean J. Robert Nelson and his colleagues resigned in protest when the university refused to admit a Negro Divinity School student who was expelled in March. The student the Rev. James M. Lawson jr. was dismissed after he emerged as a leader in the lunch counter sit-in movement here.

Dr. Harrelson informed Chancellor Harvie S. Branscomb of Vanderbilt that not only would he not accept the deanship, but he was also resigning as Vanderbilt's professor of Old Testament before ever taking the post. He had accepted this chair, effective in September after his resignation as dean at Chicago is effective.

University Proposal

Dr. Harrelson's action came after the university offered a compromise in the Lawson case. The university proposal, as released by Vanderbilt officials, is as follows:

"That Dean Harrelson be authorized to review the Lawson affair and make recommendations to the Chancellor and to the Board of Trust for the disposition of this case, which recommendations will be given the most careful consideration. To give specific content to this last statement, the Chancellor agrees that if Dean Harrelson so recommends, he will in turn recommend to the Board of Trust that Mr. Lawson, upon completing his summer work at Boston University, if he wishes to transfer his credits to Vanderbilt, be given the bachelor of divinity degree by the Divinity School."

Mr. Lawson has declared publicly he will not accept any degree in absentia from the Vanderbilt Divinity School.

Dr. Harrelson issued a statement explaining his action as follows:

"It now is clear that I have been unable to assist in the settlement of the difficulties in the divinity school which have resulted from the university's dismissal of James M. Lawson jr. I must therefore decline the invitation extended me to become dean or acting dean of the Divinity School.

Supported Dean

"As you konw, I undertook to be of help in this difficult situation only with great reluctance. The stand taken by Dean Nelsson and the ten faculty members who resigned had my support from the start.

"Inasmuch as I have been unable to be of assistance to you and to the faculty of the Divinity School in this matter, I must now tender my resignation as professor of Old Testament."

The seriousness of the situation at Vanderbilt was underscored today by the unexpected arrival of Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York, chairman of the university Board of Trust and chairman of the board's executive committee. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived in Nashville in his private plane this morning.

Statements from unimpeachable sources on the campus in recent days have said that unless the crisis at the Divinity School was settled to the satisfaction of the faculty, upward of twenty-five other members of the University faculty would resign.

In his statement Chancellor Branscombe said:

"There are two main points I would like to make. Vnderbilt University's position on race relation has been a leading one among the private universities of the Southeast. We are desegregated. This policy has not been modified at all.

"This case is one a thirty-one-year-old Negro student who served a term in a Federal penitentiary. It is not a racial case, nor is it one of academic freedom. It is a case of civil disobedience. The university had asked him to withdraw. We could not indorse a program of violation of law in a potentially riotous situation which existed here a few months ago, and permit it to be conducted from the university campus.

Asked to Withdraw

"We requested him to withdraw. He refused to do so, and was dismissed.

"We have had thirty-odd students involved in sit-ins. We have taken no action at all against legal protests on social issues in which they believe.

"In the Divinity School faculty we have had a difficult issue arise. Ten have resigned from the faculty, including the dean.

"The entire university faculty met today. Mr. Vanderbilt and I invited the divinity faculty to discuss and to resolve these issues. They refused to come."

Last 3 Negroes Quit Vanderbilt

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 2 (AP).—Vanderbilt University's School of Divinity, rocked by a racial controversy, lost its last three Negro students yesterday.

The students said they withdrew in protest of Vanderbilt's refusal to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson. The school dismissed Mr. Lawson, a Negro, last March for his role in a series of Nashville lunch counter sit-in demonstrations.

Refusal to readmit him for the summer session resulted in the resignation Monday of Dean Robert J. Nelson and nine members of the Divinity School faculty.

A Vanderbilt spokesman said the last three Negro students left letters of withdrawal for Chancellor Harvie Branscomb. He added they were accompanied by two photographers.

"I assume from the circumstances," he said, "that their call was for the purpose of getting publicity."

Neither of the three was available for comment. They are Ottie L. West of Willard, N. C., who had completed the requirements for a master's degree in religion; Bereford Bailey of Nashville and Paul Marchbanks of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Two Divinity School students who were graduated Sunday, G. Richard Dulin of Dallas, Tex., and Wilson T. Boots of Allenwood City, Pa., have returned their diplomas.

A 10th divinity professor resigned yesterday in protest of the Lawson ouster. Dr. Kendrick Grobel, professor of New Testament, telephoned his resignation to Dean Nelson from Utrecht, Holland, where he is doing research this summer. Dean Nelson said Dr. Grobel's resignation leaves only four faculty members in the Divinity School.

Dr. Grobel's resignation isn't effective until the end of the next academic year, however, as is the case of most of the resigning professors. Dean Nelson's resignation is effective in August.

Mr. Lawson said yesterday he would fly today to Boston, where he will complete work for his bachelor of divinity degree this summer at Boston University.

Associated Press wirephoto

CENTER OF UNIVERSITY ROW—The Rev. James M. Lawson (right) going over school work with fellow students at Boston University School of Theology where he enrolled for the sumer session. A Methodist minister, Rev. Lawson was expelled from Vanderbilt University last March for his role in sit-down demonstrations. Other students are Stewart S. Arens, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Cynthia Sondern, Greenwich, Conn.

Vanderbilt Accepts 12 Resignations

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

By CLAUDE SITTON

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Vanderbilt University accepted Tuesday night the resignations of 12 faculty members in a controversy over a Negro student's expulsion.

Chancellor Harvis Branscomb acted after Dean J. Robert Nelson and the others, all in the divinity school, rejected an offer to compromise.

Wed. 6-8-60

"The refusal of the resigning members of the divinity school faculty to meet with Mr. Harold Vanderbilt and myself to discuss a possible resolution of the present difficulties gives me no alternative but to accept their resignations," the chancellor said in a statement. Vanderbilt, of New York, is president of the university's board of trust and a member of the family for whom the school was named.

p. 25

CHICAGOAN REJECTS JOB

Earlier, Dr. Walter Harrelson of the University of Chicago had refused an invitation to become the divinity school's new dean. He also resigned a professional appointment, which was to have taken effect Sept. 1.

Acceptance of the resignations removed any hope of resolving the issue. Additional resignations were expected shortly from professors in other university branches.

Administration officials showed growing concern over the threat to the university's welfare.

The divinity school resignations came last week after the university had refused to follow a recommendation by the school's admissions committee that the Rev. James M. Lawson be readmitted. Lawson, one of the leaders in Nashville's student sitin demonstrations, was dismissed by the university last March.

Vanderbilt Shaken to Roots; Rev. Lawson Enters Boston

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Nashville, Tenn. — Rev. James Lawson, Jr., was in Boston this week preparing to earn his bachelor of divinity degree at Boston University, leaving behind him the wreckage of Vanderbilt University's top-ranking divinity school.

Thurs. 6-9-60

The university, an 85-year-old institution that prides itself on its scholarship, was shaken to the roots recently by the resignation of Divinity School Dean J. Robert Nelson and nine faculty members, over the race issue.

The faculty resignations were accompained by those of 14 students, including three Negroes. Three graduates of the school indicated that they were returning their diplomas.

Protests

All were protesting the refusal of the university to readmit Rev. Lawson to summer classes at the school. Rev. Lawson was expelled from the school last March on grounds he was a leader in sit-in demonstrations.

Most of the faculty members indicated that their resignations would not become effective until next year. The students returning their diplomas were Richard F. Kickinson, Glendale, Calif.; G. Richard, Dallas, Texas; and Wilson Boots, of Ellenwood City, Penn.

The three Negro students said in a letter to Chancellor Harvie Branscomb that they felt Lawson's expulsion "was made at least partly on the basis of race and that it would be morally intolerable for us to remain".

The Negroes were Ottie L. West of Willard, N. C.; Paul Marchbanks of Murfreesbor, Tenn., and Beresford Bailey of Nashville.

Latest to resign was Dr. Kendrick Grobel, professor of New Testament, who telephoned his resignation to Dean Nelson from Utrecht, Holland, where he is doing research this summer.

Louisville, Ky.

Dean Nelson said Grobel's resignation leaves only four faculty members in the divinity school.

Coming Back

"I will receive the bachelor of divinity degree at the end of the summer session," said Lawson. "I expect to be back in Nashville by the middle of August as pastor of a Methodist church."

The governing officials of the Methodist Church are yet to select his church, he said.

Commenting on the refusal of Chancellor Harvie Branscomb and the Board of Trustees to readmit him, Lawson said:

"I hold nothing against them. But I think it is unfortunate that a great university is behind its culture and its own community. A great university should point the way."

Lawson said his role in Nashville when he returns will be pretty much the same as in the past, with the exception he will have specific duties for a congregation.

Another Vanderbilt divinity school professor resigned late last week in protest of the university's refusal to readmit Rev. Lawson.

Lawson, 32, of Massillon, O., is an ordained Methodist minister, who has served as a missionary in India.

He became a controversial figure in February when Negro youths started demonstrating at Nashville lunch counters in an attempt to end segregation there.

At that time it was learned that Rev. Lawson had been conducting workshops with some of the students, teaching them methods of non-violent action which he had learned in India.

Resignations At Vanderbilt Left Hanging

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE (AP) — Vanderbilt University accepted Friday the resignation of its Divinity School dean but failed to act on the resignations of 10 other members of the strife-torn school's faculty.

Sat, 6-4-60

Nine of these faculty members immediately termed the university's action "an attempt to separate the dean from the faculty and to make him the scrapegoat in the Lawson affair."

p. 7-A

Dean J. Robert Nelson and all but six of the school's faculty members submitted their resignations earlier this week as a protest to Vanderbilt's refusal to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr. Lawson, a Negro, was expelled from the Divinity School last March for his role in lunch counter sit - in demonstrations here.

OFFER UNDER STUDY

Nelson's resignation was accepted by the executive committee of the university's board of trust. The committee offered the job to Dr. Walter J. Harrelson, 40, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School.

Harrelson, who met with the committee, said he would give his answer next week. He previously accepted the post of professor of Old Testament at the school, beginning this fall.

The committee gave no reason for not acting on the resignations of the other 10 faculty members. Nelson's resignation is effective Aug. 31. The others had said their resignations would be effective at the end of the next academic year.

FINAL QUARTER

Lawson, meantime, enrolled Friday at Boston University, where he expects to receive a degree at the conclusion of the summer term. He was in his final quarter at Vanderbilt when expelled.

3 Negroes Quit At Vanderbilt

Chicago Daily

NASHVILLE, Tenn) — Vanderbilt University's three Negro students quit the school Tuesday with the charge the Rev. James Lawson, jr., was expelled "partly on the basis of race."

Sat 6-11-60

The trio's resignation added to the protests over the school's refusal to readmit the divinity student expelled for alleged leadership in sit-in demonstrations.

p9

Ten faculty members, including dean J. Robert Nelson, of the recently-dedicated divinity school quit Monday in a dispute over the incident. The move left the divinity school with six faculty members.

The three students who quit are Ottie L. West of Willard, N. C., Paul Marchbanks of Murfreesboro, Tenn. and Beresford Bailey of Nashville. Eleven other undergraduates threatened not to return to school.

The three said that because they felt Lawson's expulsion was due partly to race "it would be morally intolerable for us to remain."

Vanderbilt Resignations Are Accepted

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Chicagoan Rejects Divinity School Post

Wed. 6-8-60

Nashville, June 7 (AP) — Vanderbilt University Chancellor Harvie Branscomb Tuesday night accepted the resignations of 10 Divinity School faculty members in the squabble over Negro minister James Lawson.

Earlier Tuesday Dr. Walter Harrelson of Chicago rejected the deanship of the Divinity School after faculty members declined a settlement of the Lawson case proposed by university officials.

p. 16

Branscomb said the refusal of the resigning members to meet with him and Harold Vanderbilt, chairman of the university's board of trustees, to discuss "a possible resolution of the present difficulties gives me no alternative but to accept their resignations."

Backs Former Dean

In announcing his decision, Harrelson said that from the start he had supported Dean J. Robert Nelson and 10 professors who resigned in protest against the university's refusal to readmit Mr. Lawson.

Harrelson, now dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, said it was clear he was unable to assist in a settlement of the Lawson matter. He also resigned a professorship he had previously accepted.

Branscomb expelled Mr. Lawson last March for the minister's role in antisegregation lunch-counter demonstrations here. Mr. Lawson, who would have been graduated last month, is now enrolled at Boston University Divinity School.

Negro Expelled From Vanderbilt Enters Boston U.

BOSTON (AP) — A Negro Methodist minister, one-time missionary in India, Friday resumed in Boston the theological studies which were interrupted when Vanderbilt University expelled him for taking part in an anti-segregation lunch counter demonstration.

The Rev. James M. Lawson plans to complete at Boston University Theological School, this summer, the 12 credit hours he needs to qualify him for a bachelor of sacred theology degree.

The Boston University faculty and students recently started a special scholarship fund to aid students expelled from southern colleges for nonviolent anti-segregation demonstrations. The Rev. Mr. Lawson will be assisted with such a scholarship.

The BU faculty waived, in his case, a university rule requiring a year's residence to qualify for a degree.

Coinciding with BU's admission of the expelled minister was a pledge by Harvard University Divinity School educators to support 10 faculty members of the Vanderbilt University Divinity School who resigned in protest when the Rev. Mr. Lawson was expelled.

JOBS AT SEMINARY CONSIDERED FOR 11

Head of Chicago Theological Suggests Hiring All Who Resigned at Vanderbilt

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5—The Chicago Theological Seminary may offer faculty positions to all eleven members of the faculty of the Vanderbilt University Divinity School who resigned last week in a protest against Vanderbilt's refusal to readmit a Negro divinity student who had been suspended for leading sit-in demonstrators.

This was announced today by Howard Schomer, president of the seminary, which needs added faculty members because the University of Chicago federated theological faculty is to be dissolved.

Dr. Schomer said that the seminary's faculty committee would recommend unanimously to the board of directors at its annual meeting on Thursday that it consider calling the eleven Vanderbilt teachers to the seminary as a group.

"We feel that their witness will have more lasting influence if they remain together," he said, "we sense in them the same spirit of Christian social concern as that which has characterized the work of our seminary for more than a century."

Dr. Schomer said he believed the best solution of the Vanderbilt crisis would be a reversal of the decision to refuse readmission to the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr. The Chicago offer, if made, would be contingent on the failure of such a solution.

Those who resigned from Vanderbilt included Dr. J. Robert Nelson, dean of the Divinity School. The university accepted his resignation but has taken no action on the resignations of his ten associates.

Mr. Lawson, who would have been graduated today had he been permitted to remain in school, was suspended March 3, at the height of sit-in demonstrations by Negroes at segregated lunch counters in Nashville, Tenn. The resignations came when the university turned down his application to attend the summer session.

The deanship at Vanderbilt has been offered to Dr. Walter J. Harrelson, former dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School. He said he would consider it. Dr. Harrelson had already accepted a post as professor of the Old Testament at Vanderbilt.

Alternatives Are Offered At Vanderbilt

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Chancellor Harvie Branscomb of Vanderbilt University announced Monday two methods by which a dismissed Negro divinity school student could be awarded a degree without re-enrolling in the university:

1. The Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., now enrolled at Boston University, would be granted a degree from Vanderbilt by transferring his credits here: or

2. He would be given the degree by passing written examinations by Vanderbilt's divinity school professors.

Chancellor Branscomb said he was offering those two alternatives on his own authority, "closing this episode," a controversy that has stirred the university for several weeks.

At the same time, in a written statement, the chancellor said he had accepted the resignation of D J. Robert Nelson as dean of the divinity school, effective immediately, and offered to let the other resigning members of the faculty withdraw their resignations within the next 10 days.

Nelson and 10 other members of the faculty resigned two weeks ago in protest to Vanderbilt's refusal to readmit Lawson to the summer term. Lawson was dismissed in March for his role in Negro sit-in demonstrations at Nashville lunch counters.

VANDERBILT ACTS TO HEAL BREACH

Agrees to Allow Expelled Student to Graduate— Divinity Dean Dropped

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, June 13—Vanderbilt University today approved settlement of a three-month controversy over a Negro divinity student's expulsion on faculty terms it rejected last week.

In a statement Chancellor Harvie Branscomb said:

"This matter is now closed, and except for necessary details will not be further discussed."

The dispute between the faculty and the university administration grew out of a negotiating session between leaders of the student lunch counter demonstrators and Nashvile officials.

The divinity student, the Rev. James M. Lawson, reportedly declared during that meeting that local ordinances were being used "as a gimmick to keep the Negro in his place." He was accused of having advocated that students flout these laws. Whether he did so has never been clearly established.

12 on Faculty Quit

University administrators demanded that the minister clarify his position. Dissatisfied with Mr. Lawson's explanation, Dr. Branscomb dismissed him March 3.

As a result of discussions between the Divinity School and the administration, the school's admissions committee recommended May 26 that the student be re-admitted. The Chancellor rejected the recommendation four days later. Dean J. Robert Nelson and eleven of his faculty then resigned.

In his statement today, Dr. Branscomb said Mr. Lawson was being offered a choice of two methods of obtaining his degree: he may qualify by taking written examinations without re-enrolling, or he may transfer to Vanderbilt credits he is expected to receive at Boston University Divinity School, where he is now enrolled. Either of these alternates must be concluded by Sept. 15.

The Chancellor also accepted the resignation of Dean Nelson, effective Aug. 31, but relieved Dr. Nelson of his duties immediately.

The other members of the divinity faculty who had resigned were allowed ten days to withdraw their resignations.

Most of the divinity faculty members were out of town and the few here declined to speculate on how many, if any, of the resignations would be withdrawn.

Branscomb's Statement

Dr. Branscomb reiterated that Mr. Lawson had not been expelled for participating in the sit-in protests "but because of his commitment to an active program of civil disobedience."

"Vanderbilt University stands on the principle that racial progress in the South must be based on obedience to law," he said. "There cannot be one principle for whites and a different one for Negroes.

"The law has been the basis for much of the Negro's progress in the past and is the guarantee of their continued progress. The university will not desert this principle, whatever the difficulties."

The settlement terms were substantially the same as those the Chancellor and Harold S. Vanderbilt, board president, agreed on last week but which were rejected by the executive committee.

In Boston, Mr. Lawson said he would withold comment until officially notified by the university.

Dean, 9 Teachers At Divinity School Quit on Race Issue

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (AP) — Vanderbilt University, an 85-year-old institution that prides itself on its scholarship, was shaken to the roots by the resignation of the divinity school dean and nine faculty members over a racial issue.

Fourteen students in the divinity school also quit and three more who graduated Sunday said they were returning their diplomas. Most of the faculty members indicated their resignations would not become effective until next year.

All were protesting the refusal of the university to readmit for summer classes the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a Negro minister who was expelled from the divinity school last March on grounds he was a leader in sit-in demonstrations.

Chancellor Harvie Branscomb, who turned down the request to admit Lawson, issued this statement:

"In a matter of this importance, involving so many members of the divinity school faculty, I do not think that I should act on these resignations, but should refer them to the trustees of the university."

Divinity School Dean J. Robert Nelson, who resigned first, said Branscomb's action was "destructive . . . upon the confidence and morale of the divinity faculty and others in the university."

He called it the "feeble acquiescence by university authorities to a public image of Mr. Lawson which was both distorted and defamatory."

Nelson has been dean since 1957, coming from Geneva, Switzerland, where he served four years with the World Council of Churches.

The three graduates who said they were returning their diplomas were Richard F. Dickinson of Glendora, Calif.; G. Richard Dulin of Dallas, Tex. and Wilson Boots of Ellwood City, Pa.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Dean Nelson
... backs student

NINE ON FACULTY QUIT IN PROTEST

School Won't Capitulate to Racial Demands

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A race issue has virtually stripped the faculty from Vanderbilt University new million-dollar school of divinity.

Dean J. Robert Nelson, Asst. Dean James D. Sellers and eight other members of the faculty resigned Monday to Chancellor Harvie J. Branscomb. They protested Vanderbilt's failure to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a dismissed Negro student, to summer classes.

Lawson was dismissed last March for his role in lunch counter "sitin demonstrations" here. Several members of the divinity school faculty protested his dismissal at that time and had been working quietly, they said, to gain his readmission this summer.

UP TO TRUSTEES

The divinity school has 16 faculty members. Two of them had resigned earlier. Two of the remaining members have indicated they plan to remain at Vanderbilt.

Fourteen divinity school students said they had quit school and three who graduated Sunday said they were returning their diplomas.

Branscomb said he had refused to authorize the return of Lawson unless the matter was referred to the university trustees.

Lawson, has indicated he may accept an invitation to enter Boston University's school of divinity.

In Boston, a spokesman said Lawson's application has been airmailed and was expected Wednesday. It would be acted on later.

Dean Nelson, who came here in 1957, said his resignation will be effective August 31. The others said they were willing to remain until the end of the next school year, in June, 1961.

RECENTLY DEDICATED

There was no immediate indication when Vanderbilt authorities would act on the resignations.

Vanderbilt, an 85-year-old institution which prides itself on its high scholarship, recently dedicated its divinity school, built at a cost of $1,300,000.

The university was named for Cornelius Vanderbilt, a New York shipping and railway magnate, who gave a million dollars to start the university. It operated until 1914 under auspices of the Methodist Church but now is nondenominational.

Professors Resign In Sitdown Furor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)—The divinity school at Vanderbilt University was enmeshed in a growing storm of protest today over the university's refusal to readmit a Negro sitdown leader.

The dean, Dr. J. Robera Nelson, and nine other faculty members resigned in anger Monday night. At least 14 of the school's 120 ministerial students have threatened to quit and three former students who were graduated only two days ago said they would return their degrees.

The nine faculty members met shortly after Nelson announced his resignation and in a letter to Vanderbilt Chancellor Harvie Branscomb said: "In as much as three months of steady negotiations with the university administration have failed to produce any resolutions of the issues involved in the dismissal (of Lawson) we have reluctantly decided that we must resign."

The letter, expected to be presented formally to Branscomb today was signed by James E. Sellers, Ronald E. Sleeth, James Glass, Ladgon Bilkey, Lou H. Silberman, Gordon Kaufmann Arthur Forrester, Bard Thompson and Leander Keck.

Branscomb told United Press International Monday night "in a matter of this importance, involving so many numbers of the divinity school faculty, I do not think that I should act on these resignations but should refer them to the trustees of the university who will undoubtedly wish to examine the issues involved."

The protest is in support of former ministerial student James M. Lawson Jr. who was suspended from the divinity school for taking part in demonstrations aimed at desegregating lunch counters.

Nelson told Branscomb that his "flat refusal" to readmit Lawson was "a descrepancy of gross proportion." Branscomb announced earlier in the day that Lawson would not be readmitted because "it would initiate a conflict as long as he is on campus."

Vanderbilt Divinity School

Faculty Quits Over Race Issue

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A race issue has virtually stripped the faculty from Vanderbilt University's new million-dollar school of divinity.

Dean J. Robert Nelson, Asst. Dean James D. Sellers and eight other members of the faculty resigned Monday to Chancellor Harvie J. B. Ranscomb. They protested Vanderbilt's failure to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a dismissed Negro student to summer classes.

Lawson was dismissed last March for his role in lunch counter sitin demonstrations here. Several members of the divinity school faculty protested his dismissal at that time and had been working quietly, they said, to gain his readmission this summer.

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Aid To Higher Education

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

5 Colored Schools Among 24 In Va. Receiving Aid

Sat. 1-9-60

Twenty-four Virginia educational institutions are participating in a new program of assistance to education from the federal government that touches every phase of the school system, public and private, from the primary grades through the graduate school.

The title of this program is "The National Defense Education Act," Public Law 85-864. The act was signed into law by President Eisenhower on Sept. 2, 1958. This act represents the first major piece of legislation for widespread support to education since 1917.

Five colored instiutions are participating in the assistance program. The program for all the institutions is designed to strengthen America's system of education in defense of the nation.

VIRGINIA ALONE received over $15 million in federal educational funds during the fiscal year 1958. The majjor part of this money was for assistance to school districts in which activities of the United States had placed serious financial burdens:

The 85th Congress authorized over a billion dollars in a program for the academic purposes involved in the 10 titles of the 1958 legislation. The first preliminary reports from states, colleges and universities indicated some promising and significant developments. Of particular interest were the developments and progress of the four higher education titles of the act in Virginia colleges involving student loans, graduate fellowships, counseling and guidance and language development.

VIRGINIA educational institutions participating in the program are as follows:

College of William and Mary
Williamsburg
Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond
Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary
Emory and Henry College, Emory
Longwood College
Farmville
Lynchburg College
Lynchburg
Madison College
Harrisonburg
Medical College of Virginia
Richmond
Randolph - Macon Women's College, Lynchburg
Roanoke College
Salem
Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music, Dayton
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar
Universi[illegible] Virginia
Charl[illegible]ille
Mary W[illegible]gton College
Fredericksburg
Clinch Valley College
Wise
Virginia Military Institute
Lexington
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg
Radford College
Radford
Marymount Junior College
Arlington
HAMPTON INSTITUTE*
Hampton
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE*
Lawrenceville
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE*
Petersburg
NORFOLK DIVISION of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE*
Norfolk
VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY*
Richmond

*Negro institutions

West Virginia cited forprogess

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 30-31-60

HAMPTON, Va. —A recent study by a Hampton Institute official lauds the State of West Virginia for progress in desegregating its institutions of higher education.

Dr. William H. Robinson, director of the Division of Teacher Education at Hampton, stated in his report:

"The first to start among the southern states, West Virginia University admitted colored students to its extension classes in the mid '20s and to its graduate and professional schools in 1938.

"Within days after the 1954 Supreme Court decision, desegregation became the policy for all state - owned institutions and eventually for all private colleges."

14e(1)

DR. ROBINSON'S study appears in the form of an article in the May issue of "School and Society."

Four major criteria were employed in making the study:

1. How early did desegregation start, and under what conditions?
2. Once started, how rapidly and extensively did it proceed?
3. To what extent did reverse desegregation take place?
4. What appears to be the prospects for desegregation to lead to real integration?

Behind West Virginia, Dr. Robinson rated the following border states in this order: Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Oklahoma, Texas and Maryland.

* * *

"DESEGREGATION IS but a transitional stage," said the Hampton official, "and integration must be the ultimate goal ... It appears logical to assume that the closer to full desegregation a state is, the more nearly has it approached true integration."

On the basis of his findings, Dr. Robinson concluded that only in the District of Columbia is desegregation of higher education an accomplished fact.

Standing Room Only

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8-27-60

(An Editorial)

ANNOUNCEMENT came from Richmond about 10 days ago that all of the colleges in the State — private and State — except three Negro institutions, were filled to capacity, and could not take on any new students this Fall. Virginia State at Petersburg; St. Paul's, at Lawrenceville, and Virginia Union, at Richmond, could enroll a few more.

This sudden announcement of capacity enrollment by mid-August could mean that more white youths than ever are going to college, or, it could be a new wrinkle in maintaining segregated education.

The announcement could be associated with the policy of the Placement Board, on recommendation of Norfolk's School Board, in placing one Negro applicant out of 31 in a Norfolk public school. It is a coincidence.

The statisticians say that by 1970 Virginia's college enrollment at 1950 will have doubled. We hope an official body is studying the availability of future college space in Virginia.

In 1955 only 370 youths of every 1,000 (white and colored) finished high school.

Virginia ranked 47th in the United States in the number of college-age young pepole who actually attended college.

One-third of the top 26 percent of high school graduates did not go to college.

A marvelous change must have taken place in five years.

14e(1) 1960

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

At VSC And Other Colleges

Journaland Guide

Opportunities Offered

Norfolk, Va.

To Teachers Of Science

Jab. 1-2-60

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.—President Robert P. Daniel of Virginia State College, Petersburg this week announced that eighty participants will be selected from the various high schools in Virginia and other states to take part in this summer's Institute for High School Teachers of General Science.

1960

Dr. Daniel made the revelation in announcing that Virginia State college, for the third consecutive year, has received a grant from the National Science Foundation for the purpose of offering a summer institute for high school teachers.

THE GRANT is for $96,000, Dr. Daniel revealed.

The college president said that Science Foundation The that The National Science Foundation will give next summer financial aid to 379 institutes to be held in 265 educational institutions. Alan T. Watermon, director of the Foundation, announced that more than $21,000,000 will be granted to institutions to conduct science institutes.

THE FIRST two summer institutes supported by the National Science Foundation were held in 1953. The number has grown each summer reaching 125 in 1958; 350 in 1959 and 379 next summer.

Each participant will have his tuition and fees paid by the Foundation. In addition participants will receive stipends of not more than $75 per week for the direction of the institute, plus allowances for travel and dependents.

Inquiries for the institute at Virginia State college, Petersburg, should be directed to Dr. Richard H. Dunn.

OTHER institutions also report receipt of National Science Foundation grants. Among them are Tennessee State university, Nashville, which has a grant of $51,600.

Forty high school chemistry and physics teachers will have opportunity to extend their education through the grant to Tennessee State.

ACCORDING TO Dr. Rutherford B. Adkins, Tennessee State's head of the physics and mathematics department, the Foundation-sponsored Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Physics and Chemistry will meet for eight weeks, beginning on June 20. Applications for admission to the Institute should be received by Feb. 15, 1960.

There are no geographical limitations for Tennessee State's Institute students.

TUSKEGEE institute was recently granted $260,000 in support of its "Academic Year Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics" for the school year 1960-61.

Two additional grants—$59,700 for a summer institute for high school teachers of chemistry, and $19,000 for a summer science institute — were also awarded to Tuskegee. Atlanta university is the only other colored school in the AYI program.

Tuskegee's last two grants were the third and fourth from the NSF which supports the school's first full-term (nine-month) science institute in which 46 students are currently enrolled.

DR. W. EDWARD Belton, head of Tuskegee's department of chemistry and director of the AYI at Tuskegee, said that the NSF program is geared to improve the subject-matter competence of the participating teachers; strengthen the capacity of these teachers to motivate students to consider careers in science, and to bring these teachers into personal contact with the highly productive scientist-teachers of Tuskegee's staff.

He said further that such programs as the AYI became necessary because of the "recognition that science at all levels in our schools is not what it ought to be. If the people at home (local high school teachers) are better prepared," he said, "they can help strengthen students for careers in science."

NORTH Carolina college at Durham has received a National Science Foundation grant of $62,900 for support of a summer institute for science teachers.

NCC President Alfonso Elder said the Institute will begin on June 14, 1960. Dr. W. H. Robinson, professor of physics, who has directed three previous NSF institutes, will have charge of the 1960 session. It will run six weeks.

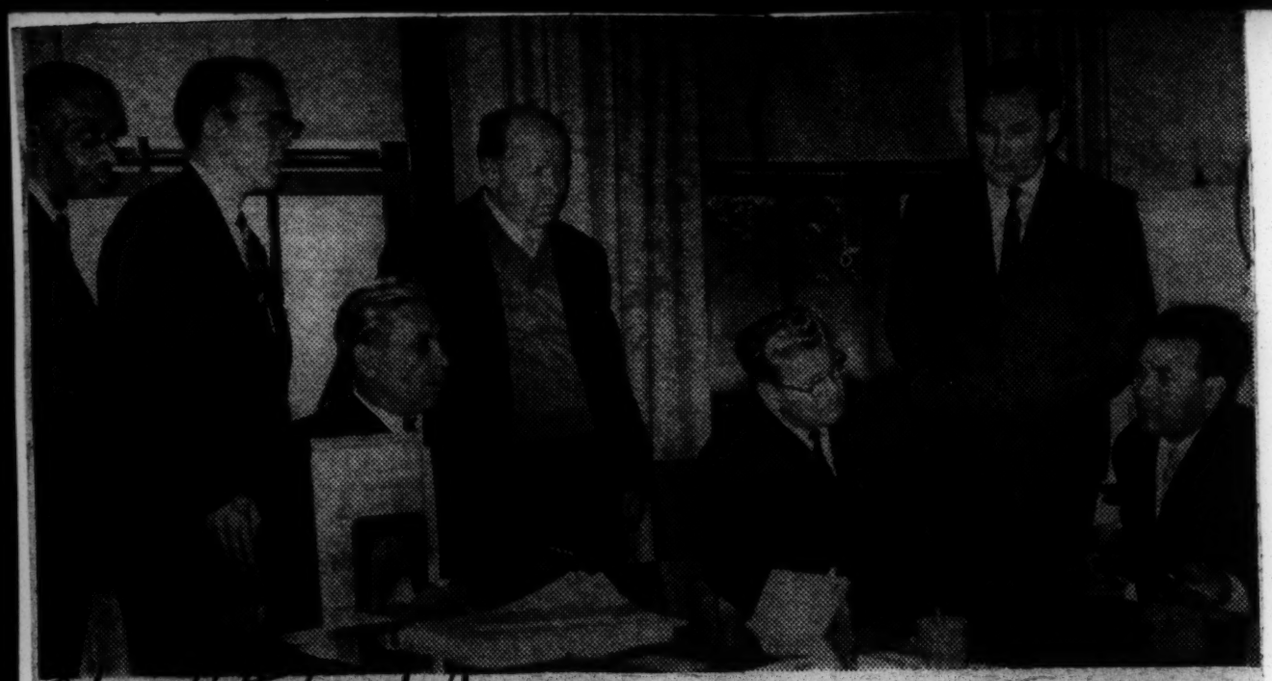
Dr. Robinson said the NCC program is "a master's degree program." Teachers completing the required courses will be awarded master of science degrees.

AT TEXAS Southern university. a $93,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to support the summer science institute has been awarded according to Dr. Robert J. Terry, institute director.

Last year the university received $88,000, an increase of $15,400 over the preceding year's $72,600. This year's grant represents an increase of $5,000 over last year and will make it possible for Dr. Terry to increase his staff and bring in outstanding authorities in the biological and chemical sciences as well as in the areas of physics and mathematics.

AND THE NATIONAL Science Foundation will sponsor an institute at Albany State college, June 13-July 22, 1960.

Courses in physics, geology, astronomy and biological science will be offered by guest lecturers in addition to regular staff members. Alexander A. Hall, an NSF Fellow and associate professor of science at Albany State, will direct the six-weeks session. Dr. Halson V. Eagleson, professor of physics at Howard univerity; Dr. Walter W. Gibson, professor of biology at LeMoyne college and Prof. Hall tentatively head the staff.



The Pittsburgh Courier

Russians Visit WVSC—

Prominent Russian officials confer with heads and students at West Virginia State College. Left to right: Dean Harrison H. Ferrell, dean of instruction; President William J. L. Wallace; A. I. Denisov, professor at Moscow University; N. I. Smirnov, chairman of the executive committee of Leningrad Oblast Soviet; K. H. Dzhalilov, chairman of the executive committee of the Tashkent Oblast Soviet, and V. A. Kargapolov, assistant to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Pitt 13-5-60

Russians at W. Va. State

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—A group of Russian public officials visited West Virginia State College recently while on a goodwill tour of several states and cities.

A delegation chose to visit West Virginia State College while the others in the 40-member delegation were shown points of interest in the Kanawha Valley.

Their interest at the college centered around comparison of higher education in the USSR with college training in the United States. A spokesman for the delegation pressed the point that the government of Russia pays for children's education from the first grade through college.

Dr. William J. L. Wallace, president of the college, cited the fact that a college education here is free choice for the students who are, in many instances aided by scholarships and student loans.

One student asked A. L. Denisov, a Moscow University professor, whether he had heard about "Little Rock." He said all he knew about it was what he read in the papers of his country.

The last stop on the campus for the Soviets was the chemistry building. There they seemed to be impressed with the facilities. M. A. Iskanderov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijanian, stated that he was interested in the work the students were doing because chemistry has a lot to do with oil operation. Iskanderov is a big man in the Baku oil fields.

$33,000 Grant to Virginia Union

RICHMOND, Va. — The board of directors of the Lilly Endowment Inc. made a grant of $33,000 to enable the school of religion at Virginia Union University to sponsor a ministers' summer seminar for three consecutive years, beginning with the summer of 1960.

The first seminar is scheduled for July 25 to Aug. 12, in Coburn Hall.

Outstanding theologians, religious educators and leading churchmen will furnish the leadership for the seminar.

Past dean succeeds Dr. Proctor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Thomas Howard Henderson, 50, Dean of the College of Virginia Union University since 1941, was named as president of Virginia Union University May 11 by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees. The appointment is effective July 1, 1960.

Dr. Henderson will succeed Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, 38, who resigned April 19, 1960, to become president of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina in Greensboro, effective July 1, 1960. Union University, made the announcement following a meeting of the Board held at the University today at 10:00 a.m. in Hartshorn Hall.

Dr. Allix Bledsoe James, dean of the School of Religion at Virginia Union Univeristy, was elected vice president of the 95-year-old institution effective immediately. Dr. James will thus work in a dual capacity—his present position and the additional responsibility.

Dr. Henderson was called into the meeting and accepted the appointment to become effective July 1, 1960.

* * *

A NATIVE of Newport News, Virginia, the President-Elect is a 1929 graduate of Virginia Union, holds the Master of Arts and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Henderson said he could foresee no substantial increase in the university's present day-time enrollment of about 900 students. "We're taxed to the limit now," he said.

But, beginning in September, the university will open an evening college, with an enrollment determined by community demand.

To be set up along the lines of a community college, it will offer regular college courses for credit and an adult education program for optional credit. The emphasis will be on liberal arts.

Dean Henderson said the board's unanimous vote to elect him came as a surprise. He did not elaborate, but one reason may be that—he is the first layman to be named president in the university's 95-year history.

The school's five presidents before him have all been ministers.

* * *

DOES THIS signify a shift of emphasis at Virginia Union?

"Well, yes and no," said Dean Henderson. "The university is first and foremost a church-related school. (Virginia Union receives substantial support from the American Baptist Convention.)

"But colleges all over the land are becoming more complex. With administrative problems so great, it has become a trend to elect presidents of church-related schools who are not trained in theology."

Dr. Henderson, comes from a family with close ties to Virginia Union. He and his wife, father, sister and two brothers hold a total of nine degrees from the university.

The president-elect entered college at 15 and finished work for a bachelor's degree three years later in 1928. That fall, he went to Armstrong High School here to teach chemistry for 13 years. Doing summer work, he earned master's and doctor's degrees in educational psychology from the University of Chicago.

In 1941, he joined Virginia Union in his present position. Did he ever suspect he'd become president?

* * *

"IN THOSE 19 years, I wasn't waiting — I was working," he said. "Five weeks ago nothing was furthest from my mind."

Long active in civic affairs, Dean Henderson has been chairman of the Richmond Urban League and vice chairman of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

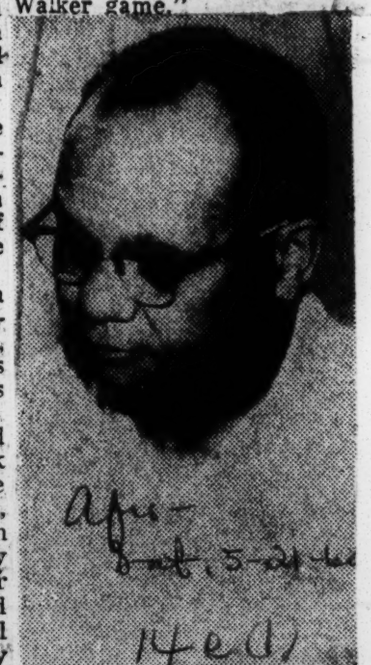
He is a member of the executive committee of the council of deans of the American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In Richmond, he is a trustee of the Richmond Area Community Chest, the Mental Health Association of Richmond and the Metropolitan YMCA. He is a member of the City Welfare Advisory Board.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the 1960 House of Delegates.

For seven years, Dean Henderson has been president of the Central Inter-collegiate Athletic Association for Negro Colleges in seven states and the District of Columbia.

An active sportsman, he said the presidency will force him to give up a hobby he has enjoyed for more than 20 years—refereeing high school football games.

"Doggone it," he laughed slapping his knee, "I've worked my last Armstrong - Maggie Walker game."



DR. T. H. HENDERSON

Choose Henderson to Head Virginia Union University

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Thomas H. Henderson has been chosen to succeed Dr. Samuel Dewitt Proctor as president of Virginia Union University.

Dr. Henderson's selection was made by the board of trustees meeting in Hartshorn Hall at the university.

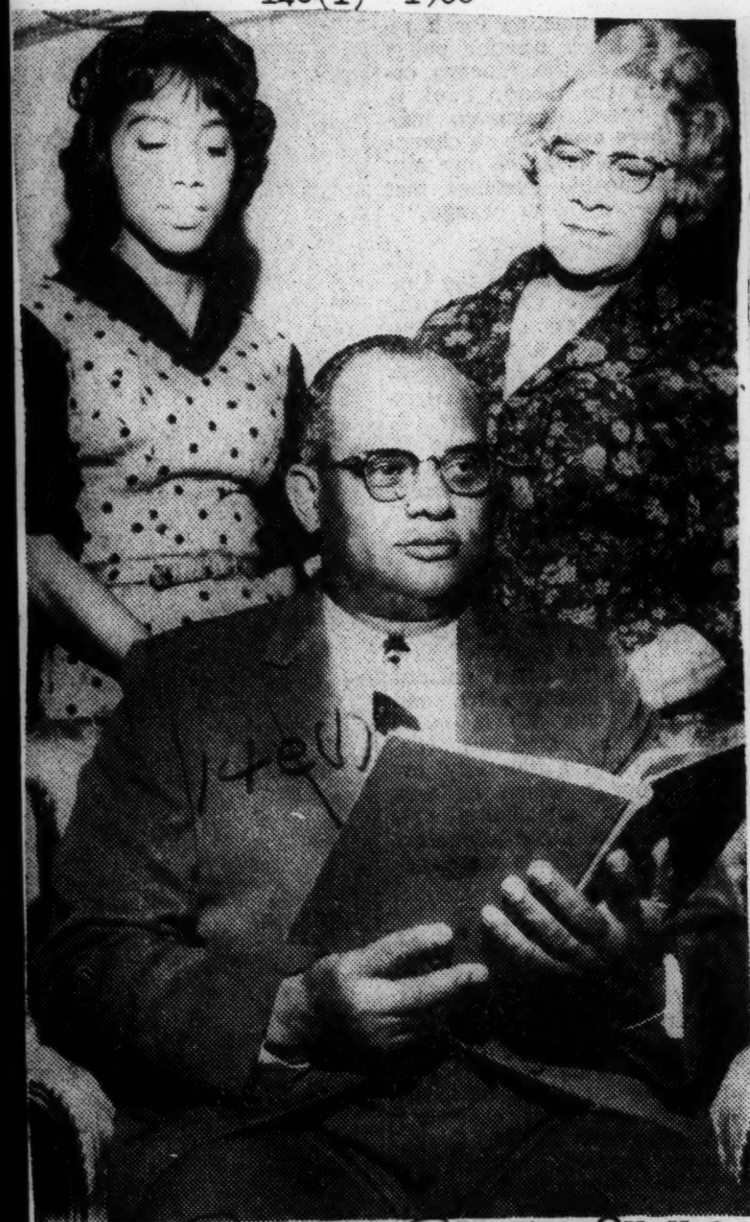
In an unexpected move the board also elevated Dr. Allix Bledsoe James, dean of the school of religion, to vice president of the university. There has been no vice president since Dr. Proctor, who is resigning to accept the presidency of North Carolina A&T College, moved up from that post five years ago.

■

THERE WAS no announcement as to when Dr. Henderson, dean of the university's college of arts and sciences since 1941, will be inaugurated. Proctor's resignation takes effect June 30.

The board took no action to fill either the deanship held by Dr. Henderson or that by Dr. James.

Dr. Proctor said he was "quite pleased" with the selection of Dr. Henderson.



UNION'S FIRST FAMILY — Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, named president of Virginia Union University effective July 1 is shown with his family, Mrs. Kate Henderson and daughter, Tommyzee. Dr. Henderson, dean of the college since 1941 will succeed Dr. Samuel D. Proctor who resigned to become president of A. and T College at Greensboro, N.C.

Dr. Thomas H. Henderson Becomes Va. Union Prexy

Dr. Thomas Howard Henderson became the sixth president of Virginia Union University, July 1. He was unanimously elected at the annual board meeting of the trustees May 11. Dr. Henderson's academic qualifications as well as his wide experience in higher education amply fit him for his new post of administrative leadership.

A native of Newport News, Virginia, he entered Wayland academy of Virginia Union University at the age of 15 where he completed his secondary education and graduated from college in 1929 with the bachelor of science degree. He continued his education at Chicago University where he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in 1936 and 1946 respectively.

After an extended teaching experience in the natural sciences in the Armstrong High School, Richmond, Va., he was appointed principal of the George Mason Elementary School which he was persuaded to decline and accept the position as dean of Virginia Union University. Thus he became the University's first dean which position he has filled with distinction.

Dr. T. H. Henderson named president of Va. Union

(Detailed story Page 1)

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of the college of Virginia Union University since 1941, on May 11 was named president of the university effective July 1.

The appointment was made by the university board of trustees at a meeting on the campus.

Dr. Henderson succeeds Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, 38, who resigned April 19 to become president of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N.C.

WF Votes On Racial Proposals

WINSTON-SALEM, (UPI) — Wake Forest College students voted 742-604 Tuesday against admission of Negro students to the all-white Baptist college.

The voting by 1,346 students showed 742 votes against any integration, 282 in favor of immediate integration and 322 in favor of integration in the near future.

Announcement of the results brought immediate claims from both sides of ballot box stuffing. However, an official count by the college showed there were 1,582 undergraduates present at the morning chapel session. Complicating the situation was the fact that two different ballots were cast, although only one was counted.

Before the actual vote, the student body voted to substitute a "more neutral ballot" for the ballot prepared by the college sociology department for the Student Legislature.

The stubstitute ballot was prepared by Jack Pryor of Winston-Salem, a 29-year-old accounting student who campaigned actively against racial integration at the college.

Printed copies of Pryor's ballot were distributed to students as they entered the chapel for the meeting. Pryor then moved from the floor that his ballot be substituted for the original. After considerable discussion, a standing vote was taken with about two-thirds of the students voting for the substitute.

Students Vote

Wake Forest Segregation

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. (AP)—A majority of Wake Forest students voted Tuesday for a resolution never to admit Negroes to the white, Baptist-supported institution here.

The straw vote was conducted among students of the School of Business Administration and the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

On a three-choice ballot, 742 students voted for a preference never to integrate, 322 in favor of integrating in the relatively near future and 282 voted for integration immediately. The total vote, 1,346, represented all but about 400 of the students in the two schools.

The outcome means nothing beyond an expression of the student views.

WAKE FOREST POLL BACKS NEGRO BAR

Carolina Students Reject Any Integration—Stuffing of Ballot Box Is Charged

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. March 29 (UPI)—Wake Forest College students voted 742-604 today against admitting Negro students to the all-white Baptist college.

The voting by 1,346 students showed 742 against any integration, 282 in favor of immediate integration and 322 in favor of integration soon.

The enrollment at Wake Forest is 2,505.

Announcement of the results brought immediate charges from both sides of ballot-box stuffing. The Student Legislative Council said there was a question as to how many students were actually present during the vote at a morning chapel session.

Before the vote, the student body voted to substitute a ballot prepared by a segregationist for one prepared by the college's sociology department for the student legislature.

The substitute ballot was prepared by Jack Pryor of Winston-Salem, a 29-year-old accounting student who has campaigned actively against racial integration at the college.

His ballot, which he said "takes out the affirmative features" of the original ballot, asked students to answer "Yes" or "No" to these questions:

"1—Shall Wake Forest College integrate in the immediate future?

"2—In the near future?

"3—Never integrate?"

Student Group's Ballot

The ballot submitted by the student legislature, which is already on record favoring integration, asked students to answer "Yes" or "No" to these questions:

"1—I feel that the time has come for the trustees to make clear their position on the admission policy of Wake Forest College with regard to race.

"2—I feel that the principle involved in a non-discriminatory admission policy is consistent with the purposes and ideals of higher education in general and at Wake Forest College in particular.

"3—I recommend that preliminary steps be taken at the next meeting of the board of trustees to implement his principle of non-discrimination."

Printed copies of the Pryor ballot were distributed to students when they entered the chapel for the meeting. He then moved from the floor that his ballot be substituted for the original. After considerable discussion, a standing vote was taken with about two-thirds of the students voting for the substitute.

The student legislature had called for the election to inform the trustees of the feelings of students on the question. It also called upon the trustees to set a policy one way or the other on admission of Negroes. Because of the lack of such a policy, the college reportedly has turned down Negro applicants.

The Baptist State Convention has left the question of admitting Negroes to its institutions up to the individual boards of trustees.

Vanderbilt to Reconsider

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29—Vanderbilt University will reconsider its expulsion of a Negro divinity student who was active in lunch-counter protests here.

The dismissal of the Rev. James Lawson of Massillon, Ohio, will be on the agenda of the university's forty-man Board of Trust when it holds its semi-annual meeting May 20 and 21. Mr. Lawson was expelled March 3 by the board's ten-man executive committee.

Reconsideration of the case is routine, but the considerable volume of protest aroused by the action gives it a prominent place on the board's agenda.

White Students Urged To Welcome Integration

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

Lexington, Va.-(ANP)-Playwright Paul Green, of Confederate fame, surprised a session of the Southern Interscholastic Press Association here last week by putting in a plug for integration.

Speaking to an all-white audience of 500 high school journalists and their advisers in Washington and Lee University Lee Chapel, Green declared:

"When I look out over this audience and see a great cross-section of our country not represented, I know you are being robbed and we are all being robbed."

The Man who wrote "The Common Glory" urged his young listeners to dedicate themselves to "The American Ideal" and help re-establish American prestige in the eyes of the world.

"As Americans, you have a great opportunity and a great privilege," said Green, who lives in Chapel Hill, N. C.

Green's talk was warmly applauded by students representing 153 high schools in nine southern states and the District of Columbia.

West Kentucky Has First White Graduate

PADUCAH, Ky. — Previously all-Negro West Kentucky Vocational School, located here, graduated its first white student in the history of the institution at last Friday night's commencement exercises.

Donald Ray Henderson, of Reidland, near Paducah, was among 67 graduates who received certificates and diplomas at graduation. He graduated from the school's Carpentry department with honors.

Entering West Kentucky in 1956 as a part-time carpentry student, Henderson has been a model student. His instructors said that in addition to his work he has been cooperative, punctual, courteous and has shown initiative.

Veteran

A veteran, Henderson spent three years at Reidland High School and finished his last year of high school while a member of the armed services.

The graduate now plans to acquire a wood working shop to utilize the skills acquired at West Kentucky Vocational School. Said Henderson, "Work at West Kentucky has been both pleasant and profitable."

Henderson received the Danforth Leadership Award and the Rogers Jewelry Shop Award for being outstanding in the field of race relations during the Commencement program.

Presently employed at the Illinois Central Railroad, Henderson is married and the father of three children. His wife, Carolyn, has been encouraging him in his efforts to improve himself.

Ruling Hits Texas Color Line

AMARILLO, Tex., Feb. 11 (UPI)—Federal District Judge Joe B. Dooley ruled today that an Amarillo Negro youth could not be denied entrance to West Texas State College at Canyon because of his race.

The ruling may, in effect, knock out segregation at all state-supported schools of higher education. The judge's decision today pertained only to the one instance in which 21-year-old John Matthew Shipp had twice been denied entrance to West Texas State.

Judge Dooley said:

"The three-dimensional system, I do not think, will pass muster under our present understanding of the law."

He referred to the state's plan under which some state schools are open for Negroes only, some for whites only and others open for students of both races.

Mr. Shipp, a graduate of Carver High School in Amarillo, had attended Amarillo Junior College, which has been integrated for several years.

W. Texas State Ordered to Take Negro Student

AMARILLO, Tex., Feb. 11 (UPI).—Federal Judge Joe B. Dooley ruled today that an Amarillo Negro could not be denied entrance to West Texas State College at Canyon because of his race.

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Judge Dooley said: "The three-dimensional system, I do not think, will pass muster under our present understanding of the law."

He referred to the state's plan under which some state schools are open for Negroes only, some for whites only and others for students of both races.

Mr. Shipp, a graduate of Carver High School in Amarillo, had attended Amarillo Junior College, which has been integrated for several years. He first applied for admission at West Texas State, twenty miles south of here, as a summer student in June. He was denied admission, but applied again at the beginning of the fall semester. He then petitioned for an injunction against the school and the state board of regents seeking to keep them from barring him because of his color.

Negro Educator Calls Integration 'Two-Way Street'

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 10-11-60

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Oct. 10 (AP)—The President of West Virginia State College has issued a stern reminder to students that racial integration is a two-way street.

P. B2

In a statement published on page 1 of the student newspaper at the former all-Negro College, President William J. L. Wallace said:

"There are indications that students, right here on this campus, are as prejudiced as the meanest demagogue in the South . . . there are Negro students bent on excluding white students from student governmental positions and social honors."

The State-operated College began admitting white students after the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

College records include no racial designation and the administration declines to estimate the breakdown, but white students now make up about 70 per cent of the total enrollment of 2057. Virtually all the white students are commuters from the city of Charleston, 12 miles away, and other nearby communities.

West Virginia State attracted national attention for the ease with which it achieved integration after the Supreme Court decision. Wallace is a Negro presiding over an integrated faculty.

He told the Associated Press that although he has noticed no interacial hostility on the campus, he spoke out in the student newspaper because he was disturbed by a tendency of campus political factions to organize along racial lines.

"We don't want groups springing up that would definitely be racial groups. Then it becomes a matter of one race against another," he said.

Wallace added that his motive in publishing the statement was to bring the situation intot he open and "shock some of our students into a different way of thinking and acting."

Dean Warns Negro Bloc

The Montgomery Advertiser

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Tues. 10-11-60

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P. 5B

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Dr. Wallace is a Negro presiding over an integrated faculty. He told the Associated Press that although he has noticed no interracial hostility on the campus, he spoke out in the student nawspaper because he was disturbed by a tendency of campus political factions to orgaanize along racial lines.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Honor 2 Women

Two outstanding women were honored at the 104th Founders Day convocation at Wilberforce University on Wednesday as the formal gathering climaxed a series of activities in connection with the annual event. Smiling with obvious satisfaction just before joining the line of march are, left to right: Violet T. Lewis, Detroit, Mich., president of the Lewis Business Schools, and Oretha T. Hatcher, Cleveland, Ohio, nationally known church woman and wife of AME Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher, both recipients of the Doctor of Philosophy degree; Bishop E. C. Hatcher, Wilberforce University board chairman and principle speaker for the occasion, and Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, president of Wilberforce.

Wiley President Leaves To Tour Countries Abroad

MARSHALL, Tex. — Dr. T. Winston Cole Sr., president of Wiley College, will leave on Sept. 26 for an educational tour of 10 countries in Eastern and Western Europe.

Dr. Cole

He will visit schools, colleges, theological seminaries and universities in Denmark, Finland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Scotland and France.

Dr. Cole will be a member of a group of 14 other presidents of Methodist colleges who have been selected for this study seminar by the Division for Higher Education, the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Ralph W. Decker, director of the Department of Educational Institutions.

This European Seminar for Presidents is designed to bring a limited number of American educators into direct contact with European educational leaders and developments.

The itinerary will include such major cities as Leningrad, Moscow, Prague, Frankfort, Rome, Paris, Oxford, London and Bath.

Wiley Now A Full Member

MARSHALL, Texas — The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has given full membership to Wiley college, says President T. Winston Cole, Sr., who attended the annual meeting held in Memphis, Tenn.

This means that the college has now met all regional and national accrediting standards.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is a regional agency of the national organization.

Xavier's Losses On Sports Reach $16,000 Per Year

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat. 5-28-60

Xavier University's directors voted to give up intercollegiate sports when losses on sports reached approximately $16,000 per year, Sister Mary Josephina, S. B. S., university persident, told Xavier alumni Monday night.

Sister M. Josephina spoke at an alumni party honoring the 1960 graduating class. At the meeting 83 Xavier graduates were honored as Silver Jubilarians. Many of those honored were graduates of the Xavier High School which was operated before Xavier University was formed in 1932.

"When Mother Katharine, foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, was alive she gave Xavier $70,000 a year for acadenic expense and $16,000 for athletics." Sister M. Josephina said. "Since her death this money has not been coming in."

Sister M. Josephina said Xavier's sports deficit for the 1958-59 session amounted to $15,986.00.

She said Xavier can use another $45,000 to $50,000 a year to meet its obligations. She pointed out that if 3000 of Xavier's graduates would contribute $50,000 a year to the university that would mean an income of $150,000 a year, more than enough to do the job.

Jubilarians honored at the session were presented a scroll marking the occasion. They included:

Class of 1917: Eva Barnes Kaho, Gerald H. Thomas, Lillian V. Thomas, Teresa Charles Wiltz and Ethel Johnson Young.

1918: Mercedes German Fields.

1919: Jeanette E. Allen, Bertha Thomas Anonio, Oliver Benarby, Alberta Burrell and Otto W. Duncan.

1920: Georgiana S. Barra, Thelma Brown, W. T. Meade Grant , Jr., Mabel Mansion Henry, Johnnie Rayford Johnson, Maurice M. Martinez, Sr., Audrey D. McGaffey, and Charles B. Rousseve.

1921: Veronica Brown Hill and Lavinia Strong Lundy.

1922: Estelle Thomas Bell, Edna Cager Belson, Iona E. Berteaux, Joseph E. Henry, and Lillie Jones Hilliard.

1923: McNeil J. Berteaux and Gladys M. Young.

1924: Enuf R. Mathieu and Ernest Joseph Wilderson.

1925: Leanna Samuel Bijou, Angelina Jolivette Campbell, Louise Gibson Isidore, Lydia Fassitt Sceau, and James E. Stuart.

1926: Mary J. Batiste, Hattie Roy Bontemps, Agnes Gabriel Lagarde, and Alma S. Nelson.

1927: Myrtle Barnes James,

1928: Wilfred I. Bordenave, Oscar C. Cager, Jeanne V. Labat, Thelma W. Lavigne, Viola A. Martin, Beulah M. Samuel, Joseph M. Sarpy, Jr., and Milton Joseph Scott.

1929: Mary M. Barra, Alice Johnson Bonaparte, and Flaucy Ives Butler.

1930: Ferdinand J. Fortune and Helene Eveque Patten.

1931: Inez Baptiste, Irma Peters, Estelle Banks Blanc and Doris P. Raphael.

1932: Edna M. Cordier, Nelson J. Jean, Jr., Nathan N. Johnson , George J. McKenna, Jr., and Bernard F. Raphael.

1933: Rena J. Rousseve, Victor H. Labat, and Edna St. Cyr Williams.

1934: Clarence B. Blanc, Polyxene Jean Dave, Charles L. de Lay, Edward X. Dunn, Sr., Evelina Jean Gardner, Elliott J. Keyes, Sr., and Joseph W. Marion.

1935: Theresa E. Ashford, Felix J. Bourges, Fred J. L. Dejoie, Carmen Bucksell Gregoire, Rufus L. Matthews, William H. Parker, Sr., Onelia Gabriel Sarpy, Helan Blatcher Smith and George Stevens.

SREB Creates Planning Group

New Commission To Define Higher Education Goals —Ellington Elected

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 25.—The Southern Regional Education Board, in its annual meeting here Sunday, voted to create a commission to identify the goals for higher education in the South.

The SREB also elected Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee as its chairman to replace Gov. Cecil Underwood of West Virginia. The chairman serves for one year.

New vice-chairman of SREB is Dr. Wilson Elkins, president of the University of Maryland. Secretary - treasurer - elect is state senator Clifton Wade of Fayetteville, Ark.

The aims of the newly-created commission were outlined to the SREB meeting by Governor Underwood, in his report Sunday afternoon.

Outstanding Southerners

"In brief", Governor Underwood said, "it is proposed that your outgoing chairman, in joint action with the new chairman of the board, name a commission of from five to seven outstanding Southerners who do not hold state or university positions."

The job of this commission, Governor Underwood explained, will be "defining regional goals for higher education for the next 10 to 15 years."

The proposal was adopted unanimously.

The commission would make its report public in 1961. Commission members would be selected by the retiring and incoming chairman from lists of recommendations already submitted and to be submitted by board members.

Governor Underwood explained the commission would be concerned with broad areas of higher education. It would study such areas as the financing of higher education, state and regional planning for higher education, and the diversification of opportunity for different fields of study, as well as for the region's manpower needs.

To Draw Guidelines

"The commission report would be made to the people of the South", the governor said. "It would suggest guidelines for institutions in planning future programs, for state and regional planning, and for future programs of the Southern Regional Education Board."

Governor Underwood said none of the commission's recommendations or goals would be binding on any state, institution, or the SREB. The report would be advisory and "in the nature of recommended action."

"I am convinced", Governor Underwood said, "a commission on goals for higher education in the South can give the region the vision and guidance needed to restore the South to its proper place of leadership in the affairs of our nation."

Education Committee For South Appointed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—A special commission to study a long range higher educational program for the South was appointed Tuesday by the Southern Regional Education Board.

The five members of the commission are Dr. O. C. Carmichael of Asheville, N.C.; Dr. Colgate W. Darden Jr., former governor of Virginia; H. H. Dewar of San Antonio, Tex.; Marion B. Folsom, former cabinet member, and Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution.

Their appointment was announced jointly by Govs. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, retiring board chairman, and Buford Ellington of Tennessee, the new chairman.

Ellington said the commission will report in 1961, and he hoped it would not only chart a course for southern higher education in the next decade but also help the South reach its full potential.

EDUCATION PANEL SET UP FOR SOUTH

5 Named to Commission to Chart the Future—Tasks Listed by Underwood

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 27—Five prominent Southerners were named today to a commission that will seek to chart a course for higher education in the region.

The commission was established here last Sunday by the Southern Regional Education Board.

The board's sixteen-member states hope the panel's findings will enable them to meet the increasing demand for higher education without any loss in quality.

The commission members are Dr. O. C. Carmichael, a retired educator; Dr. Colgate W. Darden Jr., former Governor of Virginia and former president of the University of Virginia; H. H. Dewar, a Texas business leader; Marion B. Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Educator and Welfare, and Ralph McGill, the Pulitzer-prize-winning publisher of The Atlanta Constitution.

Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, the new chairman of the Regional Educational Board, and Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, its outgoing chairman, announced the appointments here at the twenty-sixth Southern Governors Conference.

One or two additional members of the commission will be chosen before its first meeting, which is expected to be held next January.

In the joint announcement, Governor Underwood called attention to these problems now facing higher education in the South:

¶The prospect of doubled and tripled enrollments within the next few years.

¶The need for at least $2,250,000,000 for new buildings.

¶The necessity to raise the annual expenditure for the operation of colleges and universities in the next ten years to some $1,900,000,000.

The Governors Conference, which will end tomorrow, took up problems of the aging and industrial development at its business session. But outside the meeting in the Arlington Hotel, the Presidential campaign was the chief topic of discussion.

With the exception of Governor Underwood, the lone Republican here, the Governors said that Senator John F. Kennedy had bested Vice President Nixon last night in the first of the campaign television debates.

"I didn't think either side scored any knockouts," Mr. Underwood asserted. "Nixon answered the quqestions more factually without appealing to the emotions."

But Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina said Mr. Nixon "had the face of the accused." And North Carolina's Gov. Luther H. Hodges commented that "Nixon looked sick."

"I was particularly pleased," said Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia, "at the slip Nixon made when he said that we must do away with the farmer. Presumably, this is an extension of the Benson program."

Governor Ellington said that if he were Mr. Nixon's campaign manager, "I would cancel all further debates."

Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi said he had not seen the debate. "I didn't care anything about it," he explained. "I was tired, worn out." Mr. Barnett is supporting an unpledged slate of Presidential electors.

Record Matriculation

Southern colleges and universities will enroll about 900,000 students this fall—an all-time record, according to the Southern Regional Education Board.

If a third of these emerge as even half-educated, as distinguished from their being simply awarded a diploma, it will be more than a record: a miracle.

Special Study Slated For Southern Schools

Regional Education Board Appoints 5-Member Commission; Report Due By '61

By The Associated Press

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 27.—A special commission to study a long-range higher-education program for the South was appointed Tuesday by the Southern Regional Education Board.

The five members of the commission are Dr. O. C. Carmichael of Asheville, N. C.; Dr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., former Governor of Virginia; H. H. Dewar, San Antonio, Tex.; Marion B. Folsom, former Cabinet member, and Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution.

Their appointment was announced jointly by Governors Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, retiring board chairman, and Buford Ellington of Tennessee, the new chairman.

Purpose Is Two-Fold

Ellington said the commission will report in 1961, and he hoped it would not only chart a course for Southern higher education in the next decade but also help the South reach its full potential.

Underwood said the tasks of the South in higher education are:

To provide for at least twice as many, students within a few years, to provide as much as $2,500,000,000 for construction of new buildings to handle growing enrollment, and to increase by some $1,900,000,000 yearly expenditures to operate colleges and universities.

Action Taken Sunday

The Southern Regional Education Board, established 11 years ago by the governors of 16 states, voted at a meeting here Sunday to establish the commission.

Ellington said he might name one or two additional members before the commission's first meeting, which he expects to be in January.

Expanded Medical Education Planned For South

ATLANTA, Ga —A seven-plank platform of action to expand medical education for the South by 1975 was released in a comprehensive report Sunday.

Entitled "Physicians for the South," the report is a summary of the region's supply and demand for medical manpower. It was written by Dr. Winfred L. Godwin, associate director for development of the Southern Regional Education Board, and is based on information gathered by SREB staff from national and regional sources.

"If the South is to increase the numbers of physicians it is educating, and provide them with medical education of high quality, the following program appears to be a minimum one for the years immediately ahead," Dr. Godwin said, introducing the platform.

1. In addition to a new four-year school of medicine probably to be built in Texas, the region should consider development of one or more two-year schools of basic medical sciences as soon as possible. Regional planning for these schools would help locate them in places where they can best serve several states. It would also assure machinery for placing students from the two-year programs in upper classes of four-year medical schools throughout the region.

2. Capital funds should be provided for expansion or modification of existing schools so that first-year enrollments can be increased by about 300 students. If Federal matching funds become available for such construction, states and private institutions should move rapidly to match funds. Increases in total enrollments must also be accompanied by additional operating funds.

3. Public medical schools should relax state residence restrictions to permit greater freedom in student selection. A freer movement of students would result from reciprocal agreements between states in regard to relaxing restrictions.

4. States and schools should expand financial aid available for medical students so that it can compete with financial aid available to students in competing fields, such as chemistry, physics, and the other sciences. If Federal funds become available for this purpose, states should seek to capitalize on their availability to the fullest extent possible. More low-cost housing would also be effective in this area.

5. Additional support for basic operating expenses should be made available to assure continued improvement in quality of medical instruction and of graduates. The region's medical schools should be provided with sufficient support for faculty and facilities to make them competitive with the best medical schools in the country.

6. Medical schools should study their own operations to find the best educational organization for providing a greater number of quality students. New ideas and experiments with them must be encouraged.

7. States should survey carefully their probable need for and supply of physicians in the years ahead. The importance and expense of providing medical education emphasize the desirability of continuing study and planning at school, state and regional levels.

Gov. Collins Joins SREB Commission

NASHVILLE (Special) — Retiring Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida and A. Boyd Campbell, a Jackson, Miss., businessman and former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, were appointed today to the newly created Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South. Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, announced the appointments to the seven-member commission.

The commission was established by the SREB at its annual meeting last September. Gov. Ellington and retiring SREB chairman, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, named five members to the body shortly after the commission was created.

Others who have been named to the commission are: Dr. O. C. Carmichael, a prominent retired Southern educator now residing in North Carolina; Dr. Colgate W. Darden Jr., former governor of Virginia and a former president of the University of Virginia; H. H. Dewar, San Antonio, Tex., businessman; Marion B. Folsom, a native of Georgia and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution.

The appointment of Gov. Collins and Mr. Campbell completes the commission, Gov. Ellington said. The organizational meeting of the commission will be held in January or early February, the SREB chairman stated.

Gov. Collins, who leaves office in January, was recently named president of the National Assn. of Broadcasters. During his six years as governor of Florida, Collins has held many positions of leadership in the region and the nation. He was the permanent chairman of the 1960 Democratic National Convention and served as chairman of the National Governors' Conference in 1958. He was also chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference and served as chairman of SREB for two one-year terms.

Mr. Campbell is a prominent businessman who was president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1955 and chairman of the Chamber's Board in 1956. He also has served as chairman of the Chamber's Education Committee and the National Committee on Development of Scientists and Engineers.

The commission has been charged with the identification of major goals of Southern higher education for the next 10 to 20 years and with recommending ways to create public understanding and support necessary to reach these long-range objectives.

The commission is empowered to conduct studies and hold hearings in discharging its duties. Consultants and working and technical committees of educators and experts will be provided to furnish information about any area of concern. The report will be made public near the end of 1961, or as soon thereafter as possible, Gov. Ellington pointed out.

833 Students Included In Southern Exchange

The Courier-Journal
Dec. 1-27-60

By The Associated Press

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—A total of 833 college students are taking part in a Southern Regional Education Board program to provide higher-educational facilities not available in their home states.

Dr. Winfred Godwin, associate director of development for the S.R.E.B., released the figures for the regional contract program.

He said the 1959-60 total represented a slight decrease from the 858 figure recorded for the 1958-59 term.

Under the program 16 institutions contracted with the S.R.E.B. to accommodate students from 14 states which did not have higher-education facilities in such fields as veterinary medicine, medicine, dentistry, and social work.

In support of the program, states of the area paid regional schools $1,329,125 in 1959-60, compared with $1,385,708 the year before.

Meharry Medical College, Nashville, received 198 students under the program this year. Auburn University was second with 145 students and the University of Georgia third with 121.

States taking part are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Regional School Grant Is Approved

The Sunday Home News
Gallodega, Ala.
Dec. 1-31-60

An initial grant of $20,250 has been approved for establishment of a regional school for training piano tuner technicians here under the Adult Blind Department of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind.

Congressman Kenneth Roberts and both U. S. Senators wired The Home from Washington that the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation recommended the grant and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare approved.

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State vocational rehabilitation agencies in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee will use the agency, which will be a three-year project under direction of E. H. Gentry.

16 Colleges

SREB Gives Aid To 833 Students

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.
Dec. 1-28-60

ATLANTA (Special)—Eight-hundred and thirty-three college students are participating in the Southern Regional Education Board's Regional Contract Program during 1959-60, said Dr. Winfred Godwin, associate director of development, SREB, in a report on the program.

They represent a slight decrease from 858 total recorded for the 1958-59 school term, during which a majority located in the field of veterinary medicine.

In 1959, 16 institutions contracted with the SREB to accommodate students from 14 states which do not have facilities of higher education for a particular field within their borders.

Each of the 14 states contracted with the board for a definite number of places, or a quota, for students in each professional field for which they have needs which are not satisfied within their own state institutions.

States participating in the program are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Other fields besides veterinary medicine involved in the contracts are medicine, dentistry and social work.

In support of the contract program, states of the area paid regional schools $1,329,125 in 1959-60 as compared with $1,385,708 in 1958.

Schools participating in the 1959 program and the amount they are receiving follow: Texas A & M, $36,000; Auburn University, $216,000; Atlanta University, $5,250; Emory University, $117,000; Florida State Univresity, $3,000; Louisiana State University, $750; Loyola, $106,000; Medical College of Virginia, $69,000; Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., $375,000; Oklahoma State University, $40,500; Tulane University, $4,500; Tuskegee Institute, $69,000; University of Alabama, $3,000; University of Georgia, $181,500; University of Maryland, $37,500 and the University of Tennessee, $67,000.

The contract program is serving 296 Negro students and 606 white students in 1959. There are 36 contracts with participating states and 18 contracts with participating institutions, in 1959.

Meharry received the largest number of students through contracts this year with a total of 198.

The SREB has taken action to stimulate more support for the medical school at Meharry by encouraging all Southern states to contribute to the support of every student there. At present some states enroll more medical students at Meharry than specified in their quota, though they pay only for the quota number. The board also voted to increase the payment for medical contract students at Meharry from $2,000 annually to $2,250 effective in 1960.

For the 1959-60 term there are 50 students enrolled in the Meharry Dental School and 148 students in the Medical School.

Following closely behind Meharry in number of students enrolled are Auburn University with 145 students in the program and the University of Georgia with 121.

SOUTH MAY STUDY EDUCATION GOALS

The New York Times

Commission Is Proposed to Define Tasks of Colleges Over Next 20 Years

New York
Dec. 18-60

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 17—A commission to define the long-range objectives of public higher education in the South will be proposed at the Southern Governors' Conference.

Officials of the Southern Regional Education Board who are supporting the proposal said such a group would provide "a greater sense of direction and purpose." It would be made up of five to seven Southern leaders outside the academic field.

A tentative resolution providing for the commission and outlining its responsibilities will be placed before the board's executive committee Sept. 25 in Hot Springs, Ark. The board meets then in conjunction with the governors' conference, its parent organization.

The resolution says that a statement of goals is "particularly timely" in view of the expected doubling of college enrollments by 1970.

Tasks of Education

The statement says: "Higher education today faces not only the task of providing a wider range of educational opportunities to greatly increased numbers of students, but the challenge of achieving the degree of excellence necessary to preserve a free and abundant society.

"It becomes increasingly clear that our states and institutions, in the task of providing more educational opportunities, must proceed with a greater sense of direction and purpose."

The proposal called on the commission to identify the major goals of higher education in the South for the next ten to twenty years.

It also directed the commission to review the financing of higher education, provisions for a diversification of programs to fill manpower needs and the maintenance of instructional quality.

The commission would be empowered to conduct hearings and studies and to obtain help from committees of educators. Its final report would be submitted next year.

Dixie Colleges Expect Record

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 1-13-60

Survey Shows Eighth Straight Year Of Increased Enrollment

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 15. — The Southern Regional Education Board predicted Monday that Dixie's colleges will enroll a record high 900,000 students this fall.

The board said a survey showed an enrollment increase in prospect for the eighth successive year.

14e(2)

"The largest increase is expected by the junior colleges," said Dr. John K. Folger, associate director for research. "These schools anticipate a 14 per cent increase. Four-year colleges look for a 9 per cent increase and state universities 5 per cent."

Still Room

Contrary to general belief, the survey noted that many institutions have not reached capacity and a few could accommodate many additional students.

However, it will be easier for upperclassmen to find a place in school than for freshmen. A shortage of dormitory space is one reason. Many colleges require freshmen to live on campus. Classroom space is available, but living space is limited.

And coeds will have a harder time finding space than men. Many of the schools report a capacity enrollment of women.

About 6 to 8 per cent more students could be accommodated than are expected.

Still True

"It is still true," Folger said, "that any qualified student who wants to go to college can find a place to go."

Following the cost of living, the price of college education has gone up at many institutions. Forty per cent of those participating in the survey reported some increase in tuition this year.

South Must Add 15,000 Doctors, Legislators Told

BALTIMORE —(AP)— The South, "simply to catch up with the 1959 national average," will have to add 15,000 doctors during the next 15 years, legislators from the 16 states were told Thursday.

"This goal of 86,000 doctors for the South by 1975 is not unreasonable," Dr. Winfred L. Godwin, associate director of the Southern Regional Education Board, said.

Dr. Godwin delivered a summary of a study of medical manpower in the South to the ninth annual legislative work conference of the board.

He started by telling the legislators and educators that the South had about 54,000 doctors or 101 for every 100,000 persons last year.

Dr. Godwin said that although the Universities of Florida, Kentucky and Miami have built new schools of medicine, Mississippi, North Carolina and West Virginia expanded to four-year schools since the end of World War II, "the South continues to lag behind the nation in proportion of active physicians to civilian population."

South's Doctor Supply Improving

All-Time Record

The South, which has been lagging behind the rest of the nation in its supply of practicing physicians, is improving its position, the Southern Regional Education Board says in a report just released.

Last year, the 16 Southern states had a total of 68,975 physicians, a ratio of 100.5 doctors for every 100,000 population, or one for every thousand persons. The national average was 128.6 for 100,000 persons or one for every 770 persons.

Only Maryland was ahead of the national average with 137.5 physicians per 100,000 persons.

In Georgia, the ratio was 94.6 physicians for each 100,000 persons.

The paper "Regional Action," published by the Southern Regional Education Board reported, "Historically, the South has been the area most poorly supplied with doctors."

"Yet since 1949, the region's supply of physicians in proportion to population has been increasing slightly in contrast to the national picture."

Universities And Colleges In South To Enroll 900,000

ATLANTA (Special)—Southern universities and colleges will enroll approximately 900,000 students this fall — an all - time record for the region.

For the eighth successive year enrollment in 16 Southern states has increased, it was reported Thursday in a survey released by the Southern Regional Education Board.

The survey, conducted by Dr. John K. Folger, associate director for research, was based on 81 replies from a sample of 92 colleges and universities of all types. It covered estimates of enrollment expected this fall, vacancies still available, changes in entrance requirements and changes in tuition.

"The largest increase in enrollment is expected by the junior colleges," said Dr. Folger. "These schools anticipate a 14 per cent increase in enrollment, while four - year colleges look for a nine per cent increase and state universities five per cent."

Although enrollment is increasing, the survey reports, many institutions still have not reached capacity and a few could accomodate substantial numbers of additional students.

However, it will be easier for upperclassmen to find a place in school this year than for freshmen. A shortage of dormitory space is one reason for this. Schools have classroom space for more students, but not living space, and since many of these require freshmen to live on campus, the admissions must be limited to upperclassmen.

Women students will have a harder time finding space in Southern schools, particularly in the universities, since many of these already report a capacity enrollment of women. Living space also affects this figure.

Nearly all of the private universities questioned and a majority of the private colleges report they cannot accept more students for the fall quarter (the deadline for applying has passed at the time of the survey in most cases.)

Junior colleges still have the most room for additional students, in spite of the fact that they expect larger enrollment increases than any other group of colleges.

Counting all colleges together, approximately six or eight per cent more students could be accommodated than are expected.

"It is still true that any qualified student who wants to go to college can find a place to go," said Dr. Folger. "But they may not be able to get their first choice. In particular, admission to many universities, both public and private, and to many private liberal arts colleges will be increasingly difficult in the future."

About one-fourth of the sample schools reported that they had raised entrance requirements since last year. They had done this by introduction of entrance examinations and requirement of better high school records or test scores or both. These higher admission standards were most often reported by the private colleges and by both public and private universities.

Students and their parents will have to pay more for a college education this fall at many institutions. Forty per cent of the institutions reported some increase in tuition this year as compared with last year. Nearly half of the increases were very small (under five per cent) and only about nine per cent of the institutions reported increases in tuition of over 20 per cent. About three-fourths of the public institutions made no change on tuition, and approximately half of the private colleges and universities have no increase.

"The college age population is expected to increase about two and one-half per cent this year as compared with last," said Dr. Folger, "but this does not account for the expected enrollment increases. These reflect an increasing demand for college education."

New Panel To Study Dixie School Needs

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—The Southern Regional Education Board decided Sunday to establish a commission for a long-range study of the South's higher educational needs and aims.

Its action followed a report by Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, the retiring board chairman. He said the South faces the problem of providing for "double and tripled enrollments in its colleges and universities within the next few years."

The executive committee already had recommended to the board that it establish the commission, to be composed of five to seven members.

Members are not to hold state or federal offices or have any university connections at the present.

PROPOSED LAST JUNE

The commission was first proposed last June at a board workshop. It is expected to outline the South's higher educational goals for the next 10 to 15 years when it makes its report sometime next year.

Among factors it will study will be the financing of higher education and how it might be better directed to meet the South's manpower needs in particular vocational fields.

Underwood estimated it would cost the South nearly $2.5 billion more for construction of buildings at colleges and universities in the next few years. Another $2 billion more a year will be needed, he said, for operation of these schools.

ELLINGTON IS CHAIRMAN

Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee was elected the new board chairman. He and Underwood are to name the commission. They said they hoped to announce some of the members by Tuesday.

The commission's recommendations will not be binding on any of the 16 Southern states which make up the board.

The board was established 11 years ago to help advance higher education in the South.

The board also stepped up its efforts in medical education. It authorized the exploration of possibilities of establishing some two-year schools for basic medical science and expanding present four-year schools.

Winifred L. Godwin, associate director of the board who made a study of the South's medical manpower needs, said it now has some 54,000 physicians or 100 for every 100,000 persons, compared with 129 over the nation.

WILL NEED 86,000

If the demand for doctors continues at the present rate, he said, the South would need 86,000 by 1975. His report showed, however, that enrollment in Southern medical schools had risen 36 per cent in the last 12 years compared to the national increase of 28 per cent.

Dr. M. A. Tarumianz of Farnhurst, Del., Delaware state psychiatrist, urged an all-out fight by states to step up mental health research. He said state programs were barely crawling and the only way to overcome it was to recruit competent people for work in this field.

Polite term is non-readers—

The Birmingham News

Jefferson County and North Alabama shore up forces to battle illiteracy

Birmingham Ala

Sun. 6-12-60

BY DON BROWN, News staff writer

"My dog ran away. He has been gone six hours. I a going to look for him. I will be back soon."

You read these simple sentences with little effort. But one in every 12 persons in Jefferson County cannot.

Recent census figures listed a population of 633,220 persons in Jefferson County. At least 50,000 of them are illiterate.

Figures show 9855 adults over 25 years old with no schooling, and 40,854 persons over 25 with less than five years of education.

First in a series

Society calls them non-readers, but the term is synonomous with illiterate.

Some of these persons probably live in your neighborhood. They may be friends of the family.

BROWN

The average non-reader keeps his problem secret. He has established a place in the community and business world without being able to read and write.

He fears shame, embarrassment and loss of respect if the facts are revealed. But does not realize the walls of ignorance grow higher about him each day he goes without help.

Behind other areas

THE SOUTH HAS a population of 36,175,000 persons 14 years or older; 1,565,000 of them have had less than six years of school. This is 4.3 per cent, more than three times higher than illiteracy percentage in the Northeast, North Central and Western sections of the U. S.

And the majority of Southern non-readers are white.

Information compiled in 1959 shows there are 805,000 illiterate white persons in this section—51.4 per cent of the total non-reader populace of 1,565,000.

However, there are 29,275,000 whites in the South; thus the percentage of illiterate whites among their own people is only 2.7 per cent, or one non-reader in every 36 persons.

On a national scale, illiterate Southern whites compose 47.1 per cent of the 1,709,000 white, non-readers.

NON-WHITE STATISTICS are much different. Southern, non-white persons, mostly Negroes, compose 48.6 per cent of this section's non-reading residents.

In the Negro race in the South, however, there are 760,000 illiterates among the Negro population of 6,900,000, or 11 per cent. One Negro out of every nine cannot sign his name.

Uneducated Southern Negroes also compose 83.5 per cent of the 910,000 illiterate non-whites in the nation.

SINCE APRIL, 1959, Alabama has been challenging her disease of ignorance.

Sam J. Israel of Sheffield, Muscle Shoals area civic leader, founded the Literacy Movement of Alabama, in Florence. Its purpose was to teach illiterate adults to read and write.

The program adopted teaching methods discovered by Dr. Frank C. Laubach, world-famous missionary. This basically is a picture-word association, whereby persons can use the picture as a crutch until they learn the word.

Workshops were organized to train teachers, than classes began in the Muscle Shoals section. They were confined to that area until last February.

At that time a branch of the movement began in Birmingham. Lessons were telecast three times a week to all sections reached by the Alabama Educational Network.

Miss Nell Peerson became director of the state program. Dr. D. R. Price was named executive director of the Jefferson County movement, and Miss Mildred Blankenship, supervisor of local work.

24 classes

PRESENTLY THERE are eight white and 16 Negro classes in the county, attended by about 200 persons. They meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week to watch their lessons over television. A teacher and several helpers supervise each class.

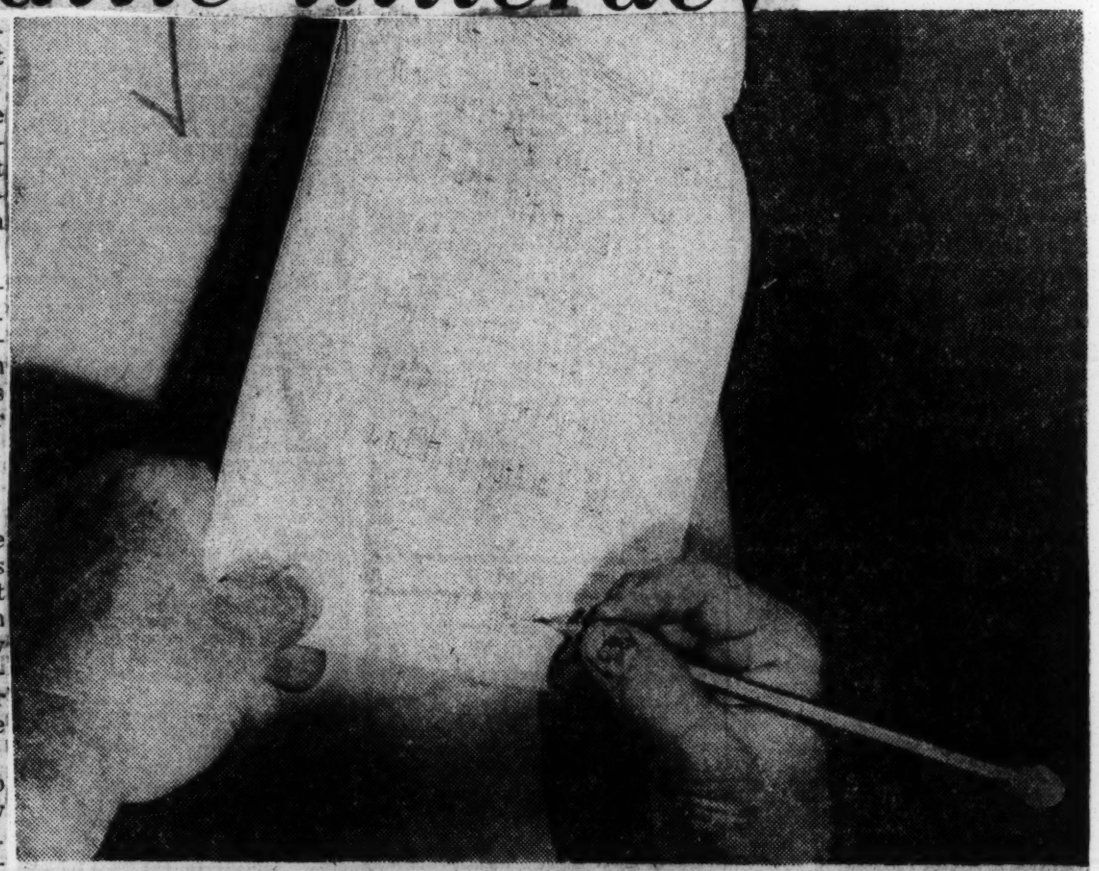
The current program is due to end Sept. 23. On Sept. 28 a new series of lessons will begin. Plans call for well-organized efforts in 11 North Alabama counties.

The literacy movement has received a $66,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Education for expansion.

Six area supervisors—one for Jefferson and one for every two other counties—will begin a month's training July 27 in Florence.

These supervisors, in turn, will train teachers in their counties for next Fall's classes. Five class centers are scheduled to be located in each of the 11 counties.

Alabama is just beginning her battle against illiteracy.



News staff photo—Tom Self

THIS IS AN ADULT'S WORK
. . . One Jefferson Countian in 12 is illiterate

PROGRAM TO WIPE OUT ILLITERACY IN TALLADEGA COUNTY IS PLANNED

Sunday Home News, Talladega, Ala.

Sun. 7/31/60

In the state of Alabama more than 283,040 adults over 25 have had less than five years of formal schooling. Another 70,000 adults over 25 have had no formal education at all.

In an effort to teach Alabama's more than 350,000 adult non-readers a series of television lessons will be shown on the statewide network—channels 2, 7, and 10.

Douglas Kelly, associated with Florence State College, is now in Talladega to organize groups in this county to take advantage of the lessons.

Mr. Kelly will contact organizations, clubs, church groups, and interested individuals to tell them of the planned adult reading program and to enlist their aid in finding both volunteer workers and students.

An open meeting of all interested citizens will be held on Friday, August 5, at 7:30 p.m. at the Talladega High School. Mr. Kelly urges that all people interested in elliminating illiteracy in Talladega county by the use of educational television be present.

According to Mr. Kelly there are many things interested citizens can do to make the program

successful. They can find the non-readers, interest the non-readers in the classes, provide and maintain a television set, and procure or be a volunteer teacher to take training in the Lauback Method (a method of teaching designed by Frank C. Lauback especially for adults and used in 96 countries in 274 languages and dialects) and assist the pupils in a center.

Mr. Kelly also will need interested people to find centers where groups can get together for lessons. In some cases financial aid will be needed to pay for the cost of materials for volunteer teachers, cost of materials for students who can not afford to pay ($4 per student), and cost of purchasing supplementary materials.

Volunteers will be needed to take responsibility for the attendance at a center by visiting or calling absentees.

Mr. Kelly emphasizes that this is an adult program and that no children will be taught.

"In each center a volunteer teacher will be present to explain and clarify the TV film. This teacher will be trained in a six-hour workshop so that he or she may be of maximum benefit in teaching," said Mr. Kelly.

The course will last for eight months, with 98 lessons to be taught on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights from 8 to 9 p.m. At present plans are being made for a second course to follow the first.

"Free television lessons plus non-readers plus volunteer workers equal new readers with a tool to help themselves," said Mr. Kelly. "Already in Alabama many industries are refusing to hire men and women who cannot read and write. The functionally illiterate must be helped to help themselves."

Mr. Kelly said that he would be available to any interested group for discussion of the project. He can be contacted in his office at the Talladega County Board of Education building or by calling EM2-9034.

Setting up research—

Columbia staffer joins literacy move

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

The Alabama Literacy Project has secured the services of a Columbia University Teacher's College staff member to aid in evaluating a program in Alabama to teach illiterate adults to read and write.

Dr. Irving Lorge is at Florence State College this week directing the Alabama group in setting up patterns of research, and in evaluating the literacy movement.

The literacy project has as its aim, the teaching of 69,523 adults over 25 how to read and write. At least this many in Alabama have had no schooling.

Working with Dr. Lorge in the literacy project will be Richard Greedon of the Literacy Center, Baltimore; Miss Lucile Durkin, Ft. Rucker Army Aviation School librarian, and Miss Margaret Valient, World Literacy Foundation representative.

THE PROGRAM begins Sept. 26 and will consist of free supervised classes in addition to instruction on Alabama Educational TV channels 2, 7 and 10.

The literacy project got underway about two years ago in the Muscle Shoals area. A little more than a year ago the Jefferson County literacy movement was launched.

The method used in teaching non-reading adults is the same used by Dr. Frank Laubach in teaching millions of non-readers in more than 90 countries.

Early this year, through a federal grant to be administered through Florence State College, the program was enlarged on a state-wide basis.

The help of Alabamians in locating those who cannot read is needed. Officials of the Jefferson County and state project say that everyone can help in this area.

ALSO NEEDED are volunteers to take brief teaching courses so they can direct classes throughout the state. Literacy movement officials say it is not necessary that a person be a college graduate to become a teacher.

Information can be obtained through Miss Mildred Blankenship, 1625 Comer Building, Birmingham. She has been appointed Jefferson County representative for the project.

Adult Literacy Program Needs Volunteer Workers

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

By ANN MONTGOMERY

What if America were suddenly faced with a national epidemic which crippled one out of ten adults over 25 years of age? Tues 9-20-60

Every health, medical, and research organization would be called into action to find cures, ways of treating the afflicted and preventing further epidemics.

America does have such a "plague"—illiteracy.

According to the 1950 census report there are some 10,000,000 adult Americans over 25 years of age who are functional non-readers.

Alabama, with its rate of illiteracy at 22 per cent, ranks as one of the highest in the nation.

There are 352,000 functional non-readers in Alabama.

In Talladega County the actual number of non-readers is 6,800.

Beginning in late September a series of 98 television lessons will begin on the statewide educational networks. These will be shown on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights at 8:0.

Centers will be set up in areas where there are non-readers and a volunteer teacher will work in each center.

In each center the television lesson will be watched, then the center teacher will explain and clarify to the students the lesson seen on TV.

The lessons are free to all students, although $4.00 for materials is needed. However, if a student is unable to buy his materials these will be furnished to him.

W. T. Graham, president of the North Talladega County Literacy Council, is asking for volunteer teachers.

Many people have volunteered services but others are needed.

A workshop for teacher training will be held on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 9 a.m. in the Clardy Classroom, First Methodist Church.

If any Talladegan would like to volunteer as a teacher he or she may call Doug Kelley, county superintendent's office, or attend the workshop next Saturday morning.

Illiteracy Rate At Record Low In United States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. (UPI)—The Census Bureau reported Thursday that Americans—and especially Negroes—are continuing to improve their educational levels.

The bureau said a survey last March showed the illiteracy rate had fallen to a new low of two and two-tenths per cent. This means, the bureau said, "the ability to read and write is now shared by nearly all persons 14 years or older. The relatively small number of illiterates is concentrated mostly in the older age groups."

Most striking reductions in illiteracy and increases in general educational attainment have been posted by non-whites, the bureau said in a special report.

It noted that in 1870, five years after the 13th Amendment to the Constitution prohibited slavery, illiteracy among non-whites was 80 per cent. By 1959, it had dropped to eight per cent.

The bureau said advances in education have been especially marked for non-whites. It said 20 per cent of all non-white adults had completed high school in 1959 compared to eight per cent in 1940.

The study revealed about 43 per cent of the nation's adult population had finished high school last year, about double the level in 1940.

This was in contrast to an enrollment of less than 7 per cent for the same age group in 1890. About 30 per cent of the school population entered college in 1959, whereas only 12 per cent reached the college level in 1924.

Total enrollments in United States public schools increased by more than 15,000,000, or 48 per cent, between 1949 and 1959. The enrollment is now 46,500,000.

Illiteracy Down From 20 Pct. Of 90 Years Ago To 2 Pct.

Washington, July 7 (UP)—Only 2 per cent of the total United States population is illiterate, compared with 20 per cent about 90 years ago, a Government report showed Thursday.

This information was included in the annual report on the progress of education in the United States, which was made public by the U. S. Office of Education.

The report also said that more than four fifths—88 per cent—of all Americans between the ages of 14 and 17 were enrolled in schools during the academic year 1957-58.

This was in contrast to an enrollment of less than 7 per cent for the same age group in 1890. About 30 per cent of the school population entered college in 1959, whereas only 12 per cent reached college level in 1924.

Total enrollments in U. S. public schools increased by more than 15,000,000, or 48 per cent in the decade between 1949 and 1959. Enrollment now stands at 46,500,000.

The major support of public schools continues to come from the states and local communities. Of the $11,900,000,000 spent on public schools in 1957-58, $6,700,000,000 came from local sources, $4,700,000,000 from State governments, and less than $500,000,000 from the Federal Government.

Illiteracy Rate in U.S. Shows a Decline to 2%

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—Only 2 per cent of the total United States population is illiterate today, compared with 20 per cent about ninety years ago, a Government report showed today.

This information was included in the annual report on the progress of education in the nation by the United States Office of Education.

The report also said 88 per cent of all Americans between the ages of 14 and 17 were enrolled in schools during the academic year 1957-58.

14f 1960

GEORGIA

550 Taking TV Courses For Illiterates, State Says

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Jr. 11

Georgia's latest effort to reduce illiteracy—through an educational television series—is producing satisfying results, the State Board of Education said Tuesday.

The board is sponsoring an eight-month series three nights a week over WGTV, Athens, Channel 8. It has been in operation a month.

Wed 11-30-60

The state board will consider continuing the courses, said Mrs. Catherine Kirkland, Georgia adult education consultant.

Students watch the filmed show at classrooms in communities in 17 counties. They are graded and instructed by volunteer teachers who receive no pay.

The 550 who have enrolled in the courses were praised by Mrs. Kirkland for their courage.

"First of all they had to overcome the stigma that they were illiterate," she said. "Now, they have admitted it and are doing something about it."

Mrs. Kirkland's program admittedly has a long way to go. Some 75,000 persons in Georgia cannot read or write. Another 400,000 are classified as functional illiterates, persons who have not gone beyond the fourth grade.

14h 1960

ALABAMA

New Branch Library

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan 5-60

A story under a Montgomery dateline must have the usual ingredients of race and tension these days or it just isn't newsworthy in other parts of the country.

Like Little Rock, and some other Southern cities marked by events of recent years, Montgomery is "typed" as an arena of unrest. Probably the most flattering label of the kind we've had is to be identified, as the city has been, as "the eye of the hurricane." (A British journalist's reference, by the way.) Since the eye is calm and clear, while violent winds whirl about, this may be construed as a kind of backhanded compliment.

But this being the stigma, the following is not likely to get national or international play. It doesn't fit the slot reserved for Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A.

Sunday the spanking new Montgomery Branch Library will be formally opened to the city's Negro citizens. The new Cleveland Avenue facility, built at a cost of more than $72,000, was paid for by the bond issue authorized by voters four years ago—the same bond issue which provided funds for the new Library-Museum.

14h

Heretofore Negroes have used the Union Street Branch Library — two rented rooms in the clubhouse of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. No reasonable person could describe this as anything but inadequate, just as the soon-to-be vacated Public Library on Perry Street has been inadequate for a city this size.

The new building, located on a large, well-landscaped lot, provides space for a potential collection of 15,000 books. Average circulation now is 2,300 books a month. Well furnished and lighted, the new Branch Library offers a meeting room, office, covered porches, work room, a bookmobile drive-in, a large parking lot.

The branch librarian, with 12 years' experience in her present job, is a graduate of Alabama State College and the Library Service School of Atlanta University. She and her staff will remain under the supervision of the Montgomery Public Library.

None of which is the kind of explosive news which brings out the black type over the country. But it's a good, solid community achievement to which we can point with pride even if outlanders refuse to look.

Contract Let On Library For Negroes

The Florida Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

The City Commission yesterday awarded a $37,327 contract to Tharp Construction Co., Inc., to build a branch library for Negroes at Harrison and Fourth streets.

The M. E. Elkins Co. actually submitted a low base bid of $40,000 on the project, compared to $40,094 by the Tharp firm. However, by omitting two features from the basic specifications, the commissioners found that the Tharp bid would come to $37,327, which was $123 less than the Elkins price with the same omissions.

The commissioners earmarked $4,900 to pay the expenses of 14 city employes who will attend the National Safety Congress in Chicago Oct. 19-23. Each man will draw $350 expense money for the trip.

Doors Shut After Court Permits Use by Negroes

Voters to Decide Future of Closed Town Library

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

DANVILLE, Va., May 29 — An old mansion that served as the last capitol of the Confederacy is the center of a bitter controversy over whether this city should abandon its public library rather than open it to Negroes.

The library which occupies the first floor of the Confederate memorial has been closed for more than a week as the result of a Federal Court ruling that the city no longer can bar Negroes from browsing in the stacks and using the reading rooms.

The City Council shut down the main building and a Negro branch library on the eve of the effective date of the order. Services of the bookmobile also were discontinued.

All library facilities will remain closed pending the outcome of an advisory referendum June 14. City Council members are not bound by the vote but probably will follow a mandate from the people.

It may be difficult, though, to get a clear cut expression of opinion.

Voters will state their views on five choices: close the library; close it and replace it with a private system; open it to all; open it but restrict use of the reading rooms to those doing research; close it and distribute books through the bookmobile.

The community is sharply divided with citizens committees formed to campaign for closing the library and for keeping it open.

A segregationist group has promised to set up a foundation to operate private library services for whites if the vote goes against reopening the public library.

An equally forceful group headed by a Democratic physcian is fighting to retain the public library. In a letter to the Danville Register last week, the committee for the public library declared:

"We are proud of our heritage as the last capitol of the Confederacy. Let's not change this to be the first capitol of illiteracy."

Throughout Virginia, Danville and Petersburg are the only two cities of any size with segregated library facilities. Danville probably long ago would have admitted Negroes had it not been for the sentiment attached to the building.

Jefferson Davis lived in the house from April 3 to 10, 1865 after fleeing Richmond. Here he called the last full meeting of his cabinet and was informed of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Upstairs, above the library, the United Daughters of the Confederacy maintain a museum and meeting room, proudly displaying mementos of the city week-long brush with history.

The square cupola topped house is the major Civil War shrine in this Southside textile and tobacco trading center. The city located along the River Dan on the North Carolinia border has a population of 46,400 people, about 30 per cent Negro.

There is at least surface resentment among the white people that a dozen Negro high school students picked April 2 to stage a sit down demonstration in the library. The date was the 95th anniversary of the departure of Jefferson Davis for Danville.

This fact has been quoted in the press and used to stir up feeling to keep the library closed.

The Negroes took seats in the library and refused to leave until the building was shut down for the day. They moved on to the white Ballou Park and remained there until the park also was closed.

The park and its extensive recreational facilities including tennis courts and barbecue pits are now being used by whites and Negroes on a permit only basis.

Assignment is made so that whites and Negroes do not use the facilities at the same time.

As in most Southern cities, the relationship between the races has its stronge twists.

A block from the library is a health clinic that serves both races without discrimination from a common waiting room.

While the referendum will be limited to settling the future of the library, people on both sides of the issue see the vote as a factor in the future course of the city.

The group that wants to keep the library open is made up of some people that just like good books.

It also includes people that believe that a city that step by step closes down its functions will eventually dry up and blow away.

On the other hand the group seeking to close the library believes that drastic action is needed to show the Negroes the depth of white feeling against integration particularly against any move by the Negroes to end segregation in the schools.

Several years ago the white people of Danville closed down the municipal golf course that whites and Negroes shared when Negroes attempted to play on a day assigned to whites. One observer pointing this out said that now the white segregationists hope to buy several more years of peace on the school front by shutting down the library.

The Committee for the Public Library is made up primarily of professional people. Some making a first step into the arena of racial controversy have been shocked to find that now they are labeled integrationists.

"We are not trying to promote integration," Dr. Martin Donelson the Committee chairman, explained. "We are just trying to keep our library open. We want a place where our children can go and read books."

Mrs. Henry Bouren, wife of a physician, said "we need a library for cultural and educational reasons. Danville is making a bid for new industry. "Men who are highly educated and trained will not want to bring their families to a city that is closing down its facilities."

The group seeking to close the library is closely tied to the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

C. Stuart Wheatley, a member of the steering committee and a "massive resistance" stalwart when a member of the State Legislature, admits concern not so much for the library but for the schools.

"We are fighting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People not the colored people of Danville," Wheatley said.

"We are not interested in being dictated to by a handful of youth put up to this by the NAACP."

He said that to give in on the library would be a concession that would lead only to other concessions.

Mayor Julian R. Stinson expresses a prevailing white attitude of noblesse oblige when he states that for years city officials have tried to meet the demands of Negroes by providing them with schools, libraries and recreation facilities.

He sees the present library impasse as having been stirred up by outsiders, some Negro and some white, who have moved into the city and "given Danville Negroes new fangled ideas" that will not benefit them.

While regarded as a newcomer, the Rev. Doyle J. Thomas, minister of the Loyal Baptist Church and local president of the NAACP, has been in Danville 11 years. His parents were from Danville.

He points out that because of seasonal employment in the tobacco warehouses and a precarious economic status, Negroes in Danville have been quiet about expressing their rights.

"The whites are not used to seeing Negroes make an effort to assert themselves," the Negro minister said. "This causes resentment."

'Compel All to Use Them'

Faulkner Raps Closing Of Libraries in the South

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 26 (AP) — Mississippi-born author William Faulkner spoke out last night against the closing of Southern libraries to avoid integration.

"Books should be open to everyone," he told a University of Virginia audience here. "The ends the white man is trying to gain are not worth the means he's using to get them.

"In principle, I think everyone should not only have the right to look at everything printed, they should be compelled by law to do so".

"I, too, feel the old inherited predjudices," the white-haired novelist added sadly. "But when the white man is driven by the old prejudices to do the things he does, I think the whole black race is laughing at him."

Faulkner's comments came during a question and answer period which followed a public reading of one of his short stories.

Public, segregated libraries in both Petersburg and Danville, Va., have been closed after Negroes attempted to use them. Both are involved in litigation as a result of the ouster of the Negroes.

A Federal judge ordered the Danvile library opened to Negroes but the city decided to keep it closed pending a referendum on the question.

14h 1960 Flint

GEORGIA

Seek End Of Savannah Library Segregation

Atlanta Daily World

SAVANNAH — (UPI) — Eight Negroes filed suit in federal district court here Monday seeking a permanent injunction against Mayor Lee Mingledorff and the City Library Board of Managers against operation of racially segregated libraries in Savannah.

Jan 5-24-60

The suit was filed by A. T. Walden and D. L. Hollowell, Atlanta attorneys for the NAACP, and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York City, a lawyer for the national headquarters of the NAACP.

Negroes have use of one in Savannah, the Carnegie Library which is publicly supported by tax money. The other libraries in the city are under the city library system and are for the use of whites only.

The Negro petition stated they were being deprived of their constitutional rights under the 14th Amendment.

They asked that "the court advance this case on the docket and order a speedy hearing of the same."

Ordinarily, the case would not be tried until the November term of federal court in Savannah.

It would be up to federal Judge Frank M. Scarlett of Brunswick to set an earlier date if he so desires.

The plaintiffs were listed in the suit as Hosea L. Williams, whose address was given as Savannah State College, Earl F. Thornton, Cecilia L. Walker, Mary McDew, Emma B. Bolden, C. W. Imberly, Thomasina White and Patrick Merrit.

Grace Arnold Library Will Be Dedicated

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Community Center, Atlanta, Georgia, will be held May 18, 1960, at 10:30 A. M. Demonstrations of Center activities and reports of officers of the Board will be presented.

The library, which is named for the late Miss Grace W. Arnold who was President of the Board of Directors at the time of her tragic accident, will be dedicated at the meeting.

14 h

Miss Susie M. Cunningham is President of the Board, Robert E. Shrider is Director of the Center. Mrs. Boone Bowen is Chairman of the Memorial Committee, and Mrs. Ida Prather is Publicity Chairman. (Miss) Lillie Florence Arnold, reporting.

GRACE ARNOLD MEMORIAL LIBRARY TO BE DEDICATED

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Jan 5-14-60

Miss Susie M. Cunningham is President of the Board, Robert E. Shrider is Director of the Center. Mrs. Boone Bowen is Chairman of the Memorial Committee, and Mrs. Ida Prather is Publicity Chairman. (Miss) Lillie Florence Arnold, reporting.

14h Ga-

NEW LIBRARY SCIENCE FRATERNITY CHAPTER—Where Beta Phi Mu, the international library Science honorary fraternity, recently established Zeta Chapter on Atlanta University, the above librarians and initiates were present. In front row, seated, left to right are Miss Margaret Walker, vice president; H. Eugene Craig, president and Lucretia J. Parker, secretary-treasurer. Dean Virginia Lacy Jones, of the School of Library Service at Atlanta University and member of the Executive Council of the fraternity, installed the chapter.

Auburn Avenue Library Closed

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

The Auburn Avenue Library branch of the Atlanta Public Library system was permanently closed down to the public Saturday after teetering on a fence of rising operational costs and nosediving circulation for several months.

Jan 8-28-60

The official notice of the closure was found in an official daily bulletin circulated to police personnel by the Atlanta Police Department.

Preliminary notice of such a possible action was forecast earlier this summer when the director of the Auburn Ave. branch of the Atlanta Public Library system reported to the Atlanta Public Library Board that the branch was experiencing some difficulty.

At that time, it was reported that the difficulty at the Northeast Atlanta branch was a noticeable drop in circulation and a simultaneous rise in operational costs.

At that early summer meeting, the library board announced their decision to shut down the library branch that has been a permanent fixture at 333 Auburn Ave., N. E., for many years.

Since that preliminary decision earier this summer, there have been several moderate outcries from the Negro public of Northeast Atlanta against such a move. But the closure of the branch Saturday was seemingly a finality, since the notice said it had been "closed permanently."

May Sell Old Auburn Avenue Branch Library

The Atlanta Board of Aldermen Tuesday authorized City Land Agent H. B. Andrews to begin first steps in a move that will probably end with the sale of the building that once housed the Auburn Avenue Branch of the Atlanta Public Library.

The aldermen by voice vote unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the city land agent to begin appraisal of the building to ascertain its value for future sale.

The library branch located at 333 Auburn Ave. N. E., was officially shut down several weeks ago following reports that it had run into difficulties with circulation and rising operational costs.

The resolution introduced before the aldermanic board Tuesday by Ald. Milton Farris, chairman of the aldermanic library board, observed that the City of Atlanta had discontinued using the library branch building.

The resolution said that "since said library has been discontinued, and the building is now vacant, it is deemed to be to the best interest of the City of Atlanta to sell the property."

The action authorizing the appraisal Tuesday was the first step in what is eventually to be the death of the Auburn Ave. library branch that has existed and served Northeast Atlanta citizens for many years.

A ring to the doom was sounded during the spring when the director of the library branch reported to the Atlanta Library Board that she had for several months experienced a drop in circulation and a simultaneous upswing in operational costs.

At that late spring meeting, the chairman of the library board said the branch would probably be closed sometime this year. The prediction was fulfilled last month when announcements came that the library had been officially closed to the public.

Aldermanic library board officials said Tuesday that there is a very high likelihood that another library branch would be constructed in another neighborhood better suited for successful operation.

One official promised that if enough money is gained from the sale of the Auburn Ave. library branch building, another branch would be constructed elsewhere in the city.

The official said money derived from the sale of the Auburn Ave. branch would be plunged into a fund for a new branch library. "At least that is how we are thinking now," the official said.

POINTING OUT interesting facts in a new book, Mrs. W. F. Aiken, right, tells Etheleen Wall about the new volume. At the left, Birdie Shivers, school librarian, makes an assignment to student Dorcus Bethel.

ALL ASSIST

Sardis Has New Negro Library

SARDIS, Miss. — Green Hill high school, for Negroes, has its own library because the people of the town, and the Town Board, have made it possible.

Recently the newest major addition to the library was presented by Mayor Russell D. Barefield on behalf of the Town Board. It was a Websters unabridged dictionary.

Earlier, back in May of last year, the Sardis Negro Library was established largely through the efforts of Mrs. A. F. Aiken, Sardis public librarian.

She realized the need and with help of the churches and the regional library, was able to see it opened with a small number of books.

The Presbyterian church donated the first books. Then the Methodist Youth Fellowship held a house-to-house canvass for books. A firm in the city offered more volumes.

Today the circulation of the books is four times that of the first month. Calls mostly are for Bible stories, autobiographies, books on personality and good conduct, interior decorating and landscaping.

Birdie Shivers, science teacher, is the school's librarian.

State 'Rights' Unit Gets Few Answers

Librarians Refuse To Return Questionnaires On Mixing

BY W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

Mississippians are refusing to answer questions from the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, an official of the commission's committee in the state admitted yesterday.

The Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport, chairman of the state advisory committee to the U. S. commission, said yesterday he has received no replies to a questionnaire mailed to librarians in the state concerning service to Negroes.

He said he has been informed that state Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson advised officials against answering the questionnaires.

"It looks like the commission will have to make the study itself, if it wants the job done bad enough," Cox told the seven member advisory committee which met here yesterday.

He said attempts to gather information regarding the number of Negro voters in various counties have been unsuccessful, but heard a report from Clarksdale druggist Aaron Henry, longtime National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leader, in which he claimed his organization has conducted a voting survey.

Henry claimed that no Negroes are registered in seven or eight counties and that in 30 or more only one to 10 Negroes have qualified as voters.

Henry said heaviest Negro registration is in Hinds, Harrison, Jones, Lauderdale, Warren, Washington and Coahoma counties.

The committee heard a complaint from Medgar Evars, field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi, that Negroes are harrassed while traveling as interstate passengers on busses operating through Mississippi. He charged most harassment has been reported at McComb and Winona.

Evers talked the committee into hearing a complaint from Johnny Frazier, 19, Greenville Negro, who claimed he was beaten by sheriff's officers at Winona for refusing to sit at the rear of a bus.

DISORDERLY CHARGE

Frazier has been convicted of disturbing the peace in connection with the incident and is free on bond pending an appeal. Montgomery county sheriff Earl Wayne Patridge has claimed Frazier's seat on the bus had nothing to do with charges filed against him.

The Mississippi committee said it will forward both complaints to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

Cornelius P. Cotter, assistant director of the state advisory committees branch of the U. S. commission, told Mississippi committees members they are doing a good job "considering the certain delicacy which you have to face."

Negro Library Brookhaven Plan

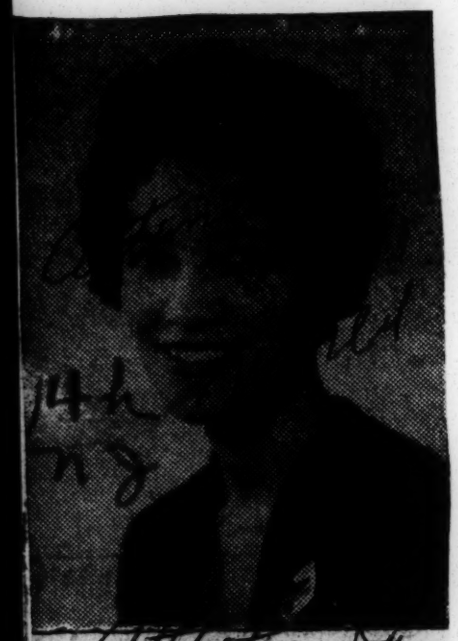
Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Dec. 11, 1964

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., (Special) — The Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Brookhaven and members of the board of the Brookhaven Public Library have initiated plans for the establishment of a new library for Negro citizens here.

The Library board members, represented by V. D. Youngblood, offered to underwrite the cost of completing the proposed library building until such time as the city can include the estimated $5,000 in the new city budget .

The new proposal was brought before the board of aldermen when it was learned that a group of Negro citizens had asked for assistance in completing a building on Washington Street that had originally been started as a Negro clinic several years ago. The original building was built by public subscription with several Negro citizens having financial interest in the building and property. It was pointed out that the building is still structurally sound but that necessary expenditures would include installing flooring, repairing the roof, installing windows, lights and heat. The library board would pay for the necessary furniture and fixtures it was understood.

The new building would serve as a relocation of the present limited facilities of the Gulledge Branch Library now located in one room in the Negro Masonic Building here.



HEADS NEW JERSEY LIBRARY – Mrs. Ella Gaines Sydnor of Orange, New Jersey, has been recently named head of the Jumpers Branch Library of the East Orange Library System where she supervises a staff of fourteen. Mrs. Sydnor, a native of Atlanta and a graduate of Spelman College, received the master's degree in Library Service from Atlanta University in 1951. She has been previously employed by the Brooklyn Public Library and the Orange Public Library. Mrs. Sydnor is finishing her third year as chairman of the Human Relations Committee of the New Jersey State Women's Council on Human Relations.

City Library Closes At Greenville

The News + Courier
Charleston S C

GREENVILLE (AP) — The Greenville Public Library was closed at 6 p. m. Friday in the face of an integration suit brought in federal court.

The closing affected the main library and the Negro branch.

The city library board made its decision to close the facilities after being requested to do so by Mayor J. Kenneth Cass and City Council.

Library officials and city authorities are due to file their answer to the suit Saturday.

The action by the board in closing the facilities will not affect the county library department, which operates under a separate board.

County authorities and county library officials also were named in the federal integration suit. They have filed a motion for dismissal of the complaint. They contend that the suit fails to state a cause of action against them.

The seven young Negro plaintiffs base their suit on an incident at the main library on March 16 when they were, according to their complaint, "denied the use of these tax supported public facilities solely because of their race or color . . ."

Greenville Racial Suit Thrown Out

News + Courier
P. 7A
Charleston, S.C.

SPARTANBURG (AP) — A lawsuit asking integration of Greenville City Library was thrown out of Federal District Court here Tuesday by Judge C. C. Wyche.

Seven Greenville Negroes brought the suit after demonstrations at the library several weeks ago. The library was closed.

It was the closing that caused the dismissal. Judge Wyche ruled, without hearing the case itself, that there was no case because the library was no longer in operation.

The motion for dismissal was made by attorneys for the City of Greenville.

Judge Wyche said if the library is opened again on a segregated basis, the plaintiffs in the case can bring another court action.

The Negroes, represented by several attorneys, sought a permanent judgement against segregation of the Greenville library.

Sex And Library

The Greenville, S.C. Public Library hopefully has set up separate tables for boys and girls.

Until student sit - down demonstrations, the reading room tables were segregated by race — now it's sex segregation.

Old - timers will smile wryly. Greenville evidently has not read its books on human behavior.

The sexes were separated in schools and libraries 60 years ago.

It never was effective in keeping people part when they wanted to be together.

What's the sense of separating young people under the library lights? Do they not thereafter drive down the street together in an auomobile in he dark?

Greenville Library Admits Negroes

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP)— The Greenville Public Library was reopened Monday on an integrated basis. Numerous Negro youngsters entered the library in the afternoon, along with a few adults.

Some read at library tables, others appeared to be studying, and a few applied for library cards and checked out books.

There was no disturbance as Negroes mingled with white persons in the quietness of the library, which had been closed for two weeks, in which time a suit filed by seven Negroes was heard in Federal Court at Spartanburg.

The suit for integrated facilities was dismissed last week by U.S. District Judge C. C. Wyche on grounds that it was moot because the library was closed.

He stipulated, however, that plaintiffs could bring suit again when and if the library were reopened on a segregated basis.

Attorney Donald Sampson, representing the plaintiffs, said Monday that further civil action is "now moot."

But he added that "such action as is necessary to assure good faith in the matter shall commence forthwith if it appears that any policy or procedure of internal administration is inconsistent with the legal and equitable rights of citizens generally."

CLOSE GREENVILLE LIBRARIES

GREENVILLE, S. C. — This city's public libraries were closed here as of 6 P. M. Friday. The library board decided to go out of business. This action is viewed as being connected with the suit of seven Negro children who have been seeking to have the libraries integrated.

Library Bias Case Dismissed

The Courier
Charleston, S.C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — U. S. District Court Judge C. C. Wyche ordered dismissed as "moot" the Federal Court cases of seven Greenville teen-agers who were seeking to crack the segregation policy of the Greenville library.

MEMPHIS WINS NEW DELAY
IN LIBRARY INTEGRATION

Memphis(AP) The City of Memphis Tuesday won another delay in a desegregation suit when a federal judge refused to grant a summary judgement opening all public library facilities to Negroes immediately.
District Judge William E. Miller ruled that attorneys for the Negro who brought suit to desgregate the Library system has not produced enough evidence to warrant an immediate decision. He set Nov.7 as trial date for the case.
Monday a panel of three federal judges took under advisement a four-year old suit seeking desegregation of city buses.
The public libraries suit was filed in 1958 by Jesse Turner, Negro Bank executive. He claimed that because of his color he was denied unrestricted use of some of the library system's facilities.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
WED. 6-29-60
P.3

A Library Where You Can't Read

In Danville you must bare your life's history and pay $2.50 just to borrow a book

By RUTH JENKINS
Editor, Richmond AFRO AMERICAN

DANVILLE Va. — Vertical integration was a fictional idea in 'Only in America', Harry Golden's book on human foibles, fads and folderol. But today in this town of 50,000 population it is a fact.

Since September 14, the city's two public libraries have been 'integrated', but only on a stand - up, take-out, paid-up basis.

This makeshift, restrictive system was adopted following a court suit by colored students protesting the library segregation.

Heretofore, they were permitted to use only the small congested William L. Grasty Branch Library. The elaborate, imposing facilities established in the historical Confederate Memorial Building on Main Street were reserved for white patrons only.

* * *

THIS IS the city's answer to a Federal court injunction prohibiting operation of the libraries on a segregated basis:

Both libraries may now be used by both races.

But all table and chairs have been removed. All books must be requested and checked out from the circulation desk. No one may browse through the stacks of books.

Old library cards will be voided as of Oct. 1. New cards will be issued upon payment of a registration fee of $2.50 per family.

* * *

APPLICATIONS FOR the new cards require two character references and two credit references in addition to the following information:

First, last and middle name, home address, phone number, place of birth, date of birth, name of employer, or name of school being attended.

Last grade of school completed, college degrees completed, reading habits (books preferred — science, fiction, etc.), what hours one would use the library facilities;

Greatest need for library service (research, check - out books, bookmobile); how often would one use the library; and what would be the maximum number of books that one expected to check out at any given time.

* * *

PERSONS desiring to use bookmobile service only must complete the application form, but the fee is only 50 cents. They are not entitled to use the other library facilities.

The regulations to which applicants must agree include prompt payment of fees or damages, immediate notice of changes of address, and that library cards are not transferrable to another person.

City Manager T. Edward Temple, who takes credit for setting up the new regulations and conditions, describes the application forms as "a golden opportunity to find out how many people want to use the library and what services they need."

* * *

HE SAID: "This is something I have wanted to do for a long time but haven't had the opportunity.

"Except for the new $38,000 south wing of the main library, we haven't done any planning for increased facilities.

"We may need an additional branch on the northside. This information will help us make an intelligent appraisal of what actual facilities and services are needed, and thus improve the service of the library to the public," he said.

The requests for character and credit references are an entirely new idea, Mr. Temple admitted.

"But we are not pushing those points," he explained.

"In the past we have had some problems with a few people who failed to pay for lost or damaged books. Only in those cases will we be insistent upon the credit references."

* * *

MR. TEMPLE estimated that to date about 500 applications had been made under the new system "primarily from people who already have cards".

This figure, of course, is expected to increase considerably after the Oct. 1 deadline for the old cards.

Under the no - fee system, the two library buildings, and the bookmobile recorded approximately 9,000 registrants, of whom about 3500 were fully active.

Mr. Temple said he did not expect the application questions to limit the number of library users, but the $2.50 fee most likely would prove restrictive.

The money, he said, would be used to defray library operating costs, and thus reduce the budget from the city.

* * *

THE STAND-UP system is being applied on a 90 - day trial basis, he pointed out, with the idea that "if all goes well' the seating facilities will be reinstalled.

He said "It all depends on the manner in which our library patrons conduct themselves. We have had no trouble whatever, and I certainly don't anticipate any.

"The city Council has left this operation up to me, and I think it is going to work out quite smoothly. Very frankly, we are very glad to have the libraries reopened."

Four months of negotiations, including a period when the libraries were closed down entirely, preceded the adoption of the non-segregated stand - up policy.

* * *

LAST SPRING, Chalmers Mebane, a war veteran, called together a group of other veterans and high school students with the idea of attempting to secure sevice at several public facilities.

The NAACP Youth Council headed by Jerry Williams Jr. and his brother, Robert, was also planning demonstrations along this line.

The two groups merged their interest and ideas, and discussed their plans with adult leaders and the NAACP of which the Rev. Doyle Thomas is president.

Their first target was the Confederate Memorial Library where the group sought to borrow books and use the reading room. They were refused membership cards, and the library was closed down.

* * *

UNDAUNTED, THE pioneering group left the library and went to Ballou Park. The park too, was closed down, and later the swings and other recreational equipment were removed.

However, since the spotlight remained on the library equipment has been returned, and the facilities are being used by both races.

The cook - out ovens are available if reservations are made in advance; and a fee is charged for use of the tennis courts.

Seeking an injunction against the library segregation, suit was entered in the U.S. District Court for the Western District against the Library Advisory Committee of the city of Danville, City Manager Temple and Mrs. Florence Robertson, the librarian.

* * *

THE PETITIONERS were Chalmers Mebane, Samuel Giles on behalf of his daughter, Gladys; Mrs. Mary Dallas in behalf of her sons, Wayne; and Mrs. I. A. Willaims, on behalf of her sons, Jerry Jr. and Robert Williams. They were represented by Danville attorneys Jerry L. Williams, Ruth Harvey Wood, Andrew C. Muse and from Richmond, Martin A. Martin.

The court injunction was granted by Judge Roby C. Thompson (who has since died), and the libraries were closed down on May 21.

A petition from a group of about 22 citizens, mostly politicians, had petitioned the city council to close the library rather than integrate it.

* * *

BUT WIDESPREAD publicity was given to a group of 31 citizens, the majority in the field of medicine, dentistry, research chemistry and two officials of the Dan River Mills who petitioned the city to keep the library open. The first meeting of those in favor of operating the library on a non - segregated basis was held at the home of Dr. Samuel Newman, noted humanitarian and champion of democrary.

Thereafter followed a series of negotiation meetings concerning reopening of the library. These involved Mayor Julian R. Stinson, the city council, City Manager Temple, City Attorney James A. H. Ferguson and C. Stuart Wheatley who headed the Private Library Foundation.

The majority of these conferences were held with Mr. Williams as chief attorney for the students seeking integration.

* * *

A GENERAL PUBLIC furore was created over a court order prepared by city representatives asking that the library suit be dismissed so the libraries could be reopened.

The statement bore the signature of attorney Williams, but Mrs. Wood refused to sign it, because it did not specify in writing the terms of non - segregation.

The furore was created because this gave the mistaken impression that the attorneys themselves were not in agreement.

However, Mr. Williams explains that he was preparing to go out of town when the statement was submitted to him. And that he signed it, with the understanding that it was to be held in escrow until after the library was reopened on an integrated basis.

* * *

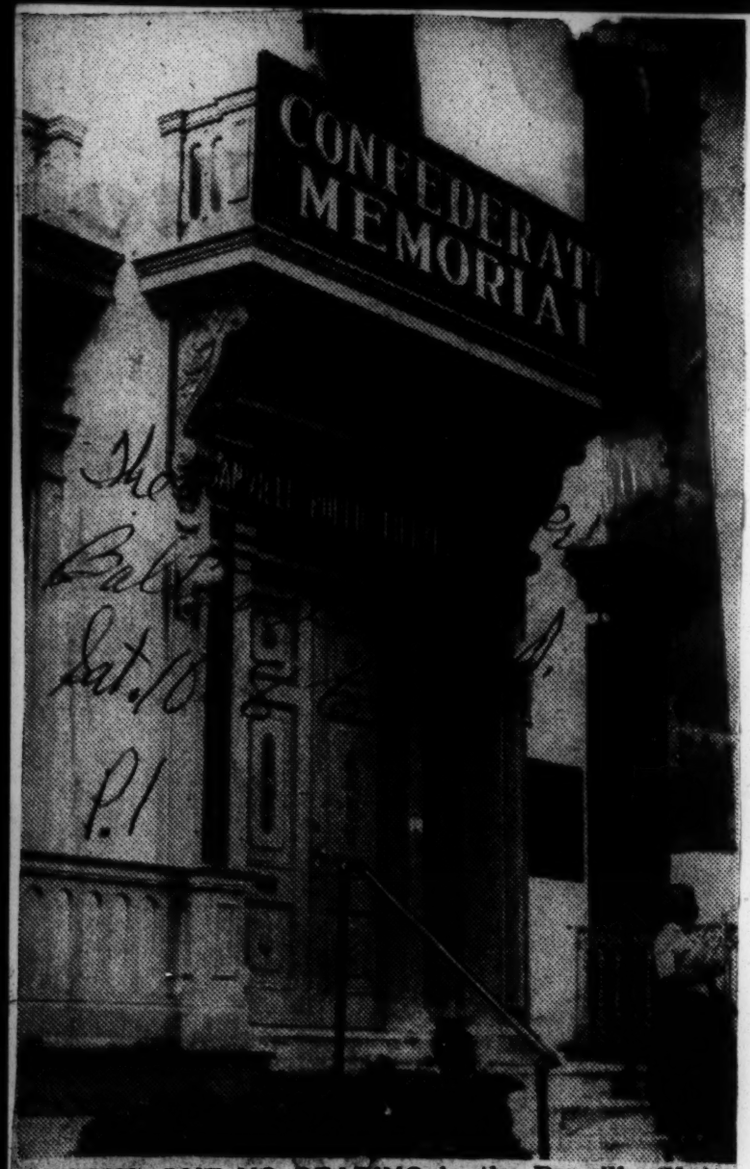
THE MISUNDERSTANDING of the situation occasioned statements from the NAACP and all the attorneys involved that they were unanimous in holdingout for reopening the library only on an integraed basis.

Then came he City Council resolution to reopen the library with the surprise stand-up, take - out, paid-up system.

With this system in effect, the city proved to the satisfaction of Chief U.S. District Judge Ted Dalton that the libraries are being operated on a "non - discriminatory basis".

So, noting the objections of the students' attorneys, the judge on sept. 14 dismissed the library suit.

The Grasty Branch which had about 2000 registrants is headed by Mrs. Daisy Farrell who has been in the service for 30 years.



BOOKS, BUT NO READING in the Danville (Va.) Public Library which made the unusual rule when ordered by a Federal court to open its facilities to all citizens. All tables and chairs have been removed and browsing among books is forbidden under the new library rules.

Petersburg, Danville Close City Libraries

PETERSBURG, Va. — Petersburg became the second Virginia city to close its public library in preference to permitting its unsegregated use by colored citizens.

Danville closed its library last month rather than serve all citizens. The closing, at the order of City Manager Roy F. Ash, followed an attempt by three Virginia State College students to use reference books on the main floor of the building which is reserved for whites.

The three students, Virginius Thornton, George Heller, and Francis Anderson, were told by library officials to go to the basement which is set aside for colored use. They refused, and the library was ordered closed until further notice by City Manager Ash.

A SIMILAR attempt by a group of 11 students last March 7 resulted in their arrest and convictions were reversed on an appeal to Hustings Court.

Thornton was one of the students arrested in the March sit-down demonstration. No arrests followed Wednesday's integration attempt.

Following the earlier demonstration, 13 colored residents of the city petitioned the United States District Court in Richmond for an injunction to bar further segregated operation of the library. That case is now pending before Judge Albert Bryan.

[redacted] of a ruling by the plaintiffs, city officials have indicated that they will go to court to determine the validity of a portion of the deed conveying the library to the city, under which it would revert to the heirs of the donor if not operated on a segregated basis.

Mrs. Virginia Clairborne, daughter of William R. McKenney, the donor, has indicated that she would like to see the library operated on an integrated basis because she feels that her father and mother would have wanted it that way.

City Manager Ash said that it is likely that the library will remain closed until litigation affecting its operation is ended unless the City Council rules otherwise since that time.

A Library Is Closed

With only 5,942 voters out of an adult population of 46,253 casting ballots, Danville, Virginia, Tuesday, decided that segregation is more precious than knowledge and culture.

They voted to close the public library rather than permit its use by all citizens as ordered by the Federal court.

Although one - fourth of Danville's citizens are colored, only about a seventh of those qualified to vote are not white and because of a last minute change in election procedures, a large number of these newly qualified voters were denied an opportunity to participate in Tuesday's balloting.

We submit 5,942 votes out of a possible 46,000 is an extremely small sampling to decide a momentous issue like closing a library.

Our prediction is that when the next election is held and all those eligible to vote can have a voice, the idiotic library - closing decision will be reversed.

Moreover, Virginians need not be annoyed by the fact that in Confederate President Jeff Davis' last capital will be a public library required to serve all citizens.

Town Closes Library To Keep Negroes Out

PETERSBURG, Va., July 7 (AP)—Petersburg's public library was closed late yesterday when three Negro students from Virginia State College sought service in a section reserved for whites.

It will remain closed indefinitely, city officials said today.

City Manager Roy F. Ash said that unless the City Council takes other action, the library will remain closed until the outcome of proposed litigation to determine the validity of portions of a deed conveying the library property to the city.

The students, Virginius B. Thornton, 23, of West Point, George Heller, 23, and Francis Anderson, 21, both of Petersburg, said their action was "an independent protest" of the library's segregation policy.

Thornton was one of 11 persons arrested here March 7 on trespass charges after a sit-in demonstration at the library.

After the March 7 demonstration and arrests, 13 Petersburg Negroes, including two ministers, petitioned the United States District Court at Richmond for an injunction to bar operation of the library on a segregated basis. The case is pending before Judge Albert V. Bryan.

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

Danville Opens City Libraries

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 13 (AP)—The City Council has voted to reopen Danville's public libraries to white and Negro cardholders. The libraries were closed four months ago after a Federal Court ordered them integrated.

By a 5-4 vote last night, the Council authorized City Manager T. Edward Temple to open the Confederate Memorial Library and its previously operated Negro branch on a 90-day trial basis. Patrons are to be served [illegible].

Temple met today with Florence Robertson, chief librarian, to work out details for the reopening.

Mrs. Roberston announced that the libraries would reopen at 2 p. m. today "just to circulate books."

George R. Daniels and James T. Catlin III, among the councilmen voting for the reopening, said they would change their votes at the Sept. 26 Council meeting if Negro attorneys have not withdrawn the original integration suit by then.

Only Two Ways Out

Staid, old Portsmouth, Virginia, just recovering from the shock of being compelled to permit all citizens use of its public library facilities, received another blow recently.

Eleven citizens appealed to U.S. Judge Walter E. Hoffman to end by judicial order Portsmouth's ancient practice of limiting sales of lots in three city-owned cemeteries to white persons only.

It seems rather clear that Portsmouth has been caught with its burial plots down.

The city cannot defend this rank discrimination even under the old, discredited "separate but equal" formula, for it has not bothered to establish the semblance of an equitable arrangement under this spurious theory.

The only possible ways of Portsmouth to continue getting away with this violation of the law is for either the Fourteenth Amendment be repealed or for Virginia to secede from the Union again.

Mix Library On 'Standup' Basis

DANVILLE, Va. — (UPI) — The Danville City Council voted to integrate the city library on a "standup" basis if Negro attorneys will drop their federal desegregation suit.

The council, by a 5-4 vote, decided to reopen the library closed in May when federal Judge Ted Dalton ordered the librarian to admit Negro patrons.

Two members of the Council reserved the right to switch their votes next week if the NAACP refuse to drop their suit.

Judge Dalton had arranged a conference earlier between Negro attorneys and city officials tomorrow morning in the federal court house here.

The council voted to open the library on a standup basis only for the first 90 days. After that period regular service could be resumed at the discretion of the city manager.

During the 90-day period no patrons would be allowed to sit down and no research would be permitted in the library. Patrons could select books and check them out

In an advisory referendum in June, Danville voters were overwhelmingly in favor of closing the library and permitting a non-profit foundation to open a private, segregated institution.

When plans for the private library failed to materialize, several civic groups urged the council to reopen the public library before the fall school term began.

tion fees at Danville's desegregated public libraries.

The libraries recently were reopened by City Council for a trial basis after they were closed because of an integration suit. Service is limited to standing patrons only.

Present card-holders and new applicants must fill out a four-page library's rules, and requires the names of two credit and two character references.

City Manager T. Edward Temple said the application form is not intended "to harrass anybody. We are merely trying to get information about our library users."

Some Negroes File for Library Use in Danville

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 22 (AP)—More than 40 white families and a few Negro families have applied for library cards and paid $2.00 registra-

14h 1960

VIRGINIA

Daughter Of Library Donor Wants Facility Integrated

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — The daughter of the woman who deeded Petersburg its public library has revealed her endorsement of Negro efforts to desegregate it. Ironically, the deed itself is being invoked by the city of Petersburg to continue segregation.

When the mother of Mrs. Robert W. Claiborne of Richmond deeded her home for a library in 1923, she provided for separate Negro and white reading facilities with it. If the deed's terms were not met, the building was to revert to her estate.

WRITES TO MAYOR

Mrs. Claiborne, retired director of Richmond's Valentine Museum, made public a letter she wrote to the mayor of Petersburg on June 30, 1959, just as, the city's Negroes were pressing the city council to desegregate the library.

"The present branch facilities scrupulously equal as to book service, represented human dignity in 1923. The same is not true in 1959," she wrote.

On March 29, Mrs. Claiborne wrote the mayor a second letter also disclosed yesterday. She criticized him for not publicising her first letter. Petersburg Negro leaders strongly seconded that criticism.

Virginia city told to integrate its white library

DANVILLE, Va., May 7—(AP)—Danville, which closed a municipal golf course several years ago rather than see it integrated, now must decide what to do about its public library.

A federal district judge ruled Friday the library must be made available to Negroes. Judge Roby C. Thompson put off the effective date until May 20 so the city could have time to decide.

"I am aware of the problems of the municipality, but this is a case controlled by the decisions and philosophy of the courts handed down the last five or six years," Thompson said.

He also directed that the city not discriminate against Negroes when it resumes issuing new cards for the Confederate Memorial Library. Since April 4, use of the facility has been restricted to card holders.

Negro Unit, Bookmobile Are Locked

Councilmen Unanimous On Stand—City Vote On Permanency Soon

By United Press International

The public libraries of Danville, Va., closed after the last reader left Friday night to get around a federal court order to desegregate library facilities.

The City Council voted unanimously to shut the public libraries, including the colored branch library and a mobile library, rather than comply with the desegregation ruling obtained by five high school students. Residents of the city will vote on permanent closing in an advisory referendum June 14.

THERE WERE new but quiet — demonstrations Thursday at Chattanooga, Tenn., protesting segregation of lunch counters in dime and department stores.

The demonstrators, complying with a city ruling forbidding large gatherings, entered stores in groups of six or less. Pickets marched in front of stores at Memphis.

AT DURHAM, 68 colored and 12 white students charged with trespass during sit-down demonstrations against segregated lunch facilities are scheduled for trial in Durham County Superior Court.

Attorneys for the students asked Recorder's Court Judge A. R. Wilson Thursday for a jury trial. He ordered them held under $100 bond pending the trial.

JUDGE WILSON overruled a motion to throw out the warrants against the students. Attorneys contended the arrest of the students last month violated the due process of law provision of the Federal Constitution.

The trespass charge against the group, including 2 white students from Duke University, were to be taken before the Durham County grand jury June 13.

CITIZENS APPROVE CLOSING LIBRARY RATHER THAN MIX

DANVILLE, Va. (AP) — This southern Virginia city today voted to close its public library system rather than integrate it.

Faced with a federal court order to admit all races to the public libraries on an equal basis, voters registered an almost 2-to-1 protest against integration in a referendum to advise the city council of popular feeling.

A private, segregated library sponsored by the Danville Library Foundation, has been established to serve white citizens.

Jefferson Davis Citadel Shut To Halt Mixing

DANVILLE, Va. — (UPI) — An ante-bellum home where Jefferson Davis and his government made their final efforts to rally a dying Confederacy is caught up in the conflict over racial segregation.

For 30 years the two-story stone building where the Confederate cabinet met for the last time after fleeing Richmond in 1865, has served as Danville's main public library as well as a Civil War shrine.

It is closed now because a federal judge ruled the city can no longer prevent Negroes from taking out books there and using its reading rooms.

Rather than comply with the order, the city council last week shut down the main library, the Negro branch and the bookmobile.

The council said there will be no public libaries open in this Southern Virginia textile and tobacco city until the voters express themselves in an advisory referendum June 14.

After that, there may be no public libraries at all.

The crisis apparently developed in the wave of Negro sit-downs that began spreading across the South last February. On April 2, 13 Negro high school students entered the main library and refused to leave until city officials closed it.

Five quickly sued to desegregate the library. Federal Judge Roby C. Thompson heard the suit May 6 and announced the same day he would prohibit the city from denying full use of the library to Negroes.

Danville moved to appeal the ruling, which became effective last Saturday, and set up the June referendum. The referendum will list five choices: close the library; integrate it; replace the public library system with a private system; permit council to work out a "modified" plan for continued operation; or distribute books only through the bookmobile.

Danville votes to shut down public library

DANVILLE, Va.—Citizens of Danville voted overwhelmingly to close their public library rather than allow its full use by all races.

The referendum was held after a Federal court ordered the public facility desegregated following a sit-in by student demonstrators. The vote to close the library was 2,829, as opposed to 1,598 who voted to open the facility to all.

The unsuccessful movement to keep the library open was spearheaded by the Committee for the Public Library, which was comprised largely of doctors and professional people.

A total of 5,942 votes were cast in the balloting. Danville has 46,253 citizens, about a fourth of whom are colored persons.

Dr. Martin Donelson Jr. leader of the Committee, said he was "surprised and disappointed" at the election results. He said: "Eventually the people will wake up, and we will have a public library in Danville again. It's going to be just a matter of time."

VIRGINIANS PLAN PRIVATE LIBRARY

Danville Backs Move to Open Segregated Facility After Vote Closes Public Unit

Special to The New York Times

DANVILLE, Va., June 18

Plans to establish a privately sponsored library were started here this week after the residents had voted to close the public library rather than to integrate it racially as directed by a Federal court.

The City Council met after the referendum had been held but deferred action pending development of the new program. The council made it clear, however, it would support the dictate of the referendum to keep both the main library and the Negro branch closed rather than to make the facilities available to both races. The vote in the referendum was 2,829 to 1,598.

Recently, a local group, chartering a new foundation, proposed a plan under which a Main Street mansion would be used to organize a private library to be run on a segregated basis.

John N. Carter, lawyer and spokesman for the foundation, said that details of the plan would be revealed soon at a dinner attended by some seventy-five leading citizens.

Faces Major Book Problem

The new foundation faces a major obstacle in acquiring books since a private library would not be eligible to receive the 60,000 volumes in the closed public library. This will be so because those books were purchased by taxpayers' money.

Danville's library building, an old stucco plantation house, was once owned by Maj. W. T. Sutherlin of the Confederate Army. It was the sight of some of the dying hours of the Confederacy. President Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet fled here from Richmond and remained a week until April 10, 1865. Then the group scattered to escape capture. A Confederate flag was raised on the lawn each morning.

Inside the structure stands a marble-topped table where President Davis and his Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, issued a final proclamation exhorting the South to further resistance.

Danville is situated in southern Virginia, near the North Carolina border, and in the heart of rich tobacco land. It

has been considered traditionalist in racial matters.

The crisis over the public library developed after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had instituted suit to enforce the opening of the segregated library to Negroes. Previously, the City Council had passed an ordinance restricting the use of the public library to those holding library cards—a qualification possessed only by whites.

Donors Of Library Say They Want It Integrated

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.
Va. 6-24-60

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — Mrs. Robert W. Claiborne, whose family gave this city its public library, has appealed to city officials to integrate the library rather than close it.

Mrs. Claiborne of Richmond, released a copy of a letter she wrote this week to Petersburg Mayor Walter M. Edens. She also released a letter written by Louis Brownlow of Washington, D. C., who helped draw up the original library agreement.

Mrs. Claiborne cited a statement by Petersburg city attorneys that the library, scene of a Negro sit-down protest last March which resulted in 11 arrests, would be closed if desegregation is ordered by the Federal Courts.

"I cannot believe that Petersburg cares so little for its library," Mrs. Claiborne said.

She is the only surviving daughter of the family which donated the library with a clause in the deed stipulating that separate facilities be maintained for Negroes and whites.

The city has cited this clause as the main reason for maintaining segregation.

Mrs. Claiborne contends her parents did not intend for the city to operate a strictly-segregated library which would provide inferior service to Negroes. She urged that it be integrated.

Brownlow, first city manager of Petersburg, said he felt the late Mr. and Mrs. William McKenney, parents of Mrs. Claiborne, would not object to integration of the library.

"There is not the slightest doubt in mind that the one condition which your mother insisted upon in the name of your father was that this library should be open to all the citizens of Petersburg and especially the Negro citizens," Brownlow said.

Brownlow cited the integration of the Virginia State library in Richmond and in other Virginia cities and said this was proof that the Petersburg library could be voluntarily desegregated.

A federal court suit to integrate the library is pending in Richmond.

Virginia Trying Private Library

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Jun. 6, 60

Citizens Lease City Pool In Another Move To Halt Integration

p. 20

By United Press International

RICHMOND, Va., June 4. — Virginia, which pioneered private schools to circumvent Federal court integration orders, moved into new fields this week with the same tactics.

A segregationist group at Danville formed a foundation to run a private library to get around a court order to integrate the city's public library.

At Hopewell, a private organization took over operation of the city's public swimming pool after Negroes requested permission to use it this summer.

Unlike some Southern cities which have sold public golf courses or swimming pools to private groups when integration was threatened, the Hopewell City Council agreed to lease the pool to the new group for $100 a month.

Subject To Vote

Danville voters will get an opportunity June 14 in an advisory referendum to express their sentiments about the public library which was closed by the city soon after Judge Roby C. Thompson handed down his integration order.

The referendum choices range from keeping the public library closed or permitting integration.

The private library foundation, apparently confident that the residents will oppose any race mixing, made plans to obtain a 14-room private residence across the street from the building housing the public library.

The foundation said it anticipated about 8,000 white subscribers. Adults would be charged $2 yearly and children $1 to use the private facility.

Negro leaders in both cities remained silent. Court challenges of both moves are likely.

Fund Drives Slated

Elsewhere, private schools set up in Prince Edward County and at Front Royal when public schools were integrated made plans for fund raising campaigns as the school year drew to a close.

Drives will be conducted in both areas to build permanent buildings.

The Front Royal local of the Textile Workers Union, a prime backer of the private system there, lost one round of its fight to contribute $8,000 in union funds to the new building. The union's appeals and grievances committee ruled against the local but said the question could be submitted to a neutral arbitrator.

About 800 white high school students in Warren County are about equally divided in attendance at the integrated public high school and the private facility set up by the parents who preferred that their children attend segregated classes.

Mixed library bid rejected at Memphis

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 6-29-60

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29—(AP)—A bid for immediate racial integration of Memphis public libraries failed in district federal court.

p. 28

In rejecting an appeal for summary judgment yesterday, Judge William E. Miller of Nashville set Nov. 7 as the trial date.

"I come to this case with very limited knowledge as to just what this is all about," said Miller. "This case is a grave responsibility and I intend to decide it only aftre I know the entire picture."

THE SUIT was filed two years ago by Jesse Turner, a Negro bank executive, who said he was refused a library card at the main library because of his color.

Miller was designated to try the case after Judge M. S. Boy of Memphis withdrew because his son is a member of the legal firm representing the library.

Danville Library Group Leases Private House

Evening Star, D. C.
Wash. 6/24/60

DANVILLE, Va., June 24 (AP).—The Danville Library Foundation, a group chartered to operate a private, segregated library here, last night obtained a five-year lease on property fronting the closed main public library.

The public library is under a Federal court order prohibiting discrimination because of race.

p. B 3

Voters favored in a referendum last week a proposal to close the public libraries rather than integrate them.

Actually, the public libraries have been closed since May 21, the day after the effective date of an order by Federal Judge Roby Thompson banning operation of the libraries on a racially segregated basis.

The city was operatiing a main library for white persons in the Confederate Memorial mansion, the Grasty Branch Library for Negroes on Holbrook street and Bookmobile services. All these have been suspended. The staff has been working on book repairs.

At last night's meeting of the Danville Library Foundation, the board of directors was increased from 6 to 19 members and was authorized to expand up to 50 members. Directors elected C. Stuart Wheatley, former member of the House of Delegates, as president; Andrew A. Farley, former member of the State Pupil Placement Board and a present member of the State Conservation Commission, vice president, and Paul Patterson, secretary-treasurer.

At the meeting, 25 persons present signed as sponsors or guarrantors of the five-year lease with R. M. Compson for u esfoal arge red brick residence on Main street as quarters for the private library.

Earlier this week, a mass meeting of persons wanting to reopen the public libraries and operate in accordance with the court order, agreed to circulate petitions asking City Council to reopen the facilities.

City Council defeated, 5-4, a motion to reopen the libraries.

Told to Integrate, May Shut Libraries

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

DANVILLE, Va., June 15 (AP).—Voters in this Southside Virginia city have turned thumbs down on integration of public libraries. They voted by a nearly 2-to-1 margin yesterday to close them instead. The referendum, of an advisory nature to the City Council, was an outcome of a Federal court order directing the city to open its public libraries to whites and Negroes alike.

STUDY ON
SCHOLARSHIP AID FOR AFRICANS

College Fund Will Conduct Study On Scholarship Aid For Africans

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. P. 20

Art. 8-13-60

NEW YORK — Explorat ory studies on a scholarship p ro-gram for Africans at the 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund w i l l be made in Africa this f a l l by W. J. Trent e x e c u tive di-rector, and Calvin H. Raullerson, educational director, o f the Fund.

A grant for the preliminary investigation has been m a d e by the Roufeller F o u ndation proposed program will be f i-nanced through philanthrophic sources separate from the an-nual UNCF campaigns.

"WHATEVER scholars h i p program may be devel o p e d for African students w i l l be apart from the contin u i n g scholarship p r o g r a ms f or American students," Mr. Trent said. "Plans to aid in the education of Africans are consistent with the college F u n d ' s philosophy of extending ed u-cational opportunity on as wide a scale as possible.

"Our study of the secondary school systems and the avail-ability of qualified st u d e nts will be made in East and Central Africa. Discuss i o n s with Africans have indicated an o p-portunity for greatest ser-vice in Tanganyika, Uga n da, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasa-land," Mr. Trent said. "No cur-rent U. S. program includes a significant number of pers ons from these areas.

"HISTORICALLY, the mem-ber colleges of the Fund have had a powerful influe nce o n developments in Africa,, b o t h through their African a l umni and graduates who have work-ed there," Mr. Trent said.

"The movement t o w a r d self - government in W e s t Africa was given primary im-petus by Dr. James Agg r ey born in the Gold Coast, n o w the independent nation of Gha-na. Dr. Aggrey was educated at UNCF's Livingstone c o l-

"PRESIDENT Kwame Nkru-mah of Ghana and Dr. Namdi Azikiwe, president of the Ni-gerian Senate, are graduat e s of UNCF's Lincoln uni v e r-sity, Pennsylvania. The H o n. Angie E. Brooks, a gradua t e of UNCFs Shaw university in Raleigh, N. C., is perhaps the only woman in the free w orld holding the rank of Assista nt Secretary of State. She ser v es in Liberia.

"Since the College Fund was founded in 1944, some 2,0 00 Africans have been enrolled in UNCF colleges.

"WE ARE especially inter-ested in the nations new l y emerging from c o l o n ial sta-tus," Mr. Trent said. "We be-lieve strongly that UNCF c o l-leges can be of help to Ameri-ca in these uncommitted coun-tries

"There is a critical need of trained persons for teaching in primary and secondary educa-tion in both East and Central Africa. Equally important is the need to develop tra i n e d technicians and profess i onals against the day these a r e a s assume responsibility for their own technological, ec o n omic and social advance.

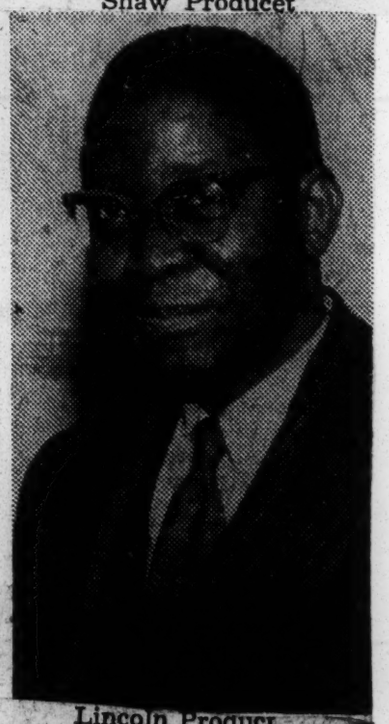
"In the entire area of East Africa there are currently on-ly two universities provid ing facilities for higher education, Makerere College at Kampala, Uganda, and the Royal Tech-nical College at Nairobi, Ken-ya."

THE UNCF roster includ e s 31 four - year, liberal - a r t s colleges, one graduate scho ol and one professional sch o o l. All 33 colleges and univ e r si-ties are privately suppor t e d and accredited. All but one are located in the South. Some 24,-000 are currently enrolled at UNCF colleges.

Mr. Trent and Mr. Raullerson will conduct their studies in Africa from Oct. 8 to Nov. 17.

PRES. NKRUMAH
Lincoln Graduate

SECT'Y A. BROOKS
Shaw Producet



Lincoln Product
DR. AZI KEWE

Negro College Fund

In 1960 there are still only a few accredited private colleges and universities in the South that grant even token admission to qualified Negro students. Yet 12,000,000 out of 18,000,000 Negro Americans live in that region. United Negro College Fund member schools are scattered through the South. These institutions welcome students of all races, without discrimination.

The College Fund, at 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, is engaged in its seventeenth successive nation-wide campaign for contributions. This year it is seeking $2,250,000 to provide about 10 per cent of the combined operating costs of its thirty-three member institutions. All College Fund colleges and universities are privately supported and accredited.

Tuition at these colleges is kept low to make them available to as many Southern Negro students as possible. The colleges must constantly economize, but, even so, they provide instruction of high quality. This is a clear call for help that deserves a solid affirmative answer.

College presidents launch campaign

DENVER — The Convocation of the Presidents of the member - colleges of the United Negro College Fund ended here with the launching of the nation - wide appeal for $2,250,000 to support the members for the coming year.

Workers attending a kick-off meeting in Mixer Auditorium heard campaign officials headed by Arthur L. Baldwin of Denver call for quick attainment of the local goal of $30,000. The speaker was Dr. Milton K. Curry Jr., president of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

The Denver Auditorium Theater was packed Sunday night for the public meeting of the Convocation. With 30 presidents on the stage, and the Dillard University Choir of New Orleans, La., directed by John M. Kuypers, singing madrigals, hymns and spirituals, the audience heard inspiring addresses by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Benjajmin E. Mays, president of the Fund and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights and president of Michigan State University.

"Education— not Supreme Court decrees or local laws— will eliminate prejudice and discrimination in the United States," Dr. Hannah said, "and the process will be a long and frustrating one."

He cited housing, voting and education as the three most acute areas of discrimination, and voiced the opinion that progress will be made piecemeal— in one of two of these areas and state by state, rather than uniformly and promptly.

TWENTY DENVER CORPORATION executives heard Dr. Mays call for corporate support of the Fund at a luncheon Monday in the Denver Club. On the same day, campaigns were launched in Boulder and Colorado Springs. An all - university assembly at the University of Colorado was called to hear Dr. Clement and W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund, in a discussion of civil rights prior to the meeting that launched the city of Boulder campaign.

A series of some 50 buffet suppers in Denver private homes preceded the meeting of the Convocation. The honored guests were the presents and visiting board members.

Thirty of the presidents occupied the pulpits of Denver churches in a mass demonstration of Christian fellowship on Sunday morning. More than 1,000 students of Manual High School heard Dr. Mays speak at a special assembly Friday.

Important People Back United Negro College Fund Drive

New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller: "Its (the United Negro College Fund's) 33 member colleges offer first-rate education to thousands who are hampered by lack of opportunity or lack of funds, regardless of their race, creed or color."

Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Ralph McGill: "The United Negro Colleges' accomplishments in a changing South are a magnificent tribute to their determined faculties and students."

Count Basie: "I've played at a lot of the United Negro Colleges .. and I I've had a chance to see what a really fine job these colleges are doing .... training thousands of youngsters to be scientists.. .... ministers ..... businessmen..... and teachers."

Garry Moore: "The United Negro College Fund is making education possible for many who otherwise would not have the chance to go to college."

United Negro College Fund National Campaign Chairman, Bruce Barton: "Believe me—I do not know of any good work which does so much, for so many, with so little."

TV's "Molly Goldberg," Gertrude Berg: "Do you know that a large part of the money given to the United Negro College Fund is used for scholarships to promising students?"

Dizzy Gillespie: "United Negro Colleges have graduated some of America's finest representatives now serving us abroad. This caliber of training is typical of what your gifts to the United Negro College Fund help to accomplish."

University of Michigan President, Harlan Hatcher: "For years to come, the United Negro Colleges will still be the indispensable bridge between the secondary (high) schools and the professional schools of medicine, law, business and engineering."

Broadway and TV Star, Frederick O'Neal: "Education — that is good education — plays an important part in helping our children grow into fine men and women. Help 24,000 students .... give to the United Negro College Fund."

College Fund Making Progress

DENVER. — The United Negro College Fund's 1960 campaign is moving along successfully, according to Arthur L. Baldwin, chairman of the Rocky Mountain campaign committee. At a Victory Tea held at the American Woodman hall on Sunday, April 24, a total of $17,487.88 was announced. Closing date for the campaign was set at May 15.

Of a national goal of $2,500,000, the local committee is responsible for $30,000. The UNCF is the fund-raising organization for 33 private, accredited colleges and universities for Negroes, all but one of which are located in the South. The Fund supplies annually the crucial 10 per cent of the operating budget of its member institutions.

Local campaign offices are located at 620, E & C building.

Maytag Awards $1,000 To Negro College Fund

Newton, Iowa—Two national educational organizations have been awarded grants totaling $3,000 by the Maytag Company Foundation, Inc.

The National Fund for Medical Education, which furnishes financial aid to the nation's 80 accredited schools, received a $2,000 grant. Awarded a $1,000 grant was the United Negro College fund, which serves 31 Negro colleges, universities and professional schools in the United States.

Both of these funds have received similar grants annually since the Maytag foundation was established in 1953.

UNCF Among Fund Drives OK'd in N.C.

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the month of April, licenses were granted by the State Board of Public Welfare to eight organizations to conduct fund-raising campaigns through public solicitations to conduct fund-raising campaigns through public solicitations for the support of their programs, it was announced by Dr. Ellen Winston, commissioner.

All of the organizations have held licenses for previous solicitation preiods. These organizations are: The Children's Home Society of North Carolina, Kiwanis Club of Raleigh, Inc., Meredith College, National Recreation Association, United Cerebral Palsy Association of North Carolina, United Daughters of the Confederacy, United Jewish Appeal, and United Negro College Fund, Inc.

The total amount which these eight organizations will from the public during in North Carolina imately $1,684,836.

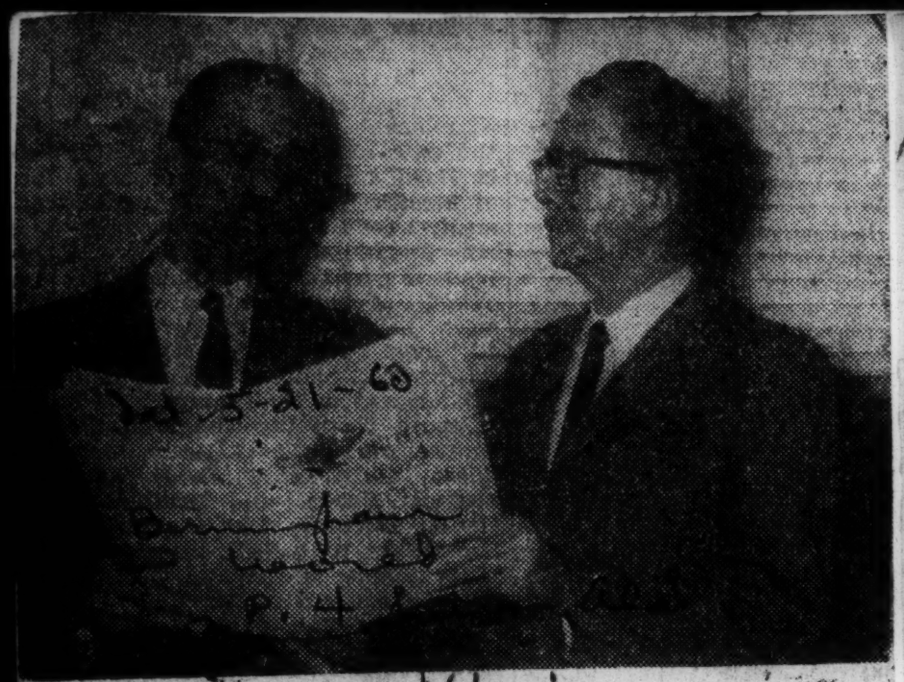
$43,000 Donated to Negro Colleges in U.S. Steel Grants

New York—The United States Steel Foundation has announced a gift of $43,000 to Negro colleges for the 1960-61 academic year. Of this amount, $33,000 has been earmarked for member schools of the United Negro College Fund. The remainder will go to ten additional class-A colleges.

Those schools not members of the Fund which will receive $1,000 each include: Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Florida Normal Institute, St. Augustine, Fla.; Jarvis Christian, Hawkins, Texas; Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala.; Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Daniel Payne and Miles Colleges, both in Birmingham; Selma College, Selma, Ala.; and Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.

710 Institutions

The 43 Negro schools are among a total of 710 institutions aided by the Steel Foundation this year. Together with special grants, the pro-ram totals $2,667,000.



$11,000 TO UNCF COLLEGES—Sterling W. Fisher (right) Executive Director of The Reader's Digest Foundation is briefed on the progress of the United Negro College Fund's 1960 campaign by the Fund's Executive Director William J. Trent, Jr. The Foundation made a gift of $11,000 to 11 UNCF member colleges.

PRESENTS $500—The employes of the Knoxville Utilities Board recently presented a $500 check to the United Negro College Fund through Knoxville College, a member of the fund. Mrs. Ella Beatrice Hughes, a KUB employe who attended Knoxville College in 1956, is shown as she presented the check to Dr. J. Herman Daves, co-chairman of the Knoxville UNCF drive. Witnessing the presentation were J. J. Tatum, industrial representative of KUB (left), and Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College.—Pete Bradby Photo

Name Kessels Chairman Of '60 UNCF Campaign

Jack J. H. Kessels, prominent New Orleans architect, has accepted chairmanship of the 1960 United Negro College Fund drive in the New Orleans area, Sister Mary Josephina, S.B.S., president of Xavier University and Louisiana regional director of UNCF, announced.

The first meeting of the year was held Tuesday at the National American Bank board room.

Co-chairman is Victor Labat of the Xavier industrial arts faculty, Dr. Leon Baisier, chairman of the Xavier modern languages department, is drive treasurer.

The New Orleans goal is $40,000. The national goal is $2,250,000.

Other members of the New Orleans committee include Asa H. Atkins, Mrs. Eola Lyons Baker, Joseph Bernard, Dr. Leonard Burns, Jesse W. Cook, Wallace M. Davis, Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., Moise W. Dennery, Clifton Denson, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University; Mrs. Eloise C. Frederick, James Gilly, Jr., George F. Glover, George W. Healy, Jr., Lester E. Kabacoff, Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr., Elliott J. Keyes, Thomas B. Lemann, Louis H. Meyl, Dr. William A. Roy, the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, archbishop of New Orleans; Dr. Mack J. Spears, Edward B. Stern, Jr., L. Kemper Williams and Laurence M. Williams.

The UNCF is a federation of private, acredited colleges and universities joined to seek support through an annual, nationwide appeal.

The group this year included 33 institutions, two of them, Dillard and Xavier, are in New Orleans.

UNCF Elects Seven New Directors At Conference

New York — Seven new directors-at-large were elected to the United Negro College Fund board at the annual meeting here October 4, Benjamin E. Mays, president of the College Fund, announced today.

Newly elected were: Lee H. Bristol, chairman of the board, Bristol-Myers Co., New York City; William T. Gossett, vice president and general counsel, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; Mrs. Richard O. Loengard, New York City; Herman Moss, Equitable Life Insurance Society of the U. S., Cleveland; Henry J. Richardson, attorney, Indianapolis; Dr. Robert L. Stearns, president, Boettcher Foundation and former president, University of Colorado, Denver; and Mrs. C. Delmar Williams, New York City. Mrs. Williams has served as chairman of UNCF's Uptown Division in the 1958, 1959 and 1960 campaigns.

Six directors retired — their terms of office having expired. They are: Mrs. Ben Cherrington, Denver; George Demster, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. D. Jackson, New York City; Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, New York City; Charles A. Robinson, Wilmington, Del.; and Edward A. Weeks, Boston.

The UNCF board includes the member-college presidents plus lay members from all parts of the country.

Founded in 1944, the College Fund is now conducting its annual appeal to raise [illegible] cent of the combined educational budgets of its member colleges and universities.

Tuskegee, Lincoln choirs on May radio schedule

NEW YORK — College choirs of Tuskegee, Morehouse, Benedict, Xavier and Lincoln are scheduled for the May broadcasts of "Negro College Choirs," heard over the ABC Radio Network.

The choirs of the 33 member colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund are featured in the weekly radio series. The programs are broadcast by ABC affiliate stations throughout the country on varying days and at different times. Check local newspaper listings for exact dates and times.

* * *

THE TUSKEGEE Institute choir will open the month's programming the week of May 1. Relford Patterson directs. The male glee club of Morehouse College under the direction of Wendell Whalum, will be heard the week of May 8.

Benedict College's choir (Columbia, S.C.), will present its program the week of May 15. Emmett I. Wroten is the director. The choir of Xavier University (New Orleans, La.), will perform the week of May 22, under the direction of James Yestadt.

* * *

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY'S male glee club (Lincoln University, Pa.), will close the month's programming the week of May 29. Orrin Clayton Suthern directs.

"Negro College Choirs" is heard in New York City over WABC every Sunday, 11:05-11:30 p.m. EDT.

Negro College Fund

The solution of this country's international and domestic problems requires the education, among others, of more Negro physicists, chemists, social workers, engineers and teachers. The United Negro College Fund has made it possible for its network of thirty-three member colleges to improve and broaden their academic programs over the past sixteen years.

These privately supported accredited institutions are scattered throughout the South, where a large proportion of the nation's Negroes live. But the doors to most other colleges in the South are still closed to Negroes. Without the thirty-three fund-member colleges many talented young men and women would be denied a first-rate college education.

This country, indeed, cannot afford to waste the potential contributions of the majority of its 18,000,000 Negro citizens. The amount required to assure the efficient operation of the thirty-three institutions during 1960 is $2,250,000. Generous checks should be sent to the United Negro College Fund, 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22.

UNCF Plans Studies To Help African Students

NEW YORK — Exploratory studies on a scholarship program for Africans at the 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will be made in Africa this Fall by W. J. Trent, jr., executive director, and Calvin H. Raullerson, educational director, of the Fund.

A grant for the preliminary investigation has been made by the Rockefeller Foundation Implementation of the proposed program will be financed through philanthropic sources separate from the annual UNCF campaigns.

"Whatever scholarship program may be developed for African students will be apart from the continuing scholarship programs for American students," Trent said. "Plans to aid in the education of Africans are consistent with the College Fund's philosophy of extending educational opportunity on as wide a scale as possible.

GREATEST SERVICE

"Our study of the secondary school system and the availability of qualified students will be made in East and Central Africa. Discussions with Africans have indicated an opportunity for greatest service in Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland," Trent said. "No current U. S. program includes a significant number of persons from these areas.

"Historically, the member colleges of the Fund have had a powerful influence on developments in Africa, both through their African alumni and graduates who have worked there," Trent said.

"The movement toward self-government in West Africa was given primary impetus by Dr. James Aggrey, born to the Gold Coast, now the independent nation of Ghana. Dr. Aggrey was educated at UNCF's Livingstone College in Salisbury, N. C., and at Columbia University.

LINCOLN GRADUATES

"President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Dr. Namdi Azikiwe, president of the Nigerian Senate, are graduates of UNCF's Lincoln University in Chester County, Pa. The Hon. Angie E. Brooks, a graduate of UNCF's Shaw university in Raleigh, N. C., is perhaps the only woman in the free world holding the rank of Assistant Secretary of State. She serves her native country of Liberia.

"Since the College Fund was founded in 1944, some 2,000 Africans have been enrolled in UNCF colleges.

"We are especially interested in the nations newly emerging from colonial status," Mr. Trent said. "We believe strongly that UNCF colleges can be of help to America in these uncommitted countries.

CRITICAL NEED

"There is a critical need of trained persons for teaching in primary and secondary education in both East and Central Africa. Equally important is the need to develop trained technicians and professionals against the day these areas assume responsibility for their own technological, economic and social advance.

"In the entire area of East Africa there are currently only two universities providing facilities for higher education, Makerere College at Kampala, Uganda, and the Royal Technical College at Nairobi, Kenya.

The UNCF roster includes 31 four-year, liberal-arts colleges, one graduate school and one professional school. All 33 colleges and universities are privately supported and accredited. All but one are located in the South. Some 24,000 students are currently enrolled at UNCF colleges.

Trent and Raullerson will conduct their studies in Africa from Oct. 8 to Nov. 17.

September Choir Radio Broadcasts Announced By College Fund

New York, Aug. 19. — College choirs of Philander Smith, Hampton, Xavier and Morris Brown are scheduled for the September broadcasts of "Negro College Choirs," heard over the ABC Radio Network.

The weekly series features the choral groups of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. The programs are a public service of the ABC Radio Network and are carried by ABC affiliated stations throughout the country. Check local radio listings for broadcast time in your area.

"Negro College Choirs" is heard in the New York City area Sunday evenings over WABC-N. Y. (11:05-11:30 P.M.). The following dates are for WABC-NYC broadcasts:

The Philander Smith College Choir (Little Rock, Ark.) will be heard Sept. 4. Carl Harris, Jr. directs the group.

The choir of Hampton Institute (Hampton, Va.), with Henry N Switten directing, will present its program Sept. 11.

Xavier University's Concert Choir (New Orleans, La.), under James Yestadt, will be heard Sept. 18.

The choir of Morris Brown College (Atlanta, Ga.) will round out the month's programs Sept. 25. Colonius S. Davis is the director.

To Aid Education

Journal & Guide

5 College Groups On Air For UNCF During The Month

Norfolk, Va. P. 1

Sat. 10-8-60

NEW YORK — The student choirs of Tuskegee institute, Shaw university, Bishop, Morehouse Paine colleges are being heard during October on the ABC Radio Network series, "Negro College Choirs."

The weekly programs feature the choral groups of member institutions of the United Negro College Fund.

"NEGRO COLLEGE Choirs" is carried by ABC affiliated stations throughout the country on varying days and at different hours.

Effective Sunday, Sept. 18, New York City's WABC scheduled the UNCF chir program for 7:35-8 a.m. The former air - time was Sunday, 11:05 - 11:30 p.m.

THE CHOIR of Tuskegee Institute presented its program the week of Oct. 2. Relford Patterson directs the group.

The Shaw university choir will be heard the week of Oct. 9 under the direction of Harry Gil Smythe.

During the week of Oct. 16, Bishop college choir broadcasts under the directin of J. Harrison Wilson.

MOREHOUSE college's all-male glee club will be heard the week of Oct. 23. Wendell Whalum is the director.

The final October broadcast the week of Oct. 30 features the choir of Paine college. Mrs. Emily Remington is the choral diector.

Courier-Inspired

The Pittsburgh Courier

United Negro College Fund Began Drive

Sat. 10

Dr. Patterson

One of the great benefactions of Negroes was tied to The Courier newspapers in 1944, when Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and a Courier columnist, brought to the attention of Ira F. Lewis the worsening financial condition of the nation's privately owned Negro colleges.

After an exchange of letters, the two men apparently came up with one of the most Spingarn performances of the half-century: they would dun the nation's progressive citizens for money, with which to bring the bible colleges back to solvency.

With the situation clearly defined in his mind, Dr. Patterson launched on one of the most profound performances of all-time, beginning in 1944, when almost a million dollars flowed into the coffers of the United Negro College Fund.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that during May, that same year, the Rockefeller Foundation invited 16 school segregating Dixie states to send their superintendents to Chattanooga, Tenn., "... to work together and to see where we're going, with reference to higher education for Negroes."

The call was made in the interest of making interracially equal the school facilities of the South. The white South eventually launched a multi-million drive to perpetuate the "separate but equal" determination it had ignored for half a century.

It was thus that the Negro college operation moved into higher gear and the future education of an increasing total of students was thereby assured. The UNCF has averaged more than a million dollars in a national community chest appeal each year.

The dark picture of 1944 has long since changed, and the total Negro college population has trebled since that time.

—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS—

Atlanta Daily World P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

141

Fri. 10-14-60

AFRICA BOUND—United Negro College Fund representatives Calvin H. Raullerson (left), educational services director, and William J. Trent, Jr., executive director, board airliner October 8 for a six-week tour of African countries—Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Uganda. The executives will conduct exploratory studies directed toward initiating a scholarship program for young Africans at the 33 United Negro Colleges. A Rockefeller Foundation grant made possible this preliminary investigation.

Southern Brain Trust

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Jan. 4-8-60
p. 15

Summary Of Views On Racial Issues As Voiced By Educators From South

DENVER. — The annual Negro College Fund connvocation held here last week brought 32 of the top Negro educators of the South here.

Many of them, speaking at the City Auditorium and at public meetings in churches and schools, aired their views on the race question.

The following is a summary of the remarks made by many of the speakers.

John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank in Durham, N.C., and a board member of the United College Fund, speaking on the South African crisis said that world opinion will force the Union of South Africa to make some "significant changes" in its white supremacy policy in the next 10 years.

"The British people, by and large, are very much disturbed by the rigid segregation policy," the banker said.

Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett college for women in Greensboro, N.C. commenting on the sit-down strikes, said that the current lunch counter sit-down strikes have opened new lines of communication between the races in the South.

As a result of the strikes, she said, there have been formation of interracial commissions "wherever citizens have taken an enlightened approach," the college president said.

"This is good, because these commissions will not only deal with the present dramatic situation, but will move into other important areas such as libraries where books will be made available to all."

Dr. Rufus P. Perry, president of Johnson C. Smith university in Charlotte, N. C., speaking on the battle against Communism, said that the job colleges and universities do, will mean the difference between victory and defeat in the struggle against Communism.

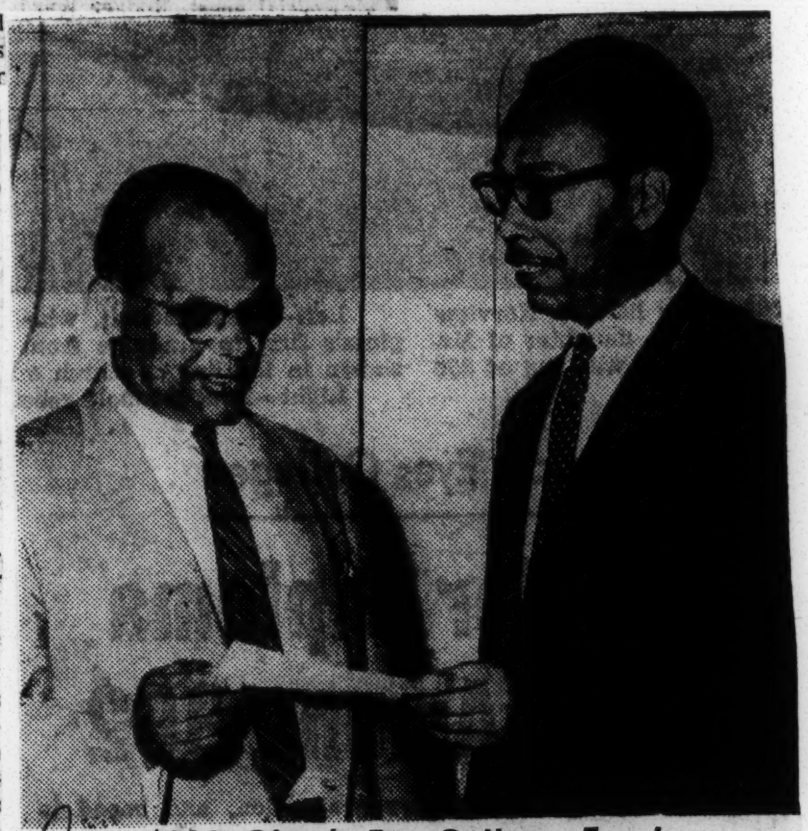
"Victory or defeat will be scored in the minds and hearts and souls of men and women. Whether America maintains its No. 1 position depends more than anything else on the capacity of our young people to learn, to think and to work."

As a contrast to the foregoing, here is the condensed view of the race question by John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State university. Hannah is also the chairman of The Commission on Civil Rights:

"It is education—not laws or court orders—in which we must place our final reliance that right will prevail," he said.

"What we must seek as our highest objective is a climate of tolerance that will make court orders unnecessary," This he made clear will not happen overnight.

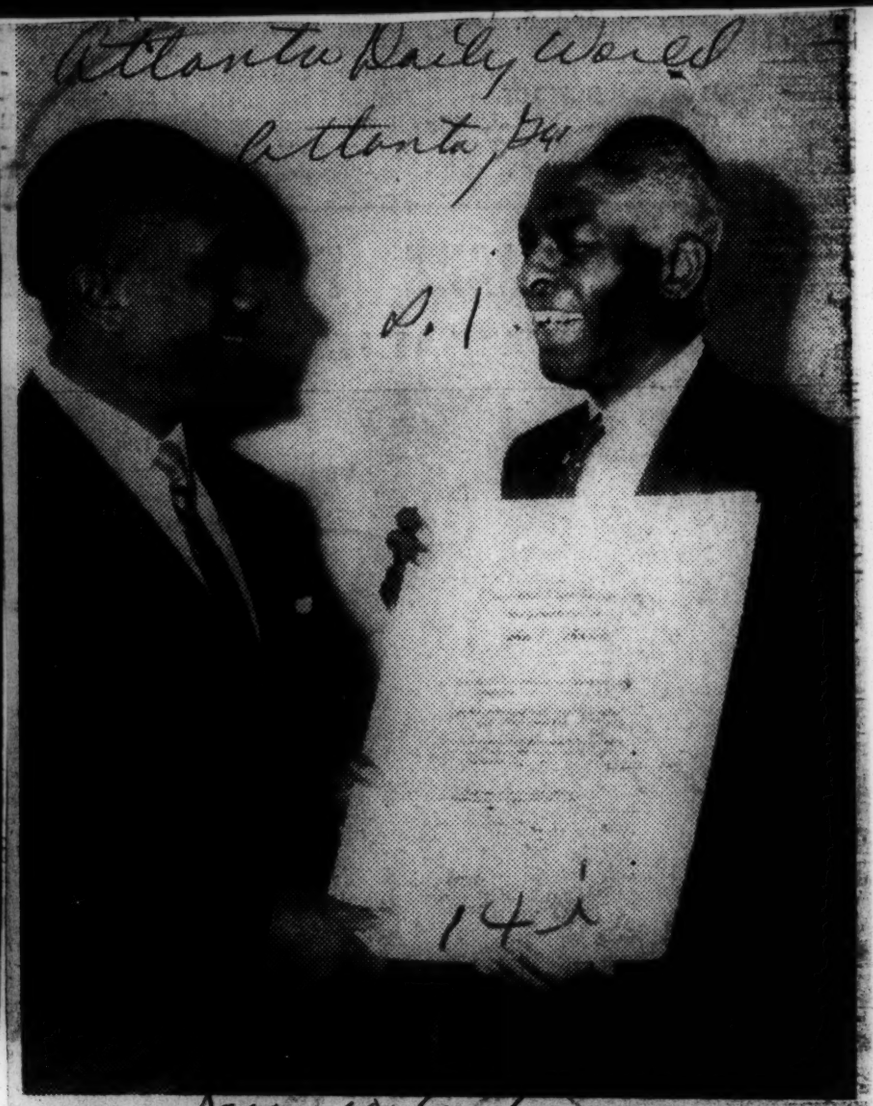
"If compulsory discrimination is ended in public education but children continue to be brought up in slums and restricted areas of racial concentration, the conditions for good education and good citizenship will not obtain."



$200 Check For College Fund

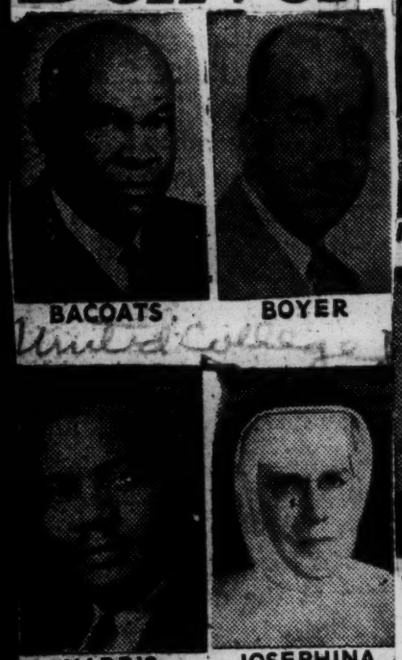
Banks Thompson (right), a teacher at Maggie Walker High School in Richmond, presents a $200 check to Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, president-elect of Virginia Union University, on behalf of the John M. Barco Chapter of the Virginia Union University National Alumni Association for the 1960 United Negro College Fund Drive in the Richmond area. The check represented a 100 per cent increase over last year. In accepting the donation Dr. Henderson stated that this is a crucial year for the College Fund in Virginia and that a 20 per cent increase in support is needed to meet the $45,000 goal set for Virginia this year.

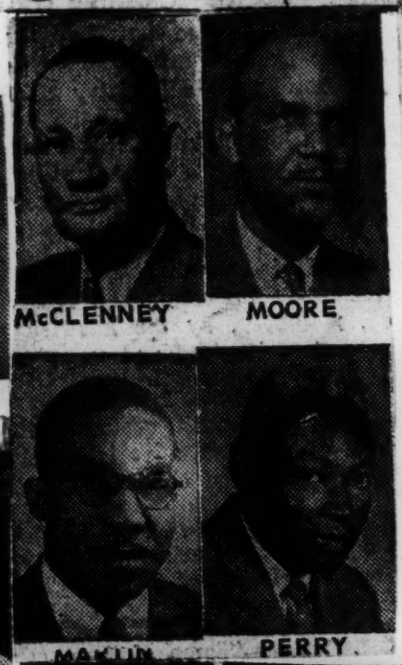
FOR UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND—Dr. John Codwell, left, district co-chairman of the United Negro College Fund drive in Houston, accepts the sum of $1,040.90 from Carolyn Wells, center, TSU instructor, who was in charge of the committee assigned to canvass the University staff and faculty for contributions to this cause. Dr. S. M. Nabrit, right, TSU president, who is one of the local CNCF drive leaders, commends Mrs. Wells for her efforts. This makes the third year the University committee has exceeded the thousand dollar mark. (Evans Photo)

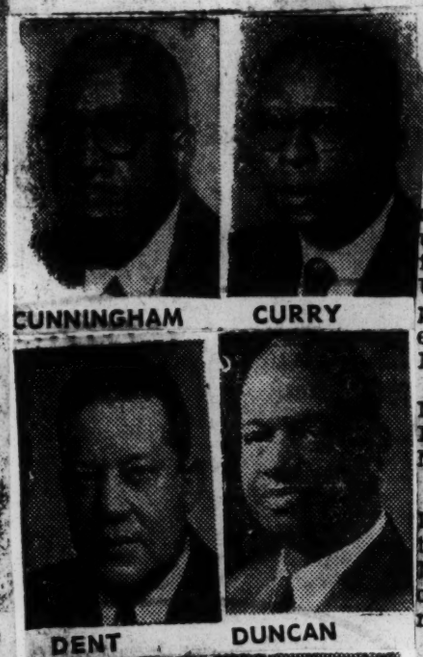


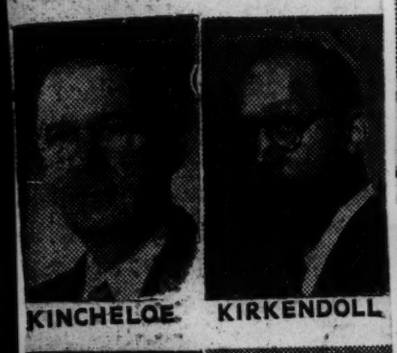
SCROLL FOR SERVICES—John H. Johnson (left) receives a scroll citing his services to the United Negro College Fund from Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, College Fund president, at a luncheon in New York City's Hotel Roosevelt, October 4. Members of the board of directors of the College Fund, including the presidents of the 33 member colleges, attended the luncheon. Mr. Johnson is publisher of Ebony, Jet, Tan, and Hue magazines. Dr. Mays is president of Morehouse College.

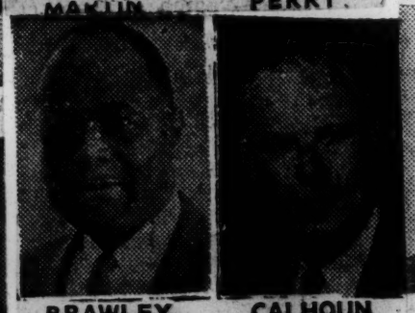
United Negro College Fund Presidents Visit Denver

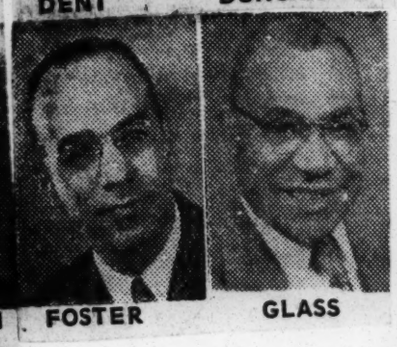


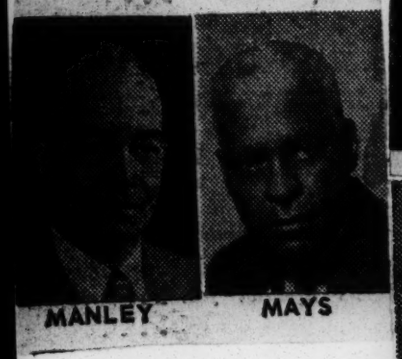












Dr. Howard D. Gregg To Be Kick-Off Speaker For UNCF

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Daniel Payne College, is scheduled to deliver the kick-off speech formally opening the 17th annual United Negro College Fund campaign in the Jefferson County area at 3 P. M. Sunday, March 27 at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church.

Pastored by the Rev. G. W. McMurray, the church is located at Fourth Avenue and 16th Street, North.

Prior to coming to Birmingham, Dr. Gregg who served as dean of the Basic College, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, had charge of the testing program for the 33-member colleges of the UNCF.

According to Mrs. Lillian P. Sanderlin Program Chairman, music will be rendered by the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Choir, Mrs. LaVerne Eaton Comer, directress; Dunbar High School Choir, Mrs. Florida P. Wright, directress; Wenonah Trade School Choir, A. C. Campbell, Director.

The public is urged to attend this program. Contributions toward the $25,000 goal may be submitted to Mrs. Julia Travs, Chairman, 1331 N. Appalachee Street.

DR. HOWARD D. GREGG

7 Directors-At-Large Elected To UNCF Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — Seven new directors-at -large were elected to the United Negro College Fund board at the annual meeting her Oct. 4, Benjamin E. Mays, president of the College Fund, announced today.

Newly elected were: Lee H. Bristol, chairman of the board, Bristol-Myers Co., New York City; William T. Gossett vice president and general counsel, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; Mrs. Richard O. Loengard New York City; Herman Moss, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. Cleveland; Henry J. Richardson, attorney, Indianapolis; Dr. Robert D. Stearns, president Boettcher Foundation and former president, University of Colorado, Denver; and Mrs. C. Delmar Williams, New York City. Mrs. Williams has served as chairman of UNCF's Uptown Division in the 1958 1959 and 1960 campaigns.

Six directors retired — their terms of office having expired. They are: Mrs. Ben Cherrington, Denver; George Dempster, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. D. Jackson, New York City; Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, New York, City; Charles A. Robinson, Wilmington, Del.; and Edward A. Weeks, Boston.

Founded in 1944 the College Fund is now conducting its 17th annual appeal to raise 10 percent of the combined educational budgets of its member colleges and universities.

Variety of Activities Scheduled For 33 Visiting Presidents; Fund Drive In Area Called Success

(Pictures On Page 22)

DENVER — Governor McNichols and Mayor Dick Batterton extended an official welcome to the National Convocation of the Presidents of the United Negro Colleges Friday, March 25, in the Onyx

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Room of the Brown Palace hotel. one column

Coming here for the parley were 33 presidents of the member colleges and a score of distinguished industrialists, bankers and professional men who are members of the board of directors of the United Negro College fund.

They were welcomed by a convocation committee including the presidents of 19 Rocky Mountain area colleges and universities and other prominent citizens, headed by Robert L. Stearns, president of the Boettcher Foundation and former president of the University of Colorado.

As a preliminary to the convocation, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., addressed the Rotary Club luncheon Thursday in the Silver Glade of the Cosmopolitan hotel.

Stanley C. Hope, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers and also board chairman of UNCF, addressed the Chamber of Commerce luncheon Friday in the Chamber dining room. The visiting presidents and fund officials were guests of the Chamber at the luncheon.

Business sessions were scheduled for Saturday.

Ten presidents of Colorado four-year institutions of higher learning were hosts at an Educators' luncheon for the visitors Saturday in Mason Hall at Colorado Woman's college. The speaker was Dr. Rufus P. Perry, president of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C. President Quigg Newton of the University of Colorado presided.

The convocation committee held a reception for the presidents Friday night at the Brown Palace hotel, and the Inter-Alumni Council of the United Negro Colleges gave another reception Saturday at 8 p.m. at Colorado Woman's college, with Dr. Charles L. Knight of Denver, alumnus of Fisk university, as chairman. About 2,000 UNCF alumni of the Denver area and other guests attended.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the fund and president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., spoke at a special student assembly at Manual high school at 2:30 p.m. Friday.

Thirty of the visiting presidents occupied the pulpits of Denver churches Sunday morning, March 27, in an unprecedented gesture of welcome by ministers headed by the Rev. Paul H. A. Noren, pastor of Augustana Lutheran church.

A series of nearly 50 private buffet suppers by Denver hosts and hostesses, with the visiting presidents as guests of honor, were held Sunday.

The three-day round of activities climaxed Sunday at 8 p.m. in the public meeting of the convocation in the Denver Auditorium Theater.

Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights, president of Michigan State university and former Assistant Secretary of Defense, was the principal speaker at the public event.

The 42-voice Dillard university choir of New Orleans, La., appeared on the program. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, spoke for the visiting presidents. Dr. Eugene E. Dawson, chairman of the Rocky Mountain Steering Committee for UNCF, and president of Colorado Woman's college, presided.

Most of the presidents departed Monday for their campuses—all of them located in the South except one (Lincoln university in Pennsylvania).

A small luncheon for businessmen was held Monday at the Denver club, with Dr. Mays as speaker and, as hosts, Dr. Dawson, Arthur L. Baldwin, senior partner, Baldwin, Chiappini, Kring and Tietze and general campaign chairman for UNCF in Denver, and Ralph E. May, attorney and chairman of the men's division for the fund campaign in this area.

The Rev. Paul H. A. Noren, pastor of Augustana Lutheran church, chairman of the church division of the convocation committee, announced the guest appearances by the presidents, many of whom are ordained ministers.

The United Negro College Fund presidents, the churches in which they were guests, and the Denver ministers who were their hosts:

Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.; Zion Baptist, E. 24th Ave. and Ogden St., Rev. Wendell T. Liggins.

Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark college, Atlanta, Ga.; Epworth Methodist, 1130-31st St., Rev. Joseph H. Miller.

Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, Paine college, Augusta, Ga.; St. Paul's Community, 8001 W. 23rd Ave., Rev. Leonard A. Stark.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.; Messiai Lutheran, 1750 Colorado Blvd. Rev. J. Benner Weaver.

Dr. T. W. Cole Sr., Wiley college, Marshall, Texas; Simpsor Methodist, 3401 High St., Rev. Kenneth McMillen.

Dr. James A. Colston, Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn.; First United Presbyterian, 1362 Lincoln St., Rev. Carl J. Kissling.

Dr. L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia college, Concord, N. C.; Congregational Church of Washington Park, 400 S. Williams St., Rev. Charles Milligan.

Dr. Frank J. Cunningham, Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga.; Jordan Chapel AME, Rev. Hugh Warley.

Dr. Milton K. Curry Jr., Bishop college, Marshall, Texas; Waren Methodist, 1630 E. 14th Ave., Dr. Lowell B. Swan.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, Dillard university, New Orleans, La.; Christ Congregational, 2500 S. University Blvd., Rev. Kingsley Hawthorne.

Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.; Shorter AME, 119-23rd St., Rev. E. B. Childress.

Dr. Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee institute, Ala.; St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, E. 14th Ave. at Clarkson St., Very Rev. William S. Lea.

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, Talladega college, Talladega, Ala.; Kirk of Bonnie Brae Congregation, 1201 S. Steele St., Rev. Eugen Van Kranenburgh.

Dr. James A. Boyer, St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C.; Berkeley Community Congregational, 3701 W. 50th Ave., Rev. Robert T. Clark.

Dr. S. C. Kincheloe, Tougaloo Southern Christian college, Tougaloo, Miss.; Park Hill Congregational, 2600 Leyden St., Rev. David C. Colwell.

Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.; Macedonia Baptist, 1725 E. 30th Ave., Rev. Joseph L. Griffin.

Dr. Albert E. Manley, Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga.; People's Presbyterian, E. 28th Ave. and York St., Rev. Hugh A. Mullings.

Dr. William H. Martin, Hampton institute, Va.; Highland Christian, 2601 W. 34th Ave., Rev. Phil M. Runner.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse college, Altanta, Ga.; Augustana Lutheran, 5000 E. Alameda Ave., Rev. Paul H. A. Noren.

Dr. Earl H. McClenney, St. Paul's college, Lawrenceville, Va.; Lakewood Congregational, 101 Brentwood, Lakewood; Rev. Bradley B. Brehmer.

Dr. Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach Fla.; Scott Methodist, E. 22nd Ave. and Ogden St.; Rev. J. H. Jackson Jr.

Dr. Rufus P. Perry, Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.; Wellshire Presbyterian, 2999 S. Colorado Blvd.; Rev. Stephen J. McShane.

Dr. Willa B. Player, Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Plymouth Congregatonal, 3501 S. Colorado Blvd.; Rev. Daniel W. Nicely.

Dr. Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn.; Wheat Ridge Congregational, 6410 W. 29th Ave., Rev. William A. Davis.

Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; Christ Methodist, 690 Colorado Blvd., Rev. Noble H. Kime.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Ga.; Emmanuel Methodist, 270 S. Downing St., Rev. Kenneth Rice.

Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Huston-Tillotson college, Austin, Texas; Grant Avenue Methodist, 216 S. Grant St., Rev. Allen N. Talla.

Dr. W. R. Strassner, Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C.; New Hope Baptist, E. 23rd Ave. and Ogden St., Rev. M. C. Williams.

Dr. W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, United Negro College Fund, New York; Broadway Baptist, 225 Lincoln St., Rev. John Akers.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; Sixth Avenue Congregational, 3250 E. Sixth Ave., Rev. Jeffrey D. Hoy.

Birmingham World
Birmingham Ala.
Wed 1-13-60
P. 1.

ACIPICO AND EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTE TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND — William E. Ray, chairman of the Auxiliary Board, American Cast Iron Pipe Company (second, left to right), presents a check for $2,000 to Mrs. Daisy V. Browder, local chairman of the United Negro College Fund. Left to right are Paul L. Ware, Jefferson County director of the United Negro College Fund; Mr. Ray, Mrs. Browder, and R. E. Bolden, secretary of the Auxiliary Board. The company donated half of the contribution. Mrs. Browder said that the contribution was made Dec. 8.

UNCF DRIVE
GROSSES $8,390.45

The 1959 United Negro College Fund drive grossed
Birmingham Alabama
$8,390.45, according to the report of the local committee.
Feb 24, 1962
Chairman I. V. Billes said the amount exceeded the quota
by $1,390.45.

Third Time Goal Was Exceeded

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
3 Institutions In State Aided By United Plan
Sat. 1-16-60

RICHMOND, — State-wide contributions to the United Negro College Fund in 1959 totaled $41,664 - the most ever given by Virginians in one calendar year.

Webster S. Rhoads Jr., chairman of the board of Miller and Rhoads department stores and Virginia State chairman for a $40,000 UNCF campaign, said that the "substantial gains made in 1959 are most gratifying. They represent increases in all areas of the state and from all sources including individual contributors, corporations, and the alumni of the colleges who contributed and raised almost half of the Virginia quota."

Sat. 1-16-60

THIS MARKED the third successive year that United Negro College Fund solicitation has surpassed its goal in Virginia. The 1958 contribution reached a total of $37,290 against a 36,000 goal; those in 1957 exceeded a 32,000 goal by $338.

Three Virginia institutions are among 33 private, accredited colleges and universities sharing in the UNCF. They are Hampton Institute at Hampton; St. Paul's College at Lawrenceville and Virginia Union University, Richmond.

IN THE CALENDAR year 1959 the Virginia members received total grants of $177,119 - more than four times the amount raised in the state campaign. The grants are used primarily to provide scholarships, augment faculty salaries, and to buy library books and laboratory equipment.

Serving as co-chairman with Mr. Rhoads in the 1959 campaign was Dr. Earl H. McClenny, president of St. Paul's College. W. Harry Schwarzschild Jr., president of the Central National Bank of Richmond, served as treasurer, and Frank C. Wood was campaign director, a post he has held since UNCF solicitation began in 1944.

REPRESENTATIVE business, industrial, religious and educational leaders were members of the state-wide steering committee. Local chairmen led fund-raising efforts in all principal cities.

Richmond members of the state steering committee were Dr. Theodore F. Adams, Wilson M. Brown, D. Tnnant Bryan, Dr. George M. Modlin, and C. P. Hayes.

WESTERN area steering committee members include C. Francis Cocke, Lawrence H. Hamlar, and Arthur L. Taubman, of Roanoke, and P. L. Scruggs and C. W. Seay, of Lynchburg, and William S. Hildreth of Charlottesville.

Tidewater members of the steering committee were John S. Alfrind, William Shands Meachem and Thomas w. Young of Norfolk and Dr. U. G. Wilson of Portsmouth.

The southern area is represented by The Rt. Rev. David S. Rose of Petersburg and Dr. Robert P. Daniel of Virginia State College.

Record Set In Crusade For Schools

Additional Sources Bring In $511,000, Chairman Reports

NEW YORK — Contributions to the United Negro College fund's 1959 campaign totaled a record high of $1,947,827, Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman, has announced.

This was an increase of $104,827 over last year's total of $1,843,000.

Mr. Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, said: "This is a tribute to our local campaign leaders and workers. During 1959 more than 4,000 volunteers worked in 125 campaign centers across the country to register these fine results."

UNCF CAMPAIGN funds are distributed among the 33 private, accredited colleges and universities comprising the Fund's membership. Each year the UNCF appeal raises 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of these institutions.

The money is not specifically allocated but is used where most needed — to provide scholarship aid, augment faculty salaries and maintain physical plants.

IN 1959, AS IN earlier years, indiiduals contributed the largest percentage of the amount raised, accounting for $908,363 of the total. In this category, gifts raised and contributed by UNCF alumni continued to rise substantially over previous years.

Commended For Leadership

Bruce Barton (center), national campaign chairman of the United Negro College Fund and chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, accepts a special scroll given in recognition of his outstanding leadership in UNCF's 1959 appeal. Presenting the scroll in New York, are W. Barton Beatty Jr., (left) UNCF campaign director, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder of the college found and chairman of the executive committee.

Corporate giving again exceeded last year's mark, amounting to $777,232 of the total. Foundation gifts totaled $262,232.

W. J. Trent, Jr., fund, executive director announced that UNCF received $211,000 in unrestricted legacies and bequests during 1959. Unless earmarked for a specific purpose, all bequests are deposited in a special reserve fund established to insure the economic stability of the colleges. Income from invested reserve helps defray the costs of the annual UNCF campaigns.

In addition to campaign contributions and bequests, UNCF received a grant of $300,000 from the General Education board to set up a special faculty - fellowship program. This program is designed to maintain and improve teaching standards of the member colleges.

THE TOTAL received by the college fund from all sources in 1959 was $2,455,827.

Since its inception in 1944, the fund has raised a total of $39,463,918. The annual appeals have netted $21,713,918. Another $17,750,000 was raised in a special five - year capital funds campaign (1955-56) to proide new buildings.

Mr. Trent said: "These continuous increases demonstrate the growth of the college fund. UNCF is now an integral part of the American scene. Each year sees a broadening in its base of friends and a widening of its scope of endeavor.

"This year UNCF for the first time campaigned in small communities throughout the state of North Carolina. The success of this venture promises to set the pattern in opening new territories in the near future."

Webster S. Rhoads Jr., Miller and Rhoads Department stores, Richmond, was chairman of the 1959 appeal in Virginia for the fund. Dr. Earl H. McClenney, president of St. Paul's college, Lawrenceville, was co - chairman.

UNCF choirs launch appeal; begin 11th year on network

NEW YORK — choirs of United Negro College Fund members will observe the formal opening of the organization's 1960 nation - wide campaign and 10th anniversary during their April ABC Radio Network broadcasts.

The opening program the week of April 3 will feature choirs from the following UNCF member colleges and universities:

COMBINED chorus of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Atlanta; Fisk University, Nashville; Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.:Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; and Xavier University, New Orleans.

The remainder of the April programs will highlight choirs from North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Week of April 10: Bennett College, Greensboro; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Livingstone College, Salisbury; and St. Augustine's College, Raleigh.

W. J. TRENT JR., UNCF executive director, will be the guest speaker on the April 10 program.

Week of April 17: Bishop and Wiley Colleges, Marshall; Huston - Tillotson College, Austin; and Texas College, Tyler.

Week of April 24; Hampton (Va.) Institute; St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville; and Virginia Union University, Richmond.

the following UNCF member colleges and universities: combined chorus of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman College, Atlanta; Fisk University, Nashville; Shaw University, Releigh, N. C.; Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; and Xavier University, New Orleans.

The remainder of the April programs will highlight choirs from three states—North Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

North Carolina will be represented by the choirs of: Bennett College, Greensboro; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Livingstone College, Salisbury; and St. Augustine's College, Raleigh. The program will be presented the week of April 10.

W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, will be guest speaker on the April 10 program, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the ABC-UNCF choir broadcasts.

UNCF choirs from Texas will be heard during the week of April 17. They are: Bishop and Wiley Colleges, Marshall; Huston - Tillotson College, Austin; and Texas College, Tyler.

Choirs from Hampton Institute, Hampton; St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville; and Virginia Union University, Richmond — UNCF's Virginia colleges—will close the anniversary month the week of April 24.

"Negro College Choirs" is carried by ABC affiliated radio stations throughout the country on varying days and at different hours. Check local newspaper listings for airtime in specific areas.

UNCF College Choirs To Observe 11th Year Over ABC On April 3

New York, March 18—UNCF choirs will observe the formal opening of the United Negro College Fund's 1960 nation-wide campaign during their April ABC Radio Network broadcasts. The month's program also mark the 10th anniversary of the "Negro College Choirs" series on ABC.

The regular weekly radio series presents choral groups from member schools of the United Negro College Fund.

The opening program the week of April 3 will feature choirs from

TUSKEGEE SHARES IN
$211,000 UNCF BEQUESTS

Tuskegee Institute is one of the UNCF member colleges which will share in $211,000 in unrestricted legacies and bequests received by the Fund in 1959. Executive Director W. J. Trent, Jr. said all bequests, unless specifically earmarked, will go into a special reserve fund to insure the economic stability of the member colleges.

Mark Birchette Appointed College Fund Controller

New York, Jan. 29 — Mark G. Birchette was named controller of the United Negro College Fund, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director, announced here today. Mr. Birchette has served as chief accountant since joining UNCF in 1956.

Prior to 1956, Mr. Birchette was an executive in the business administration of two College Fund member institutions — Morehouse College (Atlanta) and Dillard University (New Orleans). He was assistant bursar at Morehouse from 1953 to 1956. Earlier he served as business manager and associate professor of business administration at Dillard.

Mr. Birchette is also an alumnus of Morehouse, graduating with a B. A. in business administration in 1938. He later received an M. A. in economics and business administration from Atlanta University (Atlanta), also a UNCF member college.

From 1937 to 1943, he was first accountant with J. B. Blayton & Co. certified public accountants, in Atlanta and then served as accountant-business manager of Arkansas A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

He is a member of the American Accounting Association, American Association of College Business Officers and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He is a 32nd. Degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Master.

A native of Asheville, N. C., Mr. Birchette now lives in Teaneck, N. J. He is married to the former Geraldine Geer of Atlanta and has four children.

COLLEGE ROUNDUP

Contributions to the United Negro College Fund's 1959 campaign set an all time record. Contributions totaled $1,947,827 —an increase of $104,827 over the previous year's total . . . Benedict College is currently accepting applications for the summer institute for high school teachers of science or mathematics to be held at the college June 6 to July 15. Those submitting applications must hold a bachelor's degree and have at least three years of teaching experience.

"MISS UNCF"? — Miss Judith Walcott, senior in psychology from Brooklyn, N. Y., will represent Talladega College at the crowning of a national student "Miss UNCF" in Detroit, Mich., the last week in February.

BENNETT'S CANDIDATE— Miss Constance L. Colston, junior of Charlotte, N. C., was chosen by students at the Greensboro (N. C.) institution to represent them in the "Miss National UNCF" contest, the winner of which will be announced at the annual inter-alumni council meeting to be held in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27-28.

MISS UNCF TO BE CROWNED AT NATIONAL ALUMNI DINNER

New York, Feb. 19 — Miss National UNCF" will be crowned as the highlight of the annual banquet of the United Negro College Fund's 14th Alumni Conference. W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, will officiate at the ceremonies to be held in Detroit's Latin Quarter club Feb. 27.

The Alumni Conference is scheduled Feb. 27 and 28 in Detroit. The series of workshop and discussion meetings will be attended by UNCF alumni directors, students and campaign workers from across the country. Major speakers will be Martin S. Hayden, executive editor, The Detroit News, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF founder and vice chairman of the board.

More than 20 co-eds from UNCF member colleges will compete for the national crown. The students were chosen to represent their schools on the basis of outstanding service to the College Fund campaigns on their respective campuses. "Miss National UNCF" will be the candidate from the member college reporting the highest per capita giving by its students.

A handsome silver trophy will be awarded to the winning college this year. The trophy was donated by Samuel D. Leidesdorf, chairman of the UNCF National Foundations Gifts Committee.

Last year Miss Ida Belle Robinson of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, reigned as the first "Miss National UNCF."

Master of ceremonies for the banquet will be R. Conrad Vaughn, president of Detroit's Inter-Alumni Council.

Record Amount Of Money Raised In 1959 For Negro College Fund Drive

New York, Jan. 15—Contributions to the United Negro College Fund's 1959 campaign totaled a record high of $1,947,827, Bruce Barton national campaign chairman, announced here today.

This was an increase of $104,827 over last year's total of $1,843,000.

"The 1959 appeal was our most successful," Mr. Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, said. "This is a tribute to our local campaign leaders and workers. During 1959 more than 4,000 volunteers worked in 125 campaign centers across the country to register these fine results."

UNCF campaign funds are distributed among 33 private, accredited colleges and universities comprising the Fund's membership. Each year the UNCF appeal raises 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of these institutions. The money is not specifically allocated but is used where most needed—to provide scholarship aid, augment faculty salaries and maintain plants.

In 1959, as in earlier years, individuals contributed the largest percentage of the amount raised, accounting for $908,363 of the total. In this category, gifts raised and contributed by UNCF alumni continued to rise substantially over previous years. Corporate giving again exceeded last year's mark, amounting to $777,232 of the total. Foundation gifts totaled $262,232.

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In addition to campaign contributions and bequests, UNCF received a grant of $300,000 from the General Education Board to set up a special faculty-fellowship program. This program is designed to maintain and improve teaching standards of the member colleges.

The total received by the College

Fund from all sources in 1959 was $2,458,827.

Since the inception in 1944, the Fund has raised a total of $39,463,918. The annual appeals have netted $21,713,918. Another $17,750,000 was raised in a special five-year capital funds campaign (1951-56) to provide new buildings.

Commenting on the record amount raised, M. Trent said, "These continuous increases demonstrate the growth of the College Fund. UNCF is now an integral part of the American scene. Each year sees a boradening in its base of friends and a widening of its scope of endeavor."

"This year for example, UNCF for the first time campaigned in small communities throughout the state of North Carolina. The success of this venture promises to set the pattern in opening new territories in the near future."

LOCAL NEWS

The Rev. L. F. Grimmett, Dean American Baptist Theological Seminary, chaired the United Negro College Fund's appeal in Nashville. The Rev. Wilson Q. Welch, Dean of the Chapel, Fisk University, was co-chairman for the area.

Clark Professor Nation Advisor UNCF Association

Dr. William H. Hale, chairman of Clark College's Department of Social Science, was re-elected National Advisor to the Pre-Alumni Association of the United Negro College Fund at the 7th Annual Conference of the National Alumni Council held in Detroit February 27-28. The Pre-Alumni Association is composed of student representatives from the 33 coneges which participate in the UNCF and is a part of the National Alumni Council.

This student group is concerned with not only raising funds on the campuses, but the orientation and education of the students in the understanding and appreciation for opportunity to contribute to their own welfare through the UNCF. The contributions from the 33 college student groups total over $18,000 for 1959, representing a 100 percent increase over 1958.

As national advisor, Dr. Hale becomes a member of the Executive Board of the National Alumni Council of the UNCF. He has served as chairman of Clark's student campaign for the past ten years and was the guiding spirit in the developing of a fund-raising plan which has become a pattern for other UNCF colleges.

Dr. Hale was recently elected to the Office of General-President Elect of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. He will assume full responsibility for the General Presidency upon the expiration of the term of the present incumbent Judge Myles A. Paige of New York.

Negro Colleges 'Democratic'

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — United Negro College Fund type colleges were called "islands of democracy" in a southland which is not friendly to the concept of equality across racial lines at the Third Annual Public Relations Institute held at Johnson C. Smith University recently.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, founder of the United Negro College Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute said that our colleges have been islands of democracy. "Rather than perpetuating segregation."

He continued, "These colleges have been the instrumentalities of bringing together people of diverse backgrounds and interests and racial identities" to work out "their common problems and effective solutions in the area of human relations."

Dr. Patterson further stated that "We do not need to apologize for the existence of these institutions, but we have ample material to equip our alumni and our present students with a positive justification so that they can walk out with their heads high and intelligently discuss the role of these institutions in such a way as to have the American people understand and better support these colleges."

Educator Addresses PRO Men

Institutions' Role Hailed By Founder Of Fund Aiding Them

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In the wake of the 1954 Supreme court decision, Dr. Patterson observed that "most of us did not understand or appreciate the lengths to which the South would go in the process of evasion, so that we eventually come out with a result which everywhere described as 'token integration' which presages a long and continuous struggle, so that if for no other reason than a time factor, we need these institutions for an indefinite period."

In support of our colleges, Dr. Patterson said "These are institutions which will help us to go through that transition, and will give frank recognition to the fact that education is a social as well as academic experience, and that for many youth of the Negro group, if they are to have a normal social experience, they will naturally want to come to these institutions, provided these institutions are of sound equality.

ANOTHER guest speaker at the institute was Milton L. Smith, consultant for Educational Development, Board of Christian Education, United Presbyterian church, U. S. A. Mr. Smith said that "The job to be done in converting students into good alumni should be done while they are yet on the campus."

President R. P. Perry brought words of welcome to the representatives from more than 20 colleges who attended the Institute.

REPRESENTATIVES included Miss Jacqueline Pharr and Bernard Brown, Carver college; Prudie Anders and H. I. Fontellio - Nanton, St. Augustine's college; Archibald Benson, Morristown college, and Porterfield Bradby, Knoxville college.

Also Joseph J. Brady and Oliver G. Taylor, Hampton institute; D. C. Collington, Fla. A. and M. university; E. F. Corbett, H. C. Barnhill, A. and T. college; T. J. Crawford, S. C. State college; W. I. Gibson, Bennett college.

And E. E. Goodman, Howard university; Milton Hurst, Talladega college; Wilton C. Scott and Prince Jackson, Savannah (Ga.) State college; H. N. Johnson, Norfolk Division Virginia State college; and D. H. Keck, Shaw university.

Also William H. Knight, Palmer Memorial institute; H. H. Martin, S. C. Area Trade school; O. Uzzell, Fayetteville State college; Robert M. Radcliffe, LeMoyne college; Charles A. Ray, N. C. College; G. M. Sawyer, Tennessee A. and I. university; Zack Weston, Benedict college; J. W. Hill, Durham Business college; President R. P. Perry, Moses S. Belton, Dean O. H. Davis, Dean J. A. Grimes, J. A. Gaston, J. Arthur Twitty, M. L. Davidson, Edwin Thompkins, Robert B. Gore, Harbans Singh, and Miss Sara J. Stewart, Johnson C. Smith university.

Observers were Miss Anna M. Cooke, supervisor of Negro elementary schools, N. C. State Department of Education, and G. E. McKeithen, Charlotte, N. C.

UNCF Type Colleges As "Islands Of Democracy"

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

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NO APILOGY

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SUPPORTS COLLEGES

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E. E. Goodman, Howard University; Milton Hurst, Talladega College; Wilton C. Scott and Prince Jackson, Savannah (Ga.) State College, H. N. Johnson, Norfolk Div. Virginia State College; D. H. Keck, Shak University.

William H. Knight, Palmer Memorial Institute; H. H. Martin, S. C. Area Trade School; O. Uzzell, Fayetteville State College; Robert M. Radcliffe, LeMoyne College; Charles A. Ray, N.C. College; G. M. Sawyer, Tenn. A. and I. University; Zack Weston, Benedict College; J. W. Hill, Durham Business College; President R. P. Perry, Moses S. Belton, Dean O .H. Davis, Dean J A. Grimes, J. A. Gaston, J. Arthur Twitty, M L. Davidson, Edwin Thompkin, Robert B. Gore, Harbans Singh, and Mrs. Sara J. Stewart Johnson C. Smith University.

Observers were: Miss Anna M. Cooke, Supervisor of Negro Elementary School, N. C. State Department of Education and G. E. McKeithen, Charlotte, N. C.

Controller Is Appointed By United College Fund

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Mark G. Birchette has been named controller of the United Negro College fund, W. J. Trent Jr. executive director announced last week.

Mr. Birchette a native of Asheville N. C. has served as chief accountant since joining UNCF in 1956.

Prior to 1956 Mr. Birchette was an executive in the business administration of two college fund member institutions — Morehouse college (Atlanta) and Dillard university (New Orleans). He was assistant bursar at Morehouse from 1953 to 1956. Earlier he served as business manager and associate professor of business administration at Dillard.

MR. BIRCHETTE is also an alumnus of Morehouse. He received an M. A. in economics and business administration from Atlanta university, also a UNCF member college.

From 1937 to 1943 he was an accountant with J. B. Blayton and Company certified public accountants in Atlanta and then served as accountant-business manager of Arkansas A. M. and N. college Pine Bluff Ark.

HE IS A MEMBER of the American Accounting association, American Association of College Business Officers, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Birchette now lives in Teaneck N. J. He is married to the former Geraldine Geer of Atlanta and has four children.

MARK G. BIRCHETTE was named controller of the United Negro College Fund, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director, announced here today. Mr. Birchette has served as chief accountant since joining UNCF in 1956. Prior to 1956, Mr. Birchette was an executive in the business administration of two College Fund member institutions--Morehouse College (Atlanta) and Dillard University (New Orleans). He was assistant bursar at Morehouse from 1953 to 1956. Earlier he served as business manager and associate professor of business administration at Dillard.

UNCF colleges called 'Islands of Democracy'

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — United Negro College Fund-type colleges were called "islands of democracy" in a southland which is not friendly to the concept of equality across racial lines at the Third Annual Public Relations Institute held at Johnson C. Smith University recently.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, founder of the United Negro College Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute, said that our colleges have been islands of democracy, "Rather than perpetuating segregation."

He continued, "These colleges have been the instrumentalities of bringing together people of diverse backgrounds and interests and racial identities" to work out "their common problems and effective solutions in the area of human relations."

Another guest speaker at the Institute was Milton L. Smith, Board of Education spokesman, Consultant for Educational Development, Board of Christian Education, United Presbyterian Church, USA.

President R. P. Perry spoke to the representatives from more than 20 colleges who attended the Institute.

* * *

THEY INCLUDED: Miss Jacqueline Pharr and Bernard Brown, Carver College; Purdie Anders and H. I. Fontellio — Nanton, St. Augustine's College; Archibald Benson, Morristown College; Porterfield Bradby, Knoxville College.

Joseph J. Brady and Oliver G. Taylor, Hampton Institute; D.C. Collington, Fla. A. and M. University; E. F. Corbett, H. C. Barnhill, A. and T. College; W. I. Gibson, Bennett College.

E. E. Goodman, Howard University; Milton Hurst, Talladega College; Wilton C. Scott and Prince Jackson, Savannah (Ga.) State College; H. N. Johnson, Norfolk Div. Virginia State College; D. H. Keck, Shaw University.

William H. Knight, Palmer Memorial Institute; H. H. Martin, S.C. Area Trade School; O. Uzzell, Fayetteville State College; Robert M. Radcliffe, LeMoyne College; Chares A. Ray, N.C. College; G. M. Sawyer, Tenn. A. and I. University; Zack Weston, Benedict College; J. W. Hill, Durham Business College;

Presiden R. P. Perry, Moses S. Belton, Dean O. H. Davis, Dean J. A. Grimes, J. A. Gaston, J. Arthur Twitty, M. L. Davidson, Edwin Thompkins, Robert B. Gore, Harbans Singh, and Mrs. Sara J. Stewart, Johnson C. Smith University.

Observers were: Miss Anna M. Cooke, supervisor of colored elementary schools State Department of Edulation; G. E. McKeithen, Charlotte and George L. Jude of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN.

Mark Birchette named controller of UNCF

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They'll Play, Sing, Too

Top Stars Will Speak Out For College Fund Drive

NEW YORK — Gertrude Berg — television's "Mollie Goldberg" — will speak to radio audiences across the country for the United Negro College Fund during ts 1960 campaign.

Mrs. Berg recorded a one-minute appeal for the College Fund between the matinee and evening performances of the hit Broadway play, "A Majority of One."

ACTOR Frederick O'Neal, who appeared in the Langston Hughes' play, "Simply Heavenly," also recorded a spot for this year's UNCF campaign. A vice-president of Actors Equity, Mr. O'Neal has been featured n many TV and Hollywood productions.

Six other stars of the entertainment world to be heard in UNCF appeals are: Garry Moore, Pat O'Brien, Harry Belafonte, William Warfield, Count Basie and Dizzy Gillespie.

BASIE AND Gillespie's appeals were recorded with background music from their famous record albums. Mr. Warfield is backed by the UNCF-Fiswk University choir of UNCF-member Fisk University.

The eight one-minute spot announcements are contained on one 10-inch, long playing disc. Radio stations all over the cou will use the appeals the College Fund campa which opened last week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of the College Fund's annual campaigns are carried in the Advertising Council's March-April Radio and TV Bulletins. With Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, as national chairman, UNCF's 1960 appeal will be conducted by volunteers in 125 campaign centers throughout the country.

GERTRUDE BERG AND FREDERICK O'NEAL
Speak Out For College Fund

The public-service discs, plus copy for live spot announcements, are available to radio and TV stations from: United Negro College Fund, 22 East 54th street, New York 22, N. Y.

Ross Corbitt lauded for UNCF drive help

NEW YORK — Ross Corbitt, president of Hiram Walker, Inc., the Canadian Club distillers, who for many years has served as chairman and co-chairman for the liquor industry of the United College Fund, will again head this division for the 1960 drive.

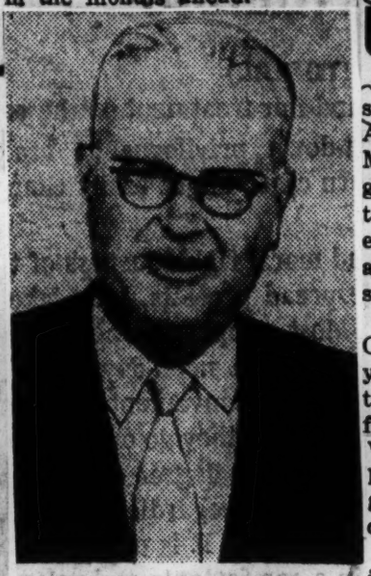
His task will be to raise funds among friends in tho beverage business to help ease the hard-pressed financial problems of 31 member colleges of the fund.

DAVID C. RIVINUS, director of last year's campaign, wrote Mr. Corbitt:

"The 1959 campaign of the UNCF finally drew to an official close on Jan. 8. Hence I am now able to send you with this letter a listing of those distributors who responded to your appeal of November 20 on our behalf.

"I need not tell you how grateful we are for this showing. Once again last year the UNCF hit a new high with an official figure of $1,954,000 now reported — an increase of approximately $112,000 over 1958. It is because of the help lent by interested persons like yourself that this showing was made possible.

"Please accept the thanks of all of us here — not only for the contributions brought in by your appeal, but also for the part you played in making possible the increase in the 1959 gift from your own company. I know we can count on a renewal of your assistance in the months ahead."



ROSS CORBITT

Gov. Rockefeller Proclaims April United Negro College Fund Month

New York, April 22—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller proclaimed April United Negro College Fund Month in New York State. "Our goal," Gov. Rockefeller stated, "is to see to it that, so far as possible, every student who has the capacity and ambition to attend college shall have opportunity to do so.

"In this aim, the United Negro College Fund has been for sixteen years an important instrument. Its thirty-three member colleges offer first-rate education to thousands who are hampered by lack of opportunity or lack of funds, regardless of their race, creed or color."

The United Negro College Fund is a federation of privately-supported, accredited colleges and universities, with a combined enrollment of more than 24,000. All but one of them are located in the South. The 1960 nation-wide appeal scheduled April through June, seeks to raise 10% of the combined annual operating budgets of the member colleges.

The full text of the Rockefeller proclamation follows:

"For any people or nation, education means light and strength. It is the lifeblood of a democracy. Our goal in New York State is to see to it that, so far as possible, every student who has the capacity and ambition to attend college shall have the opportunity to do so.

"In this aim, the United Negro College Fund has been for sixteen years an important instrument. Its thirty-three member colleges offer first-rate education to thousands who are hampered by lack of opportunity or lack of funds, regardless of their race, creed or color.

"The significant and high-minded work accomplished by the United Negro College Fund merits wide recognition and encouragement.

"NOW THEREFORE, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the month of April, 1960, as

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND MONTH

in New York State and I commend it observance and urge support of its objectives."

14j 1960

Saint-John Perse, French Poet, Wins Nobel Prize for Literature

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

By WERNER WISKARI
Special to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 26 —Alexis Léger, a former French diplomat widely acclaimed for poetry written under the pseudonym of Saint-John Perse, has won the 1960 Nobel Prize for Literature.

In announcing the award today, the Swedish Academy termed it "merely a confirmation of his international status as one of the greatest pioneers of modern poetry."

The 73-year-old prize winner, who has lived in the United States since the Nazis overran France in 1940, was cited "for the soaring flight and the evocative imagery of his poetry, which in a visionary way reflects the conditions of our time."

The prize money he will receive amounts to the equivalent of more than $43,700.

Taking note of the poet's theme of the power as well as the impotence of man the Swedish Academy praised his latest work, "Chronique," for addressing" a prophetic appeal to Europe to consider the fatal moment, the turning point in the course of historical events."

The poem closes with the cry 'Summit of time, here are we! Measure the heart of man!"

The prize winner's output, while not large, is noted for its virile style and skillful use of words, although the many metaphors he uses sometimes introduce obscurity.

Léger began writing several years before he entered the French foreign service in 1914. He was born Alexis Saint-Léger the Léger. He eventually changed his name to Alexis Léger and adopted pseudonym Saint-John Perse for his literary career.

His early poetry evoked the exotic beauty of the West Indian island of Guadeloupe, where he was born and spent his early boyhood.

His "Eloges," published in 1910, was followed by "La Gloire des Rois" and in 1924 by an epic called "Anabase."

Drawing on his early diplomatic experiences as a secretary in Peiping, he told of an enigmatic venture through Asian deserts in a rhythmically austere style that billowed between verse and prose. This poem was translated into English in 1930 by T. S. Eliot under the title "Anabasis."

He Opposed Appeasement

Eighteen years were to elapse between the publication of "Anabase" and the next appearance of the name Saint-John Perse. In between the poet-diplomat served, beginning in 1933, as Secretary General of the French Foreign Ministry, from which post he violently opposed appeasement of Hitler.

His diplomatic career came to an abrupt end with the fall of France. The Vichy regime branded him an enemy and he fled to Washington, where he reserved as a consultant for the Library of Congress.

Finally, in 1942, he published a poem appropriately entitled "Exil." Together with his next work, "Vents," it took the form of a Cycle of Corruption and regeneration set forth in the same rhythmical verse-prose style that characterized "Anabase."

Then, in "Amers," the poet turned to singing of the sea.

The Swedish Academy, which makes the annual literature award, took special pains this year to avoid 1959's embarrassment.

Last year's winner, Salvatore Quasimodo, had disclosed his own prize a day before the Academy was to have acted upon it. The Italian poet had been tipped off by Italian newsmen on the basis of advance biographical material made available by the prize-awarding institution.

Today the material, wrapped in a package sealed with wax, was kept locked up in the Swedish Foreign Ministry until after the Academy had met.

The literature prize is the second of the Nobel awards to be announced this year. The winner of the Prize for Physiology or Medicine were disclosed last week. They were Sir Macfarlane Burnet, Professor of Experimental Medicine at Melbourne University, Australia, and Peter Brian Medawar, Professor of Zoology at University College, London.

They were honored for "the discovery of acquired immunological tolerance.

The physics and chemistry awards will be made next Thursday.

The peace prize, if there is one, will be announced in Oslo by a special committee named by the Norwegian Parliament in accordance with the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish manufacturer of explosives and inventor of dynamite, who founded the prizes.

Comment by the Winner

GIENS, France, Oct. 26 (AP) —Alexis Leger was setting out for a Mediterranean fishing trip today when he learned that he had been awarded the 1960 Nobel Prize for literature.

Wearing a light-colored suit, he talked to reporters in the second floor balcony of his villa Les Vignaud, overlooking the sea.

"More than myself it is poetry that is honored in this choice for the Nobel Prize," he said. "It is a comforting thing in a materialistic world."

The poet said he planned to go to Stockholm Dec. 10 to receive the prize in person. He held a small cat in his arms, stroking it while he looked at the view from the balcony.

"I am very proud to have succeeded Albert Camus, who was the last Frenchman to win the Prize," he said.

Camus, French novelist, was killed in an auto accident earlier this year.

"I heard last night that I was being considered for the prize," M. Léger said. "But, frankly, I didn't pay much attention to it.

"I planned to set out today for a two or three-day fishing trip which I had been wanting to take with some friends. We were just leaving when the news came."

Committee Refuses Explanation

Nobel Peace Prize Out for '60

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sept 24 1960

OSLO, Norway — (UPI) — The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, in a tacit acknowledgment of the troubled international situation, announced Friday there will be no 1960 peace prize.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold had been reported as the leading candidate but in recent weeks there was speculation he would not receive the award because of Soviet attacks on him and Norwegian reluctance to precipitate any international incident.

The committee met secretly at Oslo's Nobel Institute and announced its decision in a terse communique. As in the 14 other times it decided against a peace prize there was no explanation — and no reference to any Russian opposition.

Hammarskjold, who won widespread praise for his handling of the Suez crisis in 1956, was nominated this time by the West German Association for European Unity for his work in the Congo. However the Congo crisis began after Jan. 31 deadline for candidate listing.

There were reports Hammarskjold might be awarded the 1960 prize next year. A precedent for this was set in 1953 when Dr. Albert Schweitzer received the 1952 peace prize and Gen. George C. Marshall the 1953 prize.

Informed sources in Oslo acknowledged in recent weeks that Hammarskjold was under consideration but speculated the Nobel Committee might not make the award for fear of increasing world tension or worsening Norwegian - Soviet relations.

Anderson Wins Honors In Atlanta Judging

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
11-3-60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — James Anderson of Tuskegee, and a May 1960 graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School, captured top honors in the individual judging of poultry and livestock at the recent National Convention of New Farmers of America in Atlanta.

Anderson led Alabama's judging team in the National competition after having made the second highest score in individual placing for the state judging contest. This contest was held at Tuskegee Institute last May in connection with the State Association convention. His achievements at the state level, along with help from teammates Jack Reynolds and Lieutenant Thomas resulted in first place honors for the state and the opportunity to compete in the National event.

P 4-3

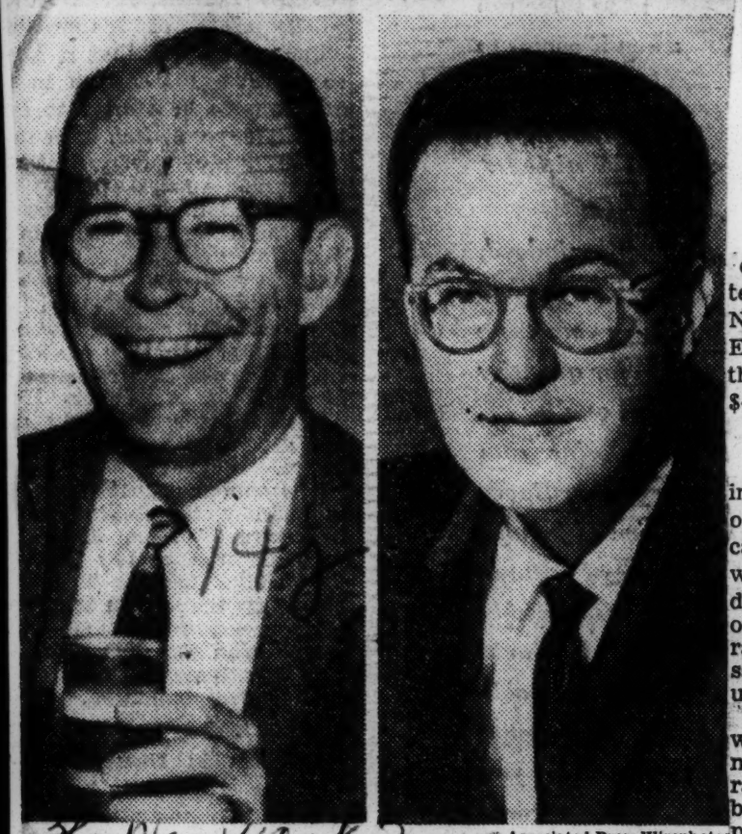
The Alabama team won fifth place in heated competition with teams from 14 other states that comprise the national organization, while team captain Anderson moved ahead to first place in the individual scoring. Each member of the team was awarded a cash prize of $20 and Anderson received an additional prize of $60 for top individual scoring. Jerome Simpson was alternate for the team and assisted with the activities by serving as a holder of the animals to be judged. He received an NFA necktie for his services.

There was one replacement on the team going to Atlanta, it was Oree Williams for Lieutenant Thomas who had left the State.

The national convention is held in Atlanta each year during the time of the Southeastern Fair and the classes of animals used for judging are selected from those on exhibit at the fair. The judging ring consisted of two classes of laying hens, two of swine, two of dairy cattle and two of beef cattle.

ANDERSON

2 U. S. Scientists Win Nobel Prizes



Associated Press Wirephotos

Dr. Willard F. Libby, left, and Dr. Donald A. Glaser at their homes yesterday after learning of Nobel awards.

By WERNER WISKARI

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 3—Two University of California professors won Nobel Prizes in science today. The 1960 Chemistry Prize was awarded to Prof. Willard F. Libby, 51 years old, of the university's Los Angeles branch. He was honored for having developed a method of using radioactive carbon for age determination in archaeology, geology, geophysics and other sciences. The 1960 Physics Prize went to Prof. Donald A. Glaser, 34, of the university's Berkeley branch. He was cited for having invented the bubble chamber, a device for studying subatomic particles by making their paths visible with bubbles.

The winners were selected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, acting under the terms of the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Each of the prizes amounts to the equivalent of more than $43,700.

Radioactivity Shows Age

The Libby method of dating involves measuring tiny amounts of radioactivity in organic or carbon-containing material—in wooden objects, for example, dug up from ancient tombs. The older the objects the less the radioactivity. Professor Libby says the age span thus measurable is 1,000 to 30,000 years.

His method stems from prewar experiments showing that nitrogen atoms could become radioactive carbon-14 when bomborded with the subatomic particles known as neutrons. It was calculated that such carbon woud slowly change back to nitrogen, with its radioactivity dropping to half-strength in about 5,600 years, to one-fourth in 11,200 years, to one-eighth in 16,800 and so on.

In 1946, Professor Libby, then with the University of Chicago, suggested that the production of radioactive carbon was a common occurrence in the earth's atmosphere.

He pictured cosmic radiation as providing neutrons capable of reacting with nitrogen in the air to make a tiny part of the atmosphere's carbon dioxide radioactive. He suggested also that all organic material exposed to air would have about the same minute proportion of radioactive carbon but material no longer exposed would start losing radioactivity from the cut-off date.

Subsequent experiments, including the testing of wood from ancient buried ships whose history is known, have supported his theories and paved the way to wide acceptance of the method.

Improvd Research Technique

The winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics, Professor Glaser, has provided nuclear physicists with a research tool similar to the inventions of two previous prize winners. In 1950, Cecil Frank Powell of Britain was cited for developing a method of studying subatomic particles by recording their passage along the emulsion of a photographic plate.

In 1927, another British scientist, Charles T. R. Wilson, won the prize for a device with a range several thousand times greater, thus suitable for studying comparatively slow particles.

He invented a cloud chamber in which subatomic projectiles knocked electrons off gas atoms, causing a supersaturated vapor that also was present to condense on the resulting ions. The path of each particle was thus visible as a row of fine drops.

Professor Glaser's bubble chamber was hailed today as the answer to the need for something in between the emulsion and gaseous methods.

He did his work while on the staff of the University of Michigan.

The 1960 Physics and Chemistry prizes like the Medicine and Literature prizes previously announced will be formally conferred here on Dec. 10.

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Two California Scientists Will Receive Nobel Prizes

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Two California scientists won 1960 Nobel prizes Thursday for separate feats in harnessing the atom to haul mysteries of the universe to light.

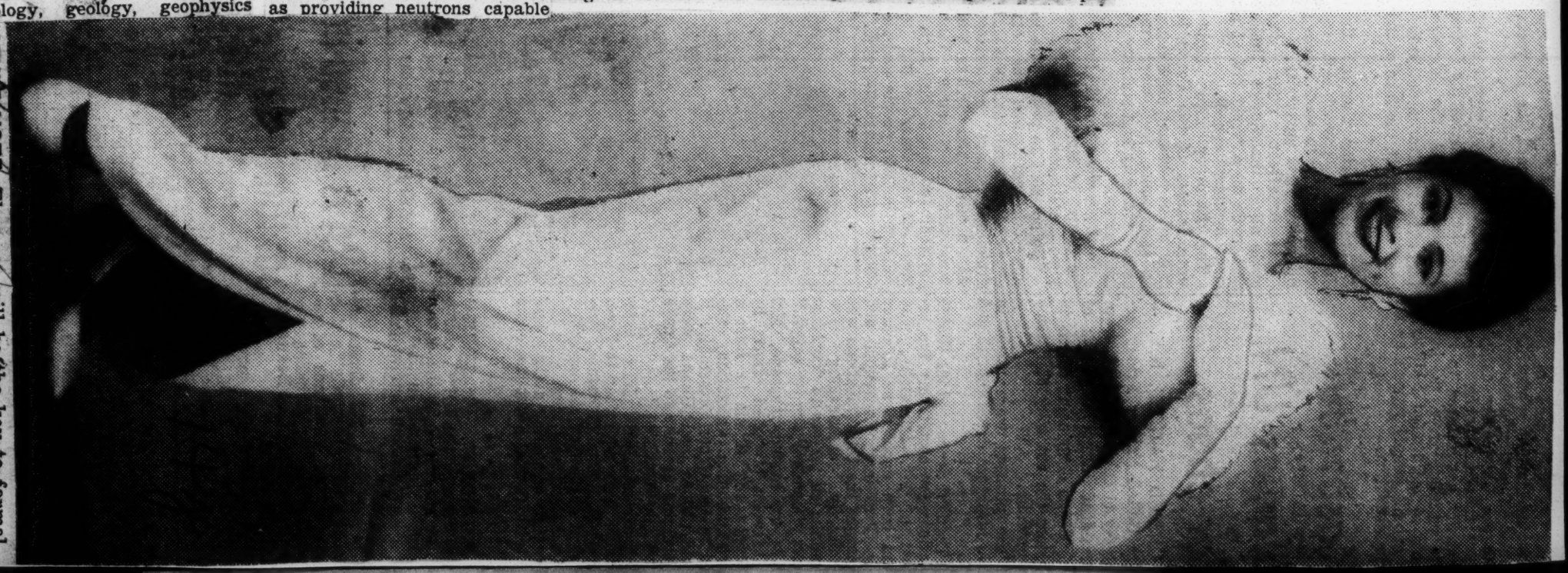
Dr. Willard F. Libby, 51, of the University of California at Los Angeles, a former member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, was awarded the chemistry prize for devising the atomic time clock.

This is a method through which scientists, by checking on the decay and disappearance of radioactive carbon 14 from such objects as parchment, charcoal, stone or pottery, can fix the dates of ancient events—give or take several centuries.

Dr. Donald A. Glaser, 34, of the University of California at Berkeley, became the physics laureate as the inventor of the bubble bath chamber, through which the paths of atomic particles are photographed from trails of tiny bubbles as they speed through superheated liquids.

Each will receive a check for $43,627 from the trust fund left by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

Each was gratified at his selection by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science.



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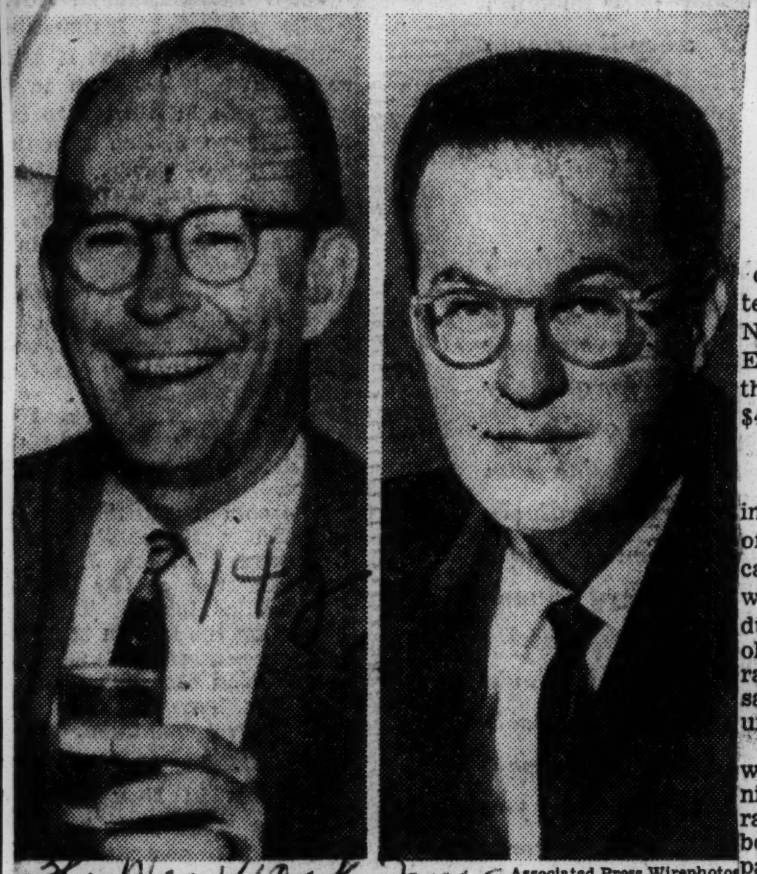

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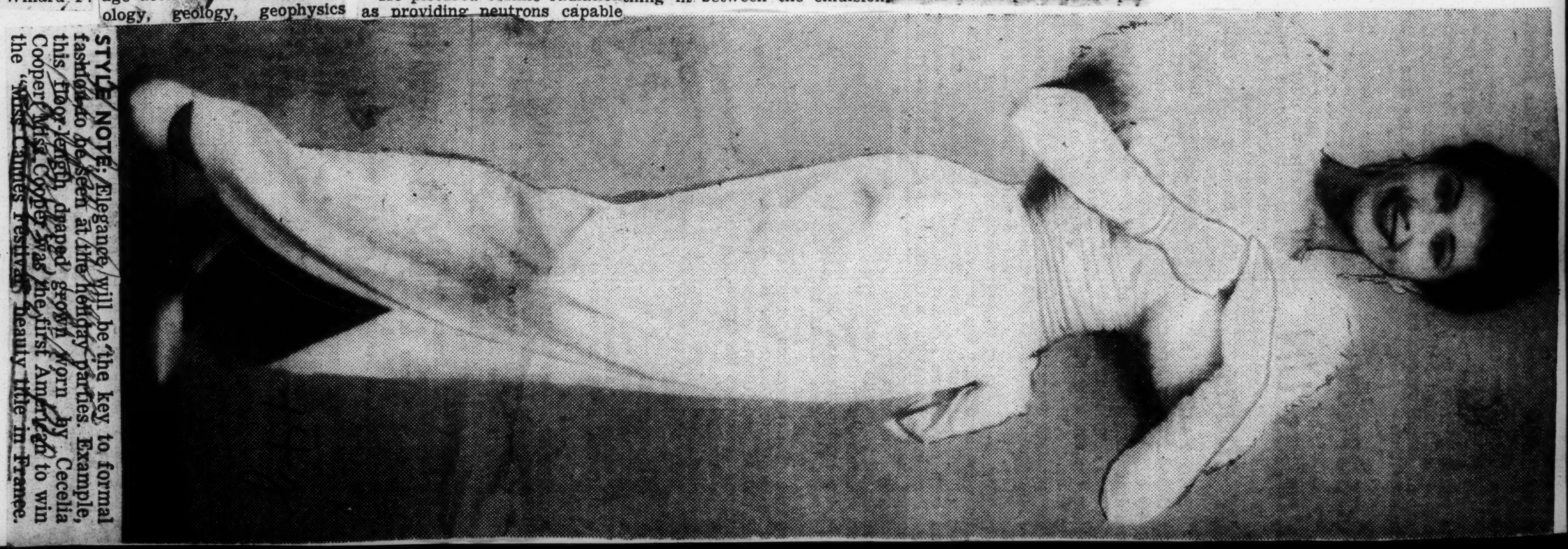

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14j 1960

Creative writing contest has $4,000 for students

NEW YORK — Promising young writers will compete for cash prizes totaling $4,000 in a creative writing contest sponsored by The Reader's Digest Condensed Book Club.

The contest, which coincides with publication of "Up From Slavery," the autobiography of Booker T. Washington in the Fall volume of Condensed Books, will be open to students attending any of the 33 - member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Officials of the Fund will administer the competition.

IN ANNOUNCING the competition UNCF Executive Director William J. Trent Jr. said entries will be accepted in three categories: short story, essay, and feature article.

There will be a top prize of $500, and 13 runner - up award of -250 each, Trent said. A panel of nationally known colored and white writers will be selected to judge the contest, he added.

Ground rules for the contest will be established by UNCF officials and will be announced shortly.

The United Negro College Fund was founded in 1944. It seeks to raise annually 10 per cent of the educational budget of member colleges. John D. Rockefeller III is chairman of the Fund's National Council, and Bruce Barton is chairman of the Fund's National Campaign.

Jordan wins

NEW YORK (ANP)—Brooklyn welterweight Eddie Jordan turned slugger and scored a technical knockout over Ronnie Cohen of New Rochelle, N.Y., at 2:39 of the second round of a scheduled 10 - rounder in St. Nicholas Arena here last week.

3 colleges have 33 in 'Who's Who'

BALTIMORE

Three colleges announced this week that 33 students have been elected to "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities for 1960-61."

The colleges with the number of students elected are: South Carolina State (20), Delaware State (7) and Lincoln, (Pa.) University (6).

Those named to who's who follow:

South Carolina State: Elaine A. Adams of Orangeburg; John A. Anderson of Cross; Edna E. Baker of Ridgeland; Lillie Belle Beasley of Laurens; Lois Bradley of Greenville; Charles E. Chandler of Columbia; Eartha Dowling of Denmark; William Frippe Jr. of Beaufort; Mildred J. Gilmore of Gaffney; Ida E. Jenkins of Orangeburg; Marylue E. Moorer of Rutherville, Va.;

Also John I. McLeod of Orangeburg; Willie M. Patterson of Aiken; Catherine Peppers of Columbia; Obie Pinckney Jr. of Columbia; Harold Powell of Walterboro; Etherine Raysor of Orangeburg; Isiah Obediah Sewell of Lexington; Hiram Spain Jr. of Conway; Elma R. Sullivan of Orangeburg.

Delaware State: Marion E. Gibbs; John L. Simms and Agnew E. Lockett, all of Wilmington, Del.; Beverly A. Davis of Townsend, Del.; Lloyd D. Dixon of Trenton, N.J.; Gerald A. Johnson of Seaford, Del.; and Milton Hardy of Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Lincoln: Winston L. Blackett of Bridgetown, Barbados; James Ashley Donaldson of Madison, Fla.; William Ingram of Aliquippa, Pa.; Richard Lewis Kellett of Oxford, Pa.; John U. Warrick of Newark, N.J. and James E. Washington of Donora, Pa.

AWARD WINNER. Brilliant high school graduate Janifer Broome, highest ranking graduate of Central Memorial high school in Bogalusa, La., who has been awarded the $2,500 Crown Zellerback Foundation award, which spread over a four year period, is good for any school of her choice. Miss Broome is now a freshman at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE'S WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES — In the above are shown the students at Morris Brown College who have so distinguished themselves that the faculty nominated them and they have been chosen among the Who's Who group in American Colleges.

Seated, left to right, are: Barbara Wooten, senior, Miami, Fla.; Elouise Gay, junior, Miami, Fla.; O'delle Mason, senior, Orlando, Fla.; Eddie R. Walker, senior, Americus; Kenneth Mitchell, senior, Eufaula, Ala.; and Barbara J. Willingham, junior, Atlanta.

Left to right, standing: Bessie C. Dunn, junior, Macon; Delores Williams, senior, Brunswick; Billie R. Richardson, senior, Greenville, S.C.; Oteal Sloan, junior, Atlanta; Charles Windham, senior, Panola, Ala.; Mary Ann Smith, senior, Atlanta; and Sallie Mitchell, junior, Chickamauga.

Not pictured are: Antionette Graham, senior, Atlanta; William M. Keity, junior, Atlanta, and Marynette Reid, junior, Atlanta.

14j 1960

Nobel Prize: You Shouldn't Do The Asking For One

By CARL O. BOLANG

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)—If you think you deserve a Nobel Prize, don't ask for it. Don't let your wife or your best friend do it either.

As a rule five prizes are given annually. Four are handed out in the Grecian-columned and red plush Stockholm Concert Hall on Dec. 10 by the king of Sweden. The fifth prize—the peace prize—is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

This year's prizes amount to $43,827 each. With the prize comes the honor.

Professor Theo (Theodor) Swedberg, who received the 1926 chemistry prize, said: "The money can mean a lot for the research worker but main value of the prize is not on the financial level."

"The Nobel Prize is the greatest award any scientist or writer can receive," he said.

But how do you get the award if you can't apply for it? The Nobel authorities think some advice in this respect is needed. The best is: "Work and wait."

There are four prize awarding institutions: The Royal Academy of Science picks the chemistry and physics prize winners, the Royal Caroline Medicochirurgical Institute selects the medicine laurate, the literature prize is awarded by the Swedish Academy of Letters. The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting—Parliament—selects the peace prize winner.

The three Stockholm institutions appoint special Nobel committees.

Each autumn a stream of strictly confidential and private letters fan out across the world from these committees. "Duly competent persons" are invited to propose suitable candidates.

The big Operation Hush-Hush is under way.

It is more secret than the British secret service or Allen W. Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency in Washington. There are no leaks.

Jan. 31 is the final date for acceptance of proposals for the current year's prize awards.

Among those who have a say besides the members of the prize awarding bodies, are all previous winners.

Even if you get one of those letters don't suggest your own name. A short paragraph in the statutes of the Nobel Foundation reads: "Personal applications for the award of a prize shall not be considered."

Early in September each year the Nobel committees file their recommendations to the awarding bodies—one year after the invitation to make nominations were sent out.

But in spite of the rules, the Nobel committees are flooded every year by letters from pretentious people who strive to get Nobel honor and glory. Discreet secrecy, is kept over their names.

Dr. Anders Oesterling, secretary of the Swedish Academy the last 39 years, tells of some amusing examples.

An Indian writer sent the academy ear cleaners of silver as "a symbolic gift."

Deep in the archives of the foundation Oesterling said he found a book from a man in San Francisco—there is absolutely no name available — who wrote the academy that his work on the pace of the American trotting horse was of great moral value.

Many years back an American beauty expert sent the 18-member academy of elderly, learned men a booklet on "How to Become a Fashion Model," and a serious wish that she would become a Nobel Prize winner.

He gave an example from the book, which was written in verse:

You've got to be thin
If you want to win
The loud acclaim
That leads to fame.

MOGG SCHOLAR — Charles Walker (right), talented pianist who will study in Paris, France, in the Fall, is presented check for $1,000 by Hugh E. Peterson, president of the Mogg Scholarship Foundation and Coal company. Check was presented during luncheon of committee which sponsored a benefit concert featuring Walker earlier this season

Tuskegee Staffer Receives Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, head, department of biology, Tuskegee Institute, has received a grant of $7,800 from the National Science Foundation to study how plant regulators (weed killers) regulate the growth of plants.

The study, formally titled, "Mechanism of Action of Plant Growth Regulators," is a continuation of projects conducted in the Tuskegee research labs for some 12 years to determine just how growth regulators do their work.

At least one important determination has already been made by Dr. Henderson and his associates, he said. They have discovered that 2, 4-D (a growth regulator used in about 90 per cent of cases by farmers) will prevent plants from bending in response to sunlight (photoropism).

Knowing this phenomenon (photropism) is an important part of plant growth. Dr. Henderson said, "it becomes important to know also that certain regulators prevent this phenomenon from occuring and how they do it."

Dr. Henderson writes frequently in scientific journals, and has done extensive research in other areas of plant physiology, including plant cancer.

Texan Receives Doctorate Degree

HOUSTON. — Mrs. Amatha Frazelia Wynn of Tyler and Houston, Texas, has completed her work toward the degree of Doctor of Castilian Letters and Mexican Culture and received the degree from the Inter-American university at Saltillo, Coahuila Mexico.

The subject of Mrs. Wynn's dissertation was "Afinidades entre los Mayas y los Aztecas como Principalts Culturas Prehispanicas"; a comparison and contrast of the pre-Cortesan cultures of these two indigeneous peoples.

Mrs. Wynn is a native of Tyler and attended the public schools there and received the B.A. degree at Texas Southern university, Cum Laude, with a major in Spanish. She earned the M.A. and Doctorate at the above mentioned institution. Mrs. Wynn received her early church training at St. Marr's Baptist church, of which the Rev. C. Williams is pastor in Tyler, Texas.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu National honor society, member of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, an Elector member of the Blue Triangle Branch of Y.W.C.A., campus sponsor of the Alpha Lambda chapter and Aurora Pledge club of Sigma Gamma Rho sorority, chair-lady of the committee on Scholarships and Education of Gamma Sigma chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho sorority, sponsor of the Tyler T.S.U. club of Texas Southern university.

Mrs. Wynn has served as superintendent of the Adult department of the Mt. Corinth Baptist Sunday school, of which the Rev. Edward V. Hill is pastor, a member of Pearly Gate court of Heroines of Jericho, a member of Grant Park civic club and is active in cultural and civic improvement.

Mrs. Wynn is an avid horticulturist and when not otherwise engaged, spends her time at her hobby of diligently cultivating plants both ornamental and edible. Mrs. Wynn is currently employed at Texas Southern university as assistant professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, instructing in Spanish.

NOBEL MEDICINE PRIZE AWARDED

Aussie, Briton Cited for Transplant Progress

By CARL D. BOLANG

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)—The 1960 Nobel Prize for medicine was awarded Thursday to an Australian and a Briton for the discovery of acquired immunological tolerance—a discovery that has solved one of the major obstacles in transplanting tissues from one body to another.

The award winners are Sir Frank MacFarlane Burnet, director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research in Melbourne, Australia, and Dr. Peter Brian Medawar, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy, University College, London. They wil share the prize, worth $43,627.

The two medical researchers have followed each other's work closely despite the fact that they have pursued their efforts at opposite ends of the earth.

"I am sure their discovery is the result of an interchange of ideas over a long period of time," said Prof. Ulf Svante von Euler of the Royal Caroline Institute, the body that selected the award winners.

OPENS NEW CHAPTER

Burnet, 61, in the 1940s advanced theories on how to approach the problem of transplantation of tissues from one body to another. Medawar, 45, heading a team of research workers in London, tested and confirmed Burnet's thesis.

The communique from the Caroline Institute said "the discovery of the tolerance phenomenon represents a major breakthrough in the field of immunology and has, indeed, opened a new chapter in experimental biology."

The work of the two men has laid open to attack several problems of great practical medical importance such as the grafting of skin to severely burned persons and the transplanting of organs to persons critically ill or injured.

The institute citation pointed out that transplantation of tissues from one part of the body to another does not present any particular difficulties and the graft usually heals easily. But the exchange of tissues between different individuals, it added, is a problem of a totally different order.

—AP WIREPHOTO.
DR. FRANK M. BURNET

—AP WIREPHOTO.
DR. PETER B. MEDAWAR

WINS SCHOLARSHIP. — Dorothy Mae Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Elvola Robinson, 3307 Buck Street, Houston, has received a $2,120 scholarship to the Northwestern University Medical school, Chicago, to complete her training in physical therapy. The grant was made to Miss Robinson by the National Foundation of Medical Scientific Research Association with headquarters in New York City, with the proviso that the recipient maintain a "C" or above average in her studies, and that she would accept employment under the supervision of an experienced physical therapist in the United States for one year following the completion of her course curriculum. Miss Robinson, former student at Texas Southern universtiy, is presently enrolled in Northwestern.

Louisville Student Wins Award in Journalism

Miss Dorothy Butler

The New York Newspaper Women's Club has awarded to Miss Dorothy Butler of Louisville, Ky., its $1,000 Anne O'Hare McCormickner journalism scholarship forpaper 1960.

Miss Butler, who is 23 years old and a student at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, wasly graduated cum laude fromsity's Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. She has done graduate work in international relations and political science at Tuskegee Institute.

The scholarship, named for the late foreign affairs writer of The New York Times, will be presented to Miss Butler at the Front Page Dinner Dance of the Club on Nov. 11 at the Astor Hotel.

JOURNALISM SCHOLAR: — Miss Dorothy P. Butler, Assistant Director of the Information Bureau at Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded the $1,000 Anne O'Hare McCormick journalism scholarship for 1960. The 23-year-Negro to be so honored, Miss Butler received the award at the Front Page Dinner Dance of the New York Newspaper Women's Club, Nov. 11, at New York's Astor Hotel. A native of Memphis, Tenn., the 23 year-old honor student is on leave from her post at Tuskegee, and presently enrolled in Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism.

14j 1960

PH. D. DEGREE

Alcorn College Head Coach Gets Doctorate At Sprinfield College

Coach E. E. 'Dee' Simmons, Director of Athletics and Head of the Department of Physical Education at Alcorn College, has earned a doctorate degree from Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., in the area of physical education. The head coach has been a member of the physical education department at Alcorn College for ten years and he is well known in the state and in the South Central Athletic Conference for the magnificent boys who have been developed under his tutelage, many of whom are coaches in the various high schools and some have seen service in professional football and basketball.

Coach Simmons came to Mississippi after having taken a Bachelor's degree at West Virginia State College and a Master's degree from West Virginia University to direct physical education and to serve as head coach at Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss. After three years at Rust College, he came to Alcorn College as line coach for Dwight 'Red' Fisher. The teams produced during this period were so colorful that they brightened the pages of Alcorn College's interesting and enticing athletic history.

With two years of coaching experience at Lincoln High School in Wheeling, W. Va. and 13 years of college teaching and coaching in Mississippi, Dr. E. E. Simmons is in position to be helpful and inspiring to the youth of Mississippi who have an opportunity to grow under his leadership.

President J. D. Boyd and the Alcorn family are proud of the academic standing achieved by our coach and they share with Mrs. E. E. Simmons and their fine children in the glory that must be theirs after years of fight and struggle to reach a coveted goal.

Alcorn College English Teacher Gets Doctorate

Dr. Marianne E. Musgraves was born in Cleveland, Ohio. She graduated from the high school in Cleveland and she earned a Bachelor's and a Master's degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Musgraves was an honor student at Howard and she earned a graduate fellowship and a travel fellowship. She did her work for the doctorate at Western Reserve University where she received one of the four full tuition scholarships which the school offers, and became the first Negro to be awarded a Ph. D. degree in English at that institution.

Her teaching experience is as rich as her extraordinary background of scholarship. Having worked in the English Departments at Southern and at Arkansas A. M. & N., she came to Alcorn College in April, 1959 as a mature teacher on the college level. She is listed as a contributing author in scholarly publications in her field, and for her dissertation at Western Reserve, she used the subject: "John Donne and the Songs and Sonets: A Socio-Psychological Interpretation."

Dr. Musgraves is head of the English Department at Alcorn College and is one of the finest teachers the institution has had during its long and well-established history.

N. C. College Professor

First Of Race To Receive Ph. D. In Conservation

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, director of the Divisionof Resource-Use Education and professor of Geography at North Carolina College at Durham, is the first member of his race to complete all requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Michigan in the Department of Conservation, School of Natural Resources.

His final oral examination on his dissertation was administered on June 6. The Doctor of Philosophy degree will be conferred on Dr. Speigner at the mid-year graduation, January, 1961, since it is the policy of the University of Michigan not to confer degrees during the summer session.

DR. SPEIGNER is the first Negro to receive a Ph.D. degree in Conservation and Conservation Education in the United States.

His dissertation is entitled, "An Analysis of the Resurce-Use Education Program of North Carolina College at Durham" It was praised very highly by his adviser, Dr. Richard L. Weaver, "as being an excellent piece of research in Conservation and Resource-Use Education pertaining to the southern region of the United States."

During the academic year in which the NCC professor was on leave of absence to attend the University of Michigan, he served as a "teaching fellow" in the Department of Conservation.

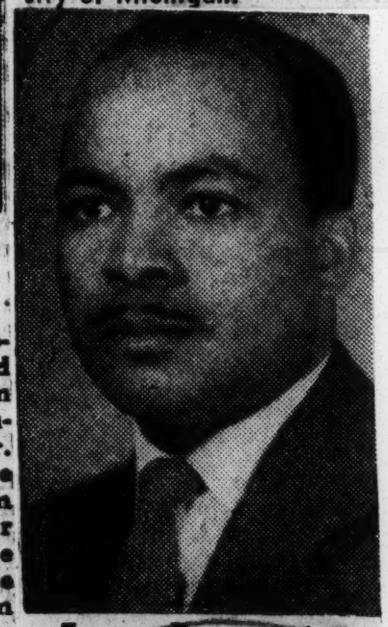
DR. SPEIGNER joined the faculty of NCC as a professor of hisotry in 1947. Formerly, he had served as President of Martin Luther Institute, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In 1948, he was appointed Director of the Division of Resource - Use Education by Dr. Alfonso Elder, NCC President. He has served the College in this capacity for the past twelve years.

The NCC conservation educator has a distinguished educational career. He studied theology at Capital University (Ohio) and received his theological diploma in 1941, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry of the American Lutheran Church the same year.

Dr. Speigner holds the Bacehlor of Arts degree from Talladega College, the Master of Arts degree from the State University of Iowa, and the Doctor of Laws degree from Luther College. Recently, Dr. Speigner served as President of the American Teachers Association and the Piedmont District Teachers Association of NCTA.

THEODORE SPEIGNER
Receives Ph.D.

PH. D. — Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, director of the division of resource-use and professor of geography at North Carolina College, became the first of his race to complete requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the department of conservation. Dr. Speigner did his work at the University of Michigan.



Earns Doctorate

George Reynolds, a young North Carolina French teacher, received his doctorate degree recently at the University Laval, Quebec, Canada. He won his degree cum laude. His thesis, written in French was de-

ligion In the Work of Montesquieu." He is a native of New Orleans, La. He came to North Carolina College in 1953 after teaching four years at Lane College.

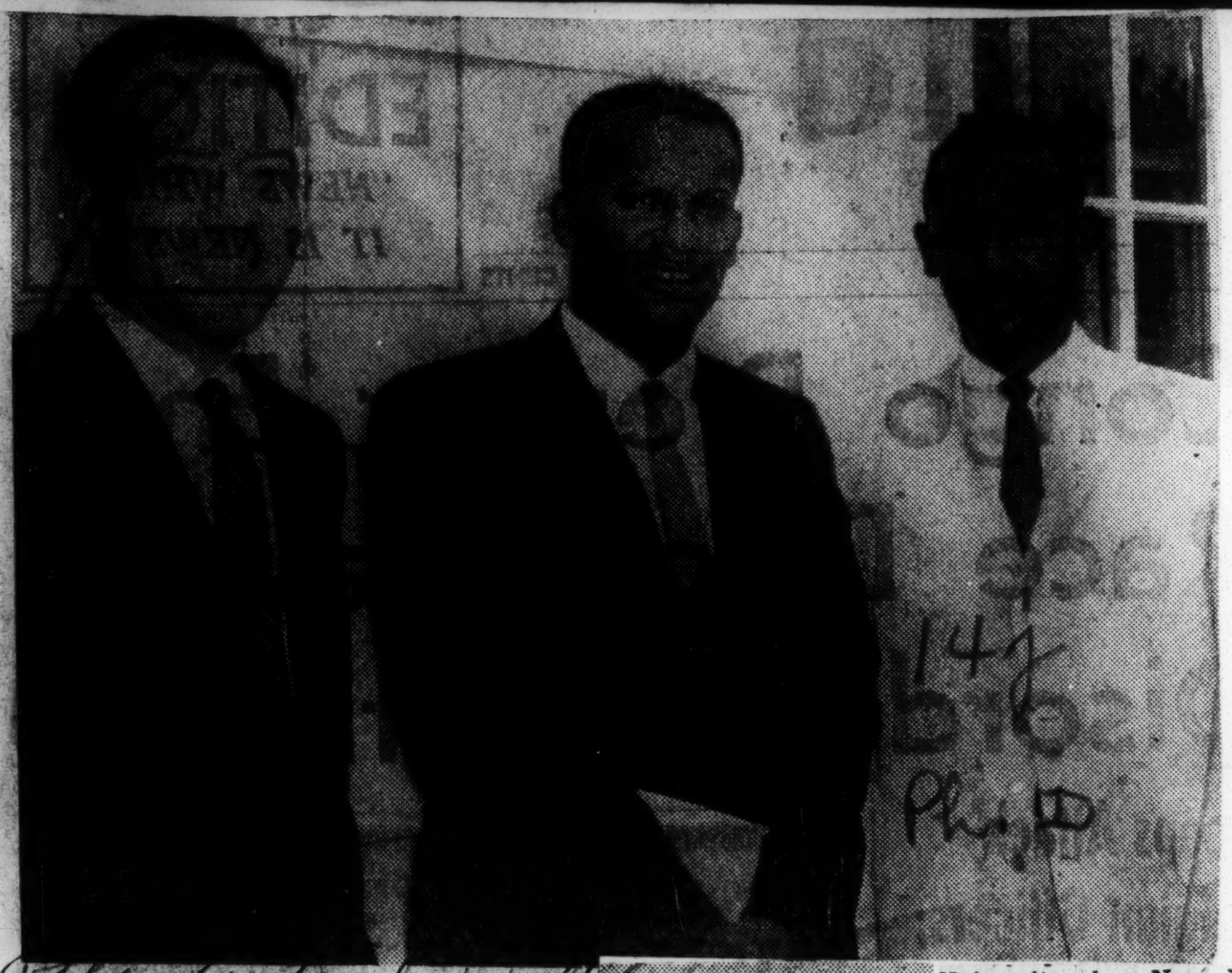
Stillman College Dean Earns Ph.D. At Michigan State

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — (SNS) — B. Brewster Hardy, dean at Stillman College since 1944, completed requirements for the Ph.D. in education at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich., at the end of the 1959-60 term.

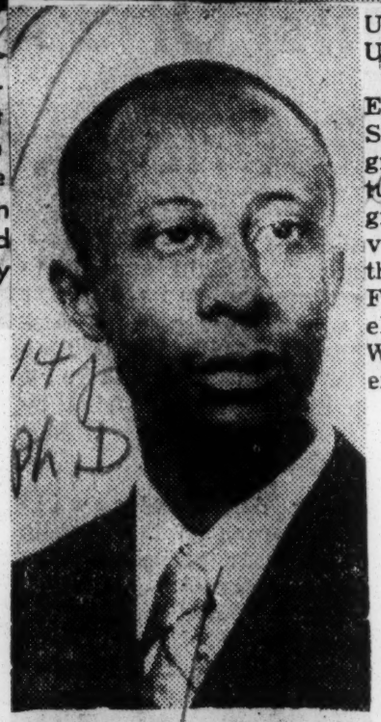
Dr. Hardy graduated with honors from the high school and junior college divisions of Stillman Institute, and received the B.S. in education from Alabama State College at Montgomery in 1935. He completed his master's degree at Fisk University in Nashville in 1948, and did further study at the University of Colorado and at Indiana University before completing his doctorate at Michigan State.

Dr. Hardy held principalships at Perry County Training School in Uniontown and at Tallapoosa Training School in Camp Hill before coming to Stillman as dean in December, 1944.

He is married to the former Eva Edwina Forniss of Uniontown. They have three children.



FAMU PROFESSORS GET DOCTOR'S DEGREES — Florida A&M University professors getting doctor of philosophy degrees recently were Herbert Jones (left) and Leonard Spearman, both from the University of Michigan, and Harold Rose from Ohio State University. Dr. Jones is in physics, Dr. Spearman is in psychology, and Dr. Rose is in geography. (A&M Staff Photo by Horace Jones, Jr.)



Earns Doctorate — The doctor of philosophy degree in history was conferred recently on Frank Hollowell White, associate history professor at Shaw University by New York University.

Dr. White, a native of Elizabeth City, has been at Shaw since 1952. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and holds the A. M. degree from New York University. He is married to the former Miss Gladys H. Franklin of Elizabeth City, elementary supervisor of Wake County Schools, Raleigh.

14j 1960

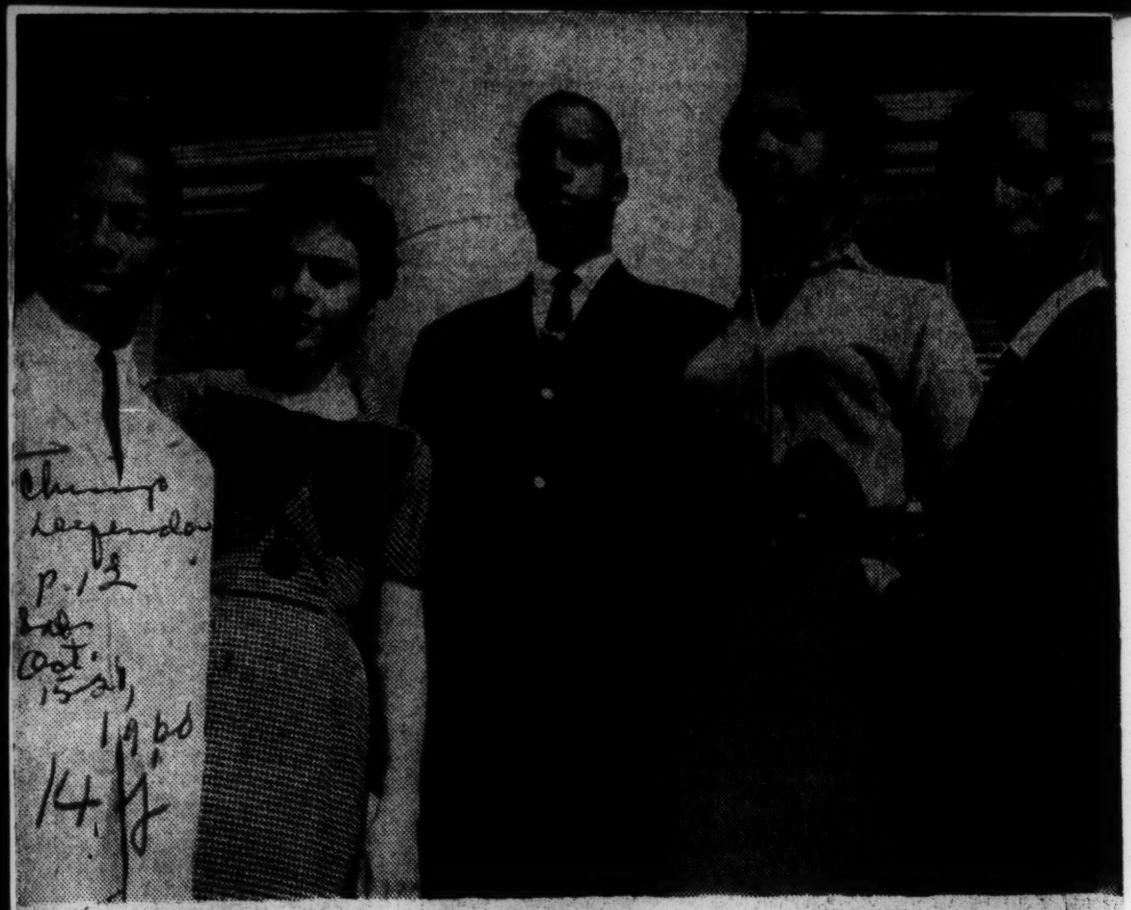
Olympic Star Jesse Owens' Daughter Homecoming Queen at Ohio State

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va
Sat. 11-5-60 p. 1

Miss Marlene Owens, 21-year-old daughter of Olympic track star Jesse Owens, became the first Negro homecoming queen in history at Ohio State University, Columbus. Comprising the queen's court are, left to right, Misses Linda Rodabaugh; Paula Grant; Elaine Rigdon and Jayne Haynes. Miss Owens was selected "Miss Homecoming" Oct. 21. Her dad is an alumnus of Ohio State. (UPI Photo)

Associated Press

OWENS' DAUGHTER—Marlene Owens, 21, daughter of Olympic track star Jesse Owens, was chosen homecoming queen by fellow students at Ohio State University. Miss Owens, from Chicago, is a senior in the College of Commerce, majoring in social work.



$1,000 SCHOLARS — These bright young freshmen attending A&A college, Greensboro, N. C., are studying under scholarship grants of $1,000 each given by the AT College Alumni Association. The grants were awarded on the basis of high scores they earned on a college entrance examination given to 1,400 top high school seniors last spring. They are from left to right: Jarvis Fulp, Winston-Salem; Thomasine Corbett, Greensboro; Carl Leonard, Kingston; Rebecca Baily, Nashville, N. C., and Maurice Stokes, Virginia.

Considerate Dean Aids Negro Scholar

The Christian Science Monitor

By Mary Kelly

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

New York.

September this year saw—on the campus of a distinguished eastern college—the arrival of a poor Negro youth of humble background.

There was nothing spectacular in that. But the circumstances which had lifted him from a culturally-deprived home into somewhat exclusive environs of higher education were significant, according to a recently released annual report on Negro education.

During 1959-60, more services were provided and more financial aid given to more students than ever before, says the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. To this picture of improvement, many persons had contributed.

But at the top of the list are the "dedicatedly helpful," says the report. Among these was a certain dean of the afore-mentioned college. Dean X, it says, with only a handful of freshmen openings at his disposal, made a 200-mile trip to the boy's home town, because the boy was a promising candidate for a scholarship—and because his mother was afraid to have him leave home.

'Experiment' Works

Dean X had to persuade the mother to visit the college to see for herself where her son would be spending his time. His experiment worked, and he had the gratifying experience of launching a talented student.

The case is cited by NSSFNS, because it illustrates the extreme effort one educator was willing to make to carry out the underlying motivation of the movement—to salvage young people poetantially gifted but "lost to the nation" without understanding aid.

To meet the rising need for financial assistance to such young people, Richard L. Plaut, NSSFNS president, proposes that a national foundation for equality in education be established. Such an organization, he says, could be one that enjoys "both public and private support, of the size, strength, and prestige of, for example, the National Science Foundation."

Through some such means "the acceleration could be very much greater," the report points out.

"The ability to pay must no longer be a critical factor in determining who shall go on to college. We have reached the stage where it is no longer a critical factor for most candidates of superior developed ability. There is almost enough financial aid in one form or another for him, if he really needs it and knows where to look for it."

For Fullest Development

Segregation, it stresses, is unworkable educationally. The task is to help communities identify and stimulate ability wherever found, and to offer the extra help needed for its fullest development.

During the past 12 years, the NSSFNS has helped some 7,000 Negro students to enter 350 interracial colleges with $2,500,000 in financial aid.

During 1959-60, the organization has sought expansion through national recruitment of representative individuals, as well as through direct requests to corporations, foundations, and membership organizations.

"By the end of the fiscal year, the committee to salvage talent attracted an initial membership of 130 business, professional and labor leaders, churchmen, and educators in 21 states."

DR. MARION R. MYLES, a member of the research staff in enzymology in the Department of pharmacology of Vanderbilt University, has been awarded a $7,000 grant by the Institutional Cancer Grant Committee of the university. She will make an investigation of "desoxycorticosterone and electron transport in mitochondria."

The Louisiana Weekly

WINNER OF THE $2,500 Crown Zellerbach Foundation Award was JANIFER BROOME, highest ranking graduate of Central Memorial High School, Bogalusa, Louisiana. The cash award, spread over a four year period, was good for any school of her choice. Miss Broome is now a freshman student at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

14j 1960

Finished At 19 Years Of Age.

Nashville Globe
Nashville Tenn.

Miss Bettye Jeanne Forrester of Nashville, Tennessee, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. B. Forrester will enter graduate school at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, this fall.

Miss Forrester graduated from The University of Connecticut in Storrs, Connecticut, June 12, 1960 with honors. She was featured in

MISS BETTYE JEAN FORRESTER

the 1960 edition of "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

The recent graduate received other major honors while attending the University of Connecticut. Among them, she had the distinct honor of being one of eight women tapped a member of Laurels Chapter of Mortar Board, national Senior women's honorary fraternity. In this organization, she served as Treasurer, as well as Scholarship Fund Raising Chairman. She was also a member of Gamma Sigma Sigma, service sorority.

She was elected vice president of the Women's Student Government Association. In this capacity she was Parliamentarian of the Women's Student Government Council and Chairman of the Women's Judiciary Board. Before serving in the latter position, she was Secretary of the Women's Judiciary Board and a member of the Mother's Day Committee. In 1958 and 1959, she represented her alma mater at the New England Women's Student Government Conferences, held at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts and at Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

During her four years of University affiliation, Miss Forrester resided at Holcomb Hall and had the honor of being chosen as Student Counselor of that dormitory. She was active on the Dormitory Council and a participant in Intramural Activities, including volleyball, basketball and softball.

While an undergraduate student, she was active in the Phychology Club at the University. She was a member of St. Marks Chapel Choir, as well as the Cantebury Club of the Episcopal Church. Locally, she is a parishioner of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. Miss Forrester, a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, received the Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Psychology.

Chosen on records, tests—

Tuskegee freshmen given $5000 in scholarships

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
Date Sept. 22-60
Page 3

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 22—High scholastic averages earned Tuskegee freshmen more than $5000 in scholarships this year.

The students were chosen on the basis of their exceptional high school records and the cooperative intercollegiate test sponsored by the United Negro College Fund.

According to Dr. Robert D. Reid, dean of students, the scholarship will be renewed each year the student maintains a "B" average. The scholarships vary from $300 to $600.

Recipients of the scholarships are:

Evelyn Alexander, Tampa, Fla., physical education; Eva R. Baker, Ridgeland, S. C., mathematics; Grady S. Canada, Dadeville, mechanical engineering; Sarah E. Clay, Tampa, Fla., nursing; Craig M. Dexter, Mobile, chemistry; Mary, L. Dozier, Childersburg nursing; Ernest L. Hodge, Martinsville, Va., mechanical engineering.

Robert E. Jones, Houston, Tex., chemistry; Roosevelt Lewis, Mobile, chemistry; Ed Massey, Dolomite, mechanical engineering; Evelyn Montgomery, Chattanooga, Tenn., biology; Sara A. Samuels, Anniston, secondary education, and Helen L. Woodward, Brighton, secondary science.

CRAFTSMAN'S GUILD PRIZE.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Walter R. Sutton Jr. of 1542 Franklin St., Selma, competed in the 1959-60 Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild Model Car competition. This entry was rated third state winner in his age division. For his accomplishment he received a letter of congratulation, $50 and a certificate of design in craftsmanship. This was his first attempt at such a project and already he has enrolled for the next year. Sutton is thhe older son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sutton Sr. and he is an active member of the Northern Heights Presbyterian Church, a Senior II student of the R. B. Hudson Higs School and den chief of Den 2, Pack No. 194. The picture shows Walter Jr. displaying his winning model while his mother, Mrs. Laurena A. Sutton, looks on.

14j 1960

U.S. Beauty Wins Miss Universe Title

Phe News & Courier P. 1

Charleston S.C.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Linda Bement, 18-year-old raven-haired beauty from Salt Lake City, Utah, Saturday night became Miss Universe of 1960.

Linda was selected over 14 other semifinalists representing 15 nations of the world. The young Mormon graduated from high school only last month.

Daniela Bianchi, 18, of Rome, Italy was named first runner-up. Eliabeth Hodacs, 18, of Vienna, Austria, was second runner-up.

Sun. 7-10-60

Others in the top five, in order, were Nicolette Caras of Johanesburg, South Africa, and Maria Teresa Del Rio of Madrid, Spain.

The announcement of Linda's victory caught the crowd of 5,000 by surprise. The five foot six green-eyed beauty seemed stunned for a second, then beamed and moved down the ramp for the audience.

The American girl, third from her nation to receive the title, succeeds Akiko Kojima, 23-year-old picture of charm and grace from Tokyo, Japan.

The judges decision was a popular one but runners-up did not include two beauties who received large ovations from the crowd.

Stella Marquez, brunette from Pasto Narino, Colombia, and Mi Hi Ja Sohn of Seoul, South Korea, were among those receiving the largest applause during evening gown and bathing suit appearance.

The new Miss Universe became Miss U. S. A. Thursday night and won the right to compete for the worldwide crown. Previous United States winners were Miriam Stevenson of South Carolina in 1954 and Carol Morris of Iowa in 1956.

The new world beauty queen appeared in a white Greek goddess test by winning over 20 finalists in the Italian capital.

She is a green-eyed blonde who was named Miss Photogenic of the Miss Universe pageant.

The second runner-up, from Vienna, a bouncy 5 foot 8 music student, blew kisses to the audience during earlier judging but played it straight Saturday night.

Miss Bement stands 5 foot 6 and carries 120 pounds on a curvaceous frame measuring 37-23-36

clinging evening gown with a neck train over her shoulder. She wore a strand of pearls in her hair.

In swim suit judging she chose a yellow suit decorated with rhinestones.

Linda plans to attend the University of Utah to study drama. She is a graduate of a finishing and modeling school in Salt Lake City.

Thurston, Given $500 Scholarship

Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Easton, Pa. — Paul E. Thurston of Williamsport, Pa., has been awarded the 1960 William W. Eddy scholarship award by Lafayette College's chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Presented annually in memory of the late Prof. Eddy, who taught history at Lafayette from 1923 until his death in 1948, the award is given to a senior who plans to make college or university teaching his career and exhibits high intellectual promise.

The award amounts to approximately $500.

Thurston, a Negro who majored in chemistry at Lafayette, is also the recipient of a Danforth Foundation fellowship. He will use both grants for graduate study leading to a Ph.D. in organic chemistry at Cornell University.

A consistent dean's list student and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Thurston was one of 12 Lafayette students who participated in an undergraduate research program at Lafayette this year.

Alabama A. and M. confers first doctorate in 30 years

Afro American Baltimore Md.

NORMAL, Ala. — The Alabama A. and M. College conferred its first honorary doctorate degree in over three decades and graduated one of the largest classes, 114, in the history of the institution recently at its 85th commencement exercises.

Sat. 6-18-60

Receiving the honorary degree of doctor of science was Arthur Floyd of Tuskegee, an employee of Alabama State Department of Vocational Education as assistant supervisor of agricultural education for more than 30 years.

Born in Florida, Dr. Floyd received his first degree in that state; earned a second bachelor's degree at the University of Minnesota and the master's degree at Cornell University.

* * *

ALFRED L. KELLY of Montgomery received the American Institute of Chemists medal for outstanding achievement. Kelley plans to enroll in a mid-west university in the fall to do graduate work.

The award was the second such honor to be bestowed on a student of the Alabama A. and M. College. In 1959, the recipient of the award was Robert H. Miller Jr.

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-18-60 P. 19

PROUDLY EXHIBITING honorary doctorate from Wilberforce University which he received in absentia in April, Frank Sinatra commented "nothing has ever given me more satisfaction. I am most grateful for the spirit which prompted Wilberforce to grant me this degree." Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, right, president, Wilberforce University, visited the actor-singer on Warner Bros. movie set to make official presentation. Doctor of Humanities degree was bestowed upon Sinatra for his "practice of true democracy."

Lexington Student Receives $1500 Graduate Scholarship

Louisville Defender, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Doris Yvonne Wilkinson, of Haskins Drive, Lexington, Ky., was recently granted a $1500 fellowship plus a tuition scholarship for study on the Ph.D. degree in sociology at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Last year Miss Wilkinson was the recipient of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to Western Reserve where she will obtain a M.A. in July.

Her plans are to enter the college teaching profession. She is also interested in two areas: Metropolitan Communities and Intergroup Relations.

A scholarship to the Intergroup Relations Workshop has also been granted to her for study during the summer.

Miss Wilkerson is a former graduate of the University of Kentucky where she obtained a B.A. degree in social work.

Atlanta Daily World 10-3-60

JEROME GRESHAM is shown with his signed contract to teach at the Sheldon Jackson Junior College in Alaska. The young Atlantan leaves the city September 5. (Photo by Perry)

Atlantan Ready To Teach In Alaska

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

"The far-off shores of cold Alaska are beckoning a young Atlantan, and he cannot resist. First, he denies the place he'll be going is cold."

10-3-60

"It is a town called Sitko, which is located in the southeastern part of the state and has climate comparable to Seattle," says Jerome Gresham.

Gresham, 21, will be teaching at Sheldon Jackson High School and Junior College in Sitko, Alaska. He got interested and applied for the job while he was attending school at Columbia this summer. He was a little dubious about how he would get along in the adverse weather he and many other Americans have heard exists in the 49th state. Even now he states:

"I feel that the challenge behind it makes me go there in spite of my semi-fear of the weather."

Gresham will depart the sunny South Monday night and fly to Seattle. From there he will fly to Ketchikan, Alaska, and then to tiny-5,500-Sitko.

Sheldon Jackson is a co-educational school with grades 9-14. The campus has 14 buildings. The school is supported by the Board of Missions of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. All students take Bible courses and attend daily chapel at Sitko Presbyterian Church.

The school grants three degrees, namely, the Associate in Art for general college work; the Associate in Science for basic fundamentals of science, and the Associate in Business Education. All are transferable for junior and senior work in college or university, but the ABE can also be terminal.

Extra-curricula activities for the staff include leading chapel in turn, sponsoring a Westminister Fellowship, class YP club, and teaching Sunday School church class or sing in the choir.

Gresham attended Wilberforce and Allen Universities, and Teachers College of Columbia. He taught at Dimery Business College. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Mu, scholastic honorary; and Omega Psi Phi. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Gresham of 1005 Westmoor Drive.

Dr. Jackson Studies At University Of Besancon, France

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

Among the members of the Morris Brown College faculty who studied during the summer was Dr. Julia P. Jackson, who attended the University of Besancon, France. The course was especially designed for teachers of French in foreign countries. Intensive courses in grammar, vocabulary, conversation, phonetics, "explication de textes," and translation were held in the mornings; lectures on French civilization and contemporary France were given in the afternoons. Professors from the Sorbonne and other leading universities of France comprised the faculty.

The 700 students from countries throughout the world who were in attendance afforded opportunity for an exchange of ideas in and out of the classroom which proved invaluable.

After school, Dr. Jackson was joined by her husband, Mr. Hubert M. Jackson, Racial Relations with the Public Housing Administration. Together they visited London, Paris, Zurich, Lucerne, Franfort, and witnessed the Olympic Games in Rome, Italy.

Mrs. Jackson reports that she was much stimulated by her study and travel and is looking forward to another year as professor of French, head of the Department of Foreign Languages, and Chairman of the Division of Languages, Literature, and Art.

Dr. Spriggs, Of Clark, Receives Science Grant

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta (3) Ga.

7-19-30-60

Dr. Alfred S. Spriggs, Chemistry Department Chairman at Clark College has received a research grant of $800 from the Science Teaching Improvement Program of the American Association for the Improvement of Science.

The grant is a continuation of a program of research grants to small Liberal Arts Colleges to encourage undergraduate research participation.

The research project to be supported under the grant will involve senior and junior stuednt assistants who anticipate further graduate study or who plan to teach science as a career.

The project will be concerned with "Carbohydrate Tosylhdrazone Formation," a phase of the current departmental research program in the area of organic chemistry.

Two previous grants from other sources have contributed to this program of research in the past. Technical scientific papers resulting from the work of this program were recently presented by Dr. Spriggs at meetings of the National Institute of Science and at a Chemistry Symposium at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

14j 1960

Cleveland Girl, 17, Elected Ohio Girls' State Head

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP) — There are any number of politicians who wish they could duplicate the feat of 17-year-old Ruby Chatman.

Ruby, who hadn't even planned to run, was elected governor of the Buckeye Girls State last week. She is the third Negro girl to be elected to the post.

Ruby was one of only two candidates on the Federalist Party ticket to win a state office. The other successful Federalist candidate was Attorney - General Michelle Kennedy of Newton Falls.

The defeated Nationalist gubernational candidate, Jane Fawcett, will serve as adjutant general in Miss Chatman's cabinet.

WRITE-INN CANDIDATE

Miss Fawcett was the first successful write-in candidate to be nominated in a Girls' State primary election.

Miss Chatman, a student at Cleveland East Tech. High School came to Girls' State with the idea of running for mayor of one of the mythical cities, but switched to the goal of governor at the urging of friends.

She thought her chances of winning were "pretty slim."

Among the slogans she used to win the office were these: "With these three c's we'r in command — courtesy, cooperation and dependable Chairman."

And, "I am only one, yet I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something and with your help and vote, we can work together."

Miss Chatman has two goals as governor — to improve the mental health program and improve traffic laws.

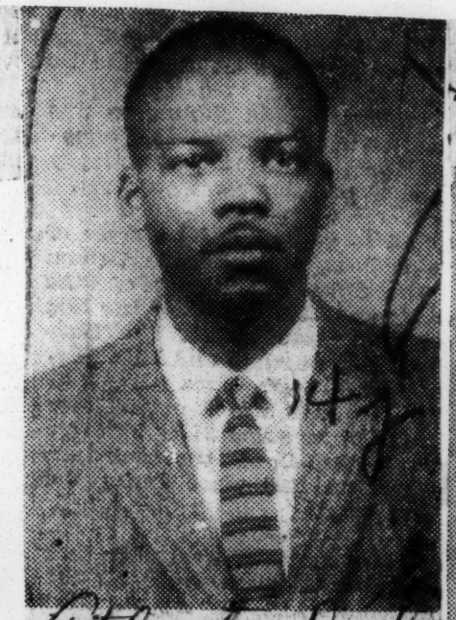
Honor Group Inducts 1st Negro Youth

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The daughter of a Tuskegee Institute professor has become the first Negro member of the Cum Laude Society at Wyoming Seminary College Preparatory School, Kingston, Pa.

She is Carol Ann Munday, 17, who was inducted recently into the national honor society — the prep school preliminary to Phi Beta Kappa.

One of 20 graduating seniors initiated, she is the sole Negro inducted into the Wyoming chapter during its 31-year existence. (There are 192 chapters in prep schools in 32 states and the Philippines.)

CAROL ANN MUNDAY



HOWARD MEDICAL SENIOR RECEIVES GRANT FOR RESEARCH IN GHANA THIS SUMMER — WASHINGTON, D. C. — Andrew L. Thomas, a senior student in the College of Medicine at Howard University, will leave this week for Ghana, West Africa, where he will conduct medical research for three months in an outpost hospital. He will be accompanied by his bride of one week, the former Iris D. Bowie of Yellow Pine, Texas.

Thomas is one of 28 American medical students who have received Smith Kline and French foreign fellowships for summer study in Africa, Asia and South America. Thomas' award is for $1,607.

He will do clinical work in rural medical facilities near Accra, and will observe Ghana's public health programs, psychiatric problems and obstetrical practices.

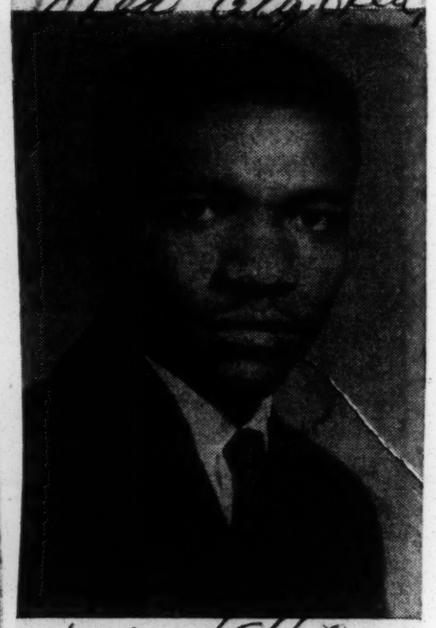
Thomas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Huey T. Thomas, 987 Mayson and Turner Rd., northwest, Atlanta, Ga. A veteran of the Korean Conflict, he holds the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees from the Universit yof Chicago.

IDABEL GIRL IS SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

MISS DONNA FAYE SHOALS

Donna Faye Shoals, Idabel, Okla., was awarded the 1960 State Medical scholarship by the Auxiliary of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association during its 19th annual meeting in Tulsa on May 13. Miss Shoals completed her high school work at Booker T. Washington high school in Idabel in May of 1960 with a B average. At present she is planning to enter college in September. This scholarship is given annually to a girl who is maintaining a high scholastic standing to help her specialize in some branch of medicine: dentistry, pharmacy or an allied science. Miss Shoals plans to be a medical technician.

L. U. GRADUATE RECEIVES GRANT



Mr. Arthur McKinley Stevens, Boley, Okla., a recent graduate of Langston university, has received a teaching assistantship from Michigan State university, East Lansing, Mich. Mr. Stevens' tenure will begin the first of September, at which time he will pursue an advanced degree in chemistry.

During his matriculation at Langston, Mr. Stevens was affiliated with numerous organizations including Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the University Concert and Marching Bands, Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities; and the Student Council. He is the son of Mrs. Burnell Stevens of Boley.

$1,000 From Postal Alliance

FIRST AWARD — President James H. Cobb and the National Executive Board of the National Alliance of Postal Employees recently awarded to Miss Miriam Johnson, 18, of Jacksonville, Fla., the first annual Ashby Carter Scholarship grant of $1,000. Left to right at the ceremony are: Enormel Clark, President James B. Cobb, Miss Johnson, and James W. Porter, president of Fisk University Alumni association where Miss Johnson will attend school.

Graduate Study Grants Available At Fort Valley

FORT VALLEY — A limited number of graduate assistantships are available to qualified holders of the bachelor's degree in the division of graduate studies at The Fort Valley State College for the 1960-61 school year, recently announced President C. V. Troup.

Graduate work at Fort Valley now includes programs leading to degrees in elementary education and guidance and counseling.

Additional information may be secured from Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, dean of the institution's graduate division.

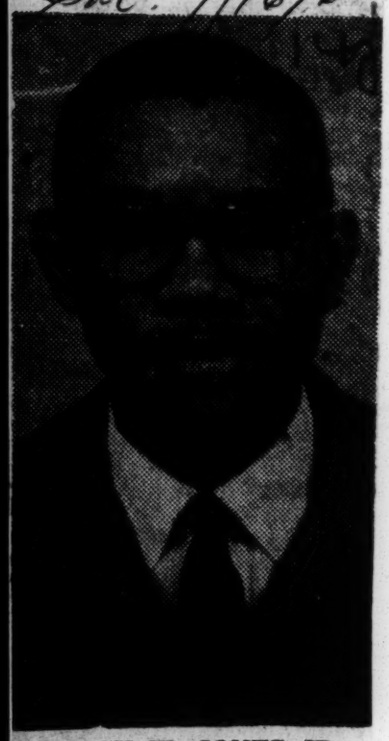
ENROLLS AT VASSAR — Miss Betty Jo Goodloe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Goodloe of Durham, N.C., is shown with her father as they leave this week for Vassar in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Betty Jo, valedictorian of Hillside High School, Durham, class of 1960, is the first Hillside graduate to be accepted at Vassar. She also was accepted at Mount Holyoke and received scholarships to Spelman College and Hampton Institute. She was the recipient of the mathematics and English awards and won the seventh-place Leadership Award in the national Thom McAn contest. Betty Jo reigned as "Miss Hillside" for 1959-1960. At Vassar, she plans to major in mathematics. Mr. Goodloe is vice president and secretary of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

RECEIVES AWARD---Miss Muriel R. Wiltz, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. G. Wiltz, Sr., of 4836 Coliseum Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, is the first Negro in the city to have been awarded national clinical certification by the American Speech and Hearing Association. This recognition indicates that the recipient has achieved clinical competency, which will enable her to perform the duties of a speech and hearing therapist anywhere in the United States. Miss Wiltz received the Master of Science degree from Syracuse University with a major area in Speech Pathology and Audiology. She has done advanced study at the University of Wisconsin and the State University of Iowa and is presently employed by the Orleans Parish School Board, Division of Instruction, as an itinerant teacher in Hearing and Speech Correction.

14j 1960

Buffaloes Give Student $100 Scholarship Award

Norfolk Va Journal & Guide
Sat. 7/16/60



PERCY W. JONES JR.
Aided By Buffaloes

Percy W. Jones Jr. has been presented a $100 scholarship award by the Benevolent, Protective Herd of Buffaloes of the World, Inc.

Mr. Jones is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Jones Sr. of 1414 Corprew avenue. He is a senior majoring in history at Norfolk division of Virginia State college.

THE STUDENT is a member of the college's chapter of Young Men's Christian Association, state treasurer for the Student National Educational Association of the state of Virginia, a member of the college choir, and was a member of the juvenile herd of Buffaloes.

He is a native of Norfolk and a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, and an active member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church.

Blindness Has Proved 'Asset' For First Blind Negro In State To Finish College

Sunday Home News
Sun. 7/17/60
Talladega, Ala

By EDWIN GRAVES

Thora Dudley, first blind Alabama Negro to graduate from high school and college, says she feels she has "accomplished more in life with my blindness than I would have without it".

After graduating from West Side High School and Talladega College, she received a scholarship to Hunter College in New York.

When she completed the year of study at Hunter College she began her present job as home teacher for the New York Association for the Blind.

"I go to the people at their homes and work with them in different phases," she said. "I teach them such things as knitting, Braille, crocheting or counsel with them.

"I have an assistant who has her sight, and we work with over 250 blind women between the ages of 18 and 96," she said.

There was a time when it appeared that the education had come to an end. Just prior to her senior year at Talladega College she found that she didn't have sufficient funds to finish.

A group, with Mrs. Mildred Maxwell as secretary, raised approximately $1,200 from churches, civic groups and individuals that she might finish college. A. B. Fox was chairman.

Miss Dudley has been visiting Mrs. Maxwell here.

"Naturally, I feel grateful to these people and I am hunting some way that I might help someone here. This might be by helping some deserving person go to college," Miss Dudley said.

"She has a phenomonal memory. People read lessons to her and she typed her tests or told someone else the answer," said Mrs. Maxwell.

"Yesterday one of her former teachers told her that she was the last person to make an "A" in humanities 102."

This young blind worker says she can travel around better in New York than she can in Talladega.

"This is because there is always someone on the street of New York to show you the way or tell it to you.

"Yes, there have been times when I have been discouraged, but my faith in God and humanity has kept me from giving up," she said.

She was originally from Ansley, Ala., but moved to Talladega to attend the Alabama School for the Blind through the ninth grade. Then she entered West-side High School.

Negro Reigns Over Kalamazoo Campus Fetes

New York Herald Tribune
New York

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 7 (UPI).—Grace Hayes, one of only five Negroes among the 639 students at Kalamazoo College, yesterday was elected as the school's May Queen. She is the first Negro ever to win the title.

Gen. 5-8-60

Miss Hayes, twenty-one, a senior majoring in music, is a graduate of Dunbar High School at Little Rock, Ark.

School officials said she is "an excellent student" and was one of only ten college students in Michigan chosen to serve as a guide at the recent World's Fair in Brussels.

Miss Hayes was crowned today to reign over the college's May Festival and Mother's Day week end ceremonies.

2 named to study at Yale

Baltimore, Md
Sat. 7/23/60

WASHINGTON

To help reduce the growing problem of alcoholism in the District, the D.C. Tuberculosis Association this week announced its grant of two scholarships to the four - week Summer School of Alcoholic Studies at Yale University beginning June 26.

Dr. K. Albert Harden, chairman of the Association's Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, said the recipients of the scholarships were selected from two groups in the city the hospital and the Public Assistance Division—which work closely with the problem of alcoholism.

The scholarships were given to Leonard W. Allen, Ph. D., psychologist, Psychiatric Division of the D.C. General Hospital, and Mrs. Samella Everett, social worker at the Public Assistance Division.

Clark Student Is Science Winner

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. WILLIE ALLEN MOSS

A Clark College biology major is one of seven students who received first place honors in the nation-wide annual Chemical Rubber Company Achievement Award program. She is rising junior, Mrs. Willie Allen Moss, a resident of Atlanta. She is one of two co-eds among the seven winners.

Mrs. Moss won top honors in the nation-wide chemistry examination in competition with students from 2,000 participating colleges. She was the highest scorer from the Southwest Region.

As a result of her winning first place, she will receive a Special Certificate of Recognition by the Chemical Rubber Company, and Clark College will receive from the company $100 worth of scientific books to be donated in her name. Mrs. Moss also received the "Handbook of Chmeistry and Physics" from the Chemical Rubber Company.

Mrs. Moss was selected to participate in the contest by the Chemistry Department Chairman Dr. Alfred S. Spriggs, who will be given the privilege of selecting the books which will be awarded to the college. Mrs. Moss served as a research participant in a National Science Foundation research program at Tuskegee during the summer.

Other winners came from Wesleyan University, Swarthmore College, New Mexico Highlands University, Notre Dame College, Vanderbilt and Brigham Young Universities.

GADABOUTING U.S.A.

- Whitney award to Miss Roach
- Meharry gets Dr. Buck
- Rams Star Baker a father
- Accident merely slows Yel

WITH LULA JONES GARRETT

DR. ANNYE BUCK
(On Meharry faculty)

DR. ESTHER JACKSON
(Shakespearean research)

MISS MILDRED ROACH
(Whitney Fellowship)

PACE SETTERS: Dr. Annye C. Buck has been appointed an associate professor of anatomy at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. as of August 1.

A graduate of Livingstone College, summa cum laude and recipient of the M.S. degree at Atlanta University, Dr. Buck received the Ph.D. degree in zoology at the June commencement of the University of Michigan.

While attending the university she was elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Phi Sigma honor societies. She is also a member and former regional representative of Beta Kappa Chi.

At the university she was a recipient of grants from the Southern Fellowship Fund and the National Foundation.

Dr. Buck is the daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Canady and the late Rev. Roger G. Canady of Oxford, N.C., and a sister of Mrs. Harold T. Pinkett, a U.S. Labor Department economist, of Washington.

Then there is Dr. Esther Merle Jackson, professor of humanities at Tuskegee Institute, who has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to conduct research on the drama of Shakespeare.

Dr. Jackson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Jackson, long-time El Dorado, Ark. teachers. The Department of State has announced that the U. S. Educational Exchange grant will support Dr. Jackson's study at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

And a John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship has been awarded Miss Hildred E. Roach Tuskeegee instructor of music, on which she will study toward the master of music degree at Yale University School of Music. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University, Miss Roach has completed a year of advanced training at Juilliard School of Music, New York.

Phila. Negro Teacher and Englishman Swap 'Lives' in Racial Experiment

BY ROBERT A. THOMAS

A unique expirement in racial relations will be completed in August when a white British school teacher returns to his home in London and a Negro educator leaves that city to come back to his native Philadelphia.

The two men who voluntarily exchanged places under a teacher-exchange program of the governments of both countries hailed their one-year venture as an invaluable experience.

The Englishman is Clifford Harman, 46-year-old director of music at Latymer Upper School in Hammersmith, London. The American is Samuel Cosby, 41, a Negro vocal music instructor at William Penn High School for Girls, at 15th and Mount Vernon sts. Both are bachelors.

It has been an extensive switch. They swapped homes as well as classrooms. They traded friends. Harman, who for three years has been organist at Wesley's Chapel, the Methodist church founded by John and Charles Wesley in England, now plays the organ at Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, at 42d and Wallace sts. Cosby is the regular organist there.

Harman, living here at 124 W. Washington lane, taught a semester at William Penn upon his arrival in Philadelphia, then transferred to Dimner Beeber Junior High School, at 59th st. and Malvern ave.

In speaking of the cross-Atlantic exchange, he said, "I never gave much thought to what crossing the racial barriers could mean before coming to the United States. I realize now it was a thing of great importance for me to have this experience."

A captain in the Royal Artillery in the Second World War, Harman had little contact with Negroes except during the late 1930s when he was a student at London University.

"I knew racial problems existed in the southern sections of this country," he said, "but I have learned they also exist in parts of the North."

The British educator said his closest contact with intolerance was his knowledge of the strong racial policy of South Africa, for which he felt "shame and disgust."

He has been readily accepted by his Negro associates here. This was confirmed by the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mount Olivet. Mr. Shepard, who also is a member of City Council, said Harman has "pitched right in and achieved marvelous accomplishments with the church choir."

Harman attributes his success to togetherness.

"When you're doing a job together," he observed, "racial differences disappear. This is especially true in music. It is a common language that transcends all barriers.

"I am sure Cosby is finding similar acceptance in my country. But because we English are somewhat reserved, you know, I assume it is in a more reserved fashion."

The teachers exchanged countries in August, 1959—some two years after they met in London when Cosby was singing with the All American Chorus, which was touring Europe. The group sang at Wesley Chapel.

Aware of what they had in common, the teacher-musicians agreed to the experiment and, following governmental approval, the deal was set.

Have there been problems? Several, said Harman.

"American usage of certain words confused me at first," he commented. "Students here say roster when referring to their class schedule. British students say timetable. A roster is a list of names to them.

"In England, a class is a form. An advisor, a form master. There is no equivalent for the American student's usage of conference."

Harman said several students had difficulty understanding him because of his British accent. This often made him the target of friendly laughter. He chuckled at the accents of some of the students from the South, he said, and "that's how we became friends."

Harman said the school system appears more organized in the United States than in England. There is less paper work for teachers in England.

"Your teachers are well qualified," he declared. "They pack a lot of teaching into a day despite the appalling amount of administrative work.

"We're more academically-minded at home. We push our pupils harder."

Cosby, who has traveled considerably while abroad, studied at West Chester State Teachers College and Columbia University. He received a singing and musicology degree from the Juilliard School of Music in 1945.

From Radcliffe and Harvard

Brother, Sister Both Honor Grads

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Brains must run in the Davis family if Cecile and Gregson are any indication.

Both commencement leaders, the brother and sister received degrees from Harvard and Radcliffe, respectively.

CECILE, 21, was class president and marshal at Radcliffe, where she attended on the first Student Government Foreign Student Scholarship. She was a member of the Harvard Gilbert and Sullivan Players. Miss Davis was awarded her degree cum laude in government.

A day later her brother, Gregson, 19, received his degree magna cum laude in classics from Harvard and delivered the Latin oration. Starting next summer he will spend a year studying and traveling in Europe and will do graduate work.

At Harvard he won four Bowdoin Prizes, Harvard's oldest and most distinguished literary honors, for his essays in Latin. He held a Harvard Scholarship and received awards from Mill Reef Funds and the Boston English Speaking Union.

Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Oliver Davis of Antigua, West Indies.

BRAINS-PLUS—Cecile Davis and her brother, Gregson, both high honor graduates, received degrees from Radcliffe and Harvard, respectively. Both commencement leaders are from Antigua, the West Indies.

PROUD PARENTS—Mr. and Mrs. J. Oliver Davis, center, are extremely proud of their brilliant children, Cecile and Gregson, both of whom earned college degrees with high honors. They are shown in Harvard Yard, site of Gregson's graduation.

ACCEPTS TEACHING POST — Miss Videllia M. O'Neal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace O'Neal, has accepted a teaching position with Independent School District No. 561, in the State of Minnesota. She holds the Bachelor of Science degree in the field of Vocational Home Economics from Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and is a graduate of the J. S. Clark Senior High School of this city. Upon departing from the city August 10, 1960, Miss O'Neal will attend a Home Economics workshop in Goodridge, Minn., prior to the annual Home Economics Conference held at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Win 1960 Scholarships From Willkie House

Miss Carole Kennerly, 20, of 1129 12th street and Miss Penelope Cabell, 18, of Mason City, Ia., were declared winners of the 1960 winners of scholarships by the board of directors of Willkie House.

Miss Kennerly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Kennerly, is a student at Grand View college, and was awarded a $250 scholarship. She has been employed at Willkie House since last spring.

MISS CABELL

Miss Cabell is the daughter of Mrs. Ruth Cabell and received a $500 scholarship. She plans to attend the State University of Iowa at Iowa City in September.

The scholarships are open to any Negro girl in Iowa who may apply by writing the president of Willkie House, 900 17th street in Des Moines.

Conn. Youth Wins An Award

A Bridgeport, Conn., high school senior has won the $5,000 four-year college scholarship awarded annually by Spector Freight System, Inc., Chicago-based motor carrier.

Richard M. Sakulich, son of Sabrina Sakulich, accounting clerk at Spector's Bridgeport terminal, won the scholarship on the basis of a competive examination, W. Stanhaus, president announced. The mother has worked for the company since 1956.

Sakulich, third winner of the scholarship which was created in January, 1958, is an honor student at Fairfield College Preparatory School, Fairfield, Conn.

MISS FESTIVAL AT DELTA SHOW. — Vivacious LaJeune Hundley, hailed as the most beautiful girl in the world by the 1960 International Film Festival at Cannes, France, will be one of five models to appear in a fashion show luncheon to be sponsored by the Delta Sigma Theta sorority during its 34th national convention at Chicago's Palmer House Hotel August 14-21.

Honorary Degree Awarded To Rev. Claude C. Brown

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Aug 18 1960
1-19

By TOMMIE L. JOHNSON

SELMA, Ala. — A young Selma minister, the Rev. Dr. Claude C. Brown, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city since 1942, was among the four men whom Geneva College in Beavers Fall, Pa., awarded honorary degrees at commencement exercises.

A philosophy that has characterized the life of this minister is that: "With God and a wish to do right in human life it becomes essentially a noble and beautiful thing. Every youth should form at the outset of his career the solemn purpose to make the most and the best of the powers which God has given him and to turn to the best possible account every advantage within his reach."

Claude, as he is affectionally known among his friends, has earned the respect and admiration of all by his sincerity and integrity. He has made outstanding contributions to interracial and interfaith movements.

Dr. Brown has devoted himself to a host of humanitarian causes in the field of education, religion, and to society.

Dr. Brown has conquered handicaps of poverty. Knowing what it means to be poor and underprivileged, he has devoted himself to help the less fortunate members of our community and elsewhere.

As a member of the board of directors of the Ralph Bunche Club, he served for many years with distinction. Out of this club grew the Carver Branch of the YMCA, and he is now chairman of the committee of management.

Dr. Brown is president of the Minister's Assn. of Dallas County; he has served as supply pastor throughout the country, and is an executive for the board of National Mission with headquarters U.P.N., U.S.A., with offices in New York. This includes four board-operated schools in Wilcox County. He is a member of the board of superintendents, Reform Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; district chairman of Boy Scouts of American, Blackbelt chairman, Alabama Council of Human Relations, member of board of trustees, Dallas County Colored 4-H Club. He works with the juvenile delinquents of Selma and Dallas County and is group chairman of Red Cross for the United Appeal Community service.

He was born and reared in Selma. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Peyton (Susan Morris) Brown. His father is retired, and both are listed among Selma's citizens who have contributed much to the welfare and betterment of the community. Young Brown completed his high school work at Knox Academy. From there he went to Knoxville College and was initiated into the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.

REV. CLAUDE BROWN

His theological course was completed at the Reform Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1954 he received the doctorate degree from his alma mater, Knoxville College, and in June 1960, the honorary doctor of humane letters degree from Geneva College, Beavers Fall, Pa.

Mrs. Claude Cecile Brown is the former Miss Louvenis Ransom, librarian at the R. B. Hudson High School. An alumna of Knoxville College, she pledged to the sister organization of the sigma's the Zeta Phi Beta sorority, and transferred her membership to the Selma chapter. She is now a life member of the Gamma Eta Zeta chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

The Browns have two daughters, Claude Cecile and Iris Lynn.

14j 1960

The Pittsburgh Courier

LSUNO Honors—The first Negroes to earn places on the honor roll of Louisiana State University at New Orleans are Clinton Mickens, left, and Tyrone Bordenave, both of New Orleans. A total of 114 students was listed for superior academic achievement recently. LSUNO was integrated by court order in 1958. — Associates Photos.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Lists College Teachers For The Sixties

Princeton, N. J., March 7—The outcome of a year-long nationwide hunt for future college teachers was announced today when the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation made known the names of 1250 winners of its fellowship awards for 1960-61. The announcement was made by Sir Hugh Taylor, President of the Foundation and Dean Emeritus of Princeton University's graduate school. The awards carry a basic stipend of $1500 plus family allowance and full costs of a year's graduate study at any university of the recipient's choice in the United States or Canada.

The winners come from 355 universities and colleges in the United States and Canada and were selected from 8,800 applicants representing 861 institutions. They will study at 83 different graduate schools in the United States and Canada. Most are in the Humanities or Social Sciences but there are also 224 scientists and mathematicians among them.

The shortage of qualified college teachers is one of the most critical problems facing American education today. It is estimated that 30,000 new college teachers will be needed each year during the next decade to take care of the tidal wave of college students expected in the sixties. The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Program was established in 1945 to recruit promising students for the college teaching profession and to support them during their first year of graduate study. In 1957 the Program received a $24,500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to increase the scope of its operations and to intensify its search for college teachers.

The winners named today bring to more than 4,000 the total number of students started on the road to college teaching careers by the Foundation, over 3,000 of them since the Ford Grant in 1957.

Three seniors at Tougaloo Southern Christian College were honored. James W. Davis, Economics major, of Jackson, Mississippi, was awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to study at a university of his choice for the year 1960-61. Two other students from Jackson, Miss., received honorable mention: Richard B. Harris, Jr., Mathematics major, and Miss Johnnie Eugenia Porter, Zoology major.

One unusual feature of the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships is that students can not apply directly for the award—they must be nominated by a faculty member. For this reason practically all of the candidates are superior students and it is considered an academic honor just to be nominated. But since the Foundation can make only approximately 1200 awards annually, there are each year, according to the Foundation's National Director, Dr. Hans Rosenhaupt, large number of well-qualified and deserving candidates who do not receive fellowships. This year there were 1203 such candidates who were given "Honorable Mention." A list of their names, fields of study, and undergraduate schools has been sent to the deans of all graduate schools in the United States and Canada and to the Foundation's representatives on some 1,000 campuses. It is anticipated that in this way most of them will receive alternative awards either directly from universities or from other organizations.

Dr. Rosenhaupt said the past experience of the Foundation indicated that approximately eighty per cent of all those nominated for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships eventually entered graduate schools, most of them with financial assistance. "This shows that the importance of the Foundation as an instrument for the identification and recruitment of prospective college teachers goes far beyond the mere provision of 1200 fellowships annually," he said.

"We are confident," he concluded, "that our awards, with the splendid fellowships provided by the government under the National Defense Education Act and by the National Science Foundation and many other organizations, constitute positive steps towards providing the badly needed college teachers for the 1960's. But we must remember that quality alone is not enough."

Mathematics Instructor Is Awarded Shell Fellowship

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

MISS SARELDA I. JAMES

Fellowship

Miss Sarelda I. James, mathematics instructor at Norfolk's Booker T. Washington High school, has been awarded a Shell Merit Fellowship to Cornell University this summer.

Sat. 3-19-60.

Miss James, who has taught mathematics at Booker T. Washington High School for the past eighteen years, is one of 100 outstanding high school mathematics and science instructors from the United States and Canada selected on the basis of merit and demonstrated leadership qualities to attend graduate-level summer seminars at Stanford and Cornell Universities. Both schools made their selections from among approximately 1,000 applicants.

THE SEMINARS, sponsored by Shell Companies Foundation, Inc. were established five years ago to help maintain the quality of the nation's scientific effort by enabling high school teachers to keep up with the latest developments in their fields and with advances in teaching techniques.

While at Cornell, Miss James and other teachers will receive training in mathematics, chemistry, physics, and educational techniques, as well as first-hand knowledge of the applications of science and mathematics in industry.

LECTURES BY some of the nation's top mathematicians and scientists and weekly field trips to research laboratories and industrial plants are included in the seminar program according to M. B. Sullivan, merchandising representative.

Miss James and other educators selected to attend the merit fellowship seminar will receive from the foundation a travel allowance, tuition costs, living expenses and $500 additional cash to offset loss of potential summer earnings. Fifty teachers attend each seminar.

A GRADUATE of Virginia State college, Petersburg, Miss James received her master's degree from Cornell University. Miss James holds membership in Kappa Nu Epsilon, national mathematics honor society and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She is a member of the First Baptist Church, Bute street.

Coach Abbott's Alma Mater

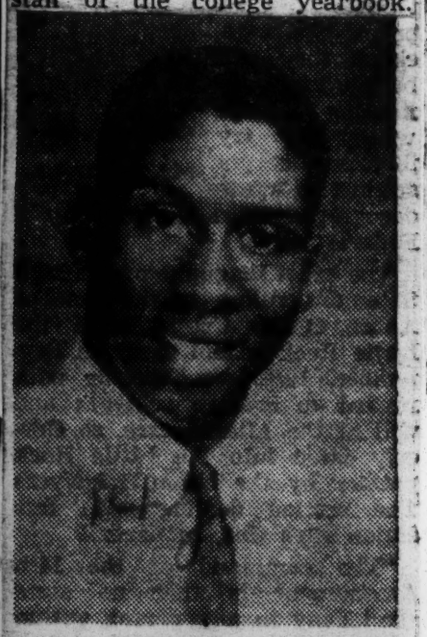
Georgia Lad Outstanding In South Dakota College

(Courier Press Service)

YANKTON, S. Dako+ — Many years ago a young Negro went forth from Yankton College and found his way into the Southland, after military service. There his name became a famous one, which will go down in history—the late Cleve L. (Duke) Abbott. Today, there are four other Negro youths at Yankton College, all doing fine jobs.

One of them—Roosevelt Weaver of 1424 Eason St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.—is particularly outstanding. Young Weaver, a junior, is majoring in sociology and psychology. The college is a church-related school and he teaches a Sunday school class in the downtown First Congregational Church. He is president of the college YMCA, and often speaks to teen-agers on race relations. There are only two Negro families in Yankton.

For three years Weaver won letters in football and was also co-captain of the track team where he won letters for three straight years. He is also on the staff of the college yearbook.



ROOSEVELT WEAVER
. . . at Yankton College

The other Negroes at Yankton College are Bland Bookdad, Oliver Brown and George Buckhard from Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Ft. Valley Dean Praised Widely For Recent Paper

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Dean Wesley J. Lyda, of the graduate division of the Fort Valley State College, is recipient of wide recognition and warm praise following the appearance of an article by him in a recent issue of a scholarly journal.

Entitled "A Suggested Conceptual System for Decision-Making in Curriculum Development," the article in the January 1960 issue of THE EDUCATIONAL RECORD, a publication of the American Council on Education,

Proceeding from the first essential of a good conceptual system (establishment of a need for curriculum improvement), Dr. Lyda in the article outlines principles, cites examples, and shares with the reader results of curriculum studies pursued under his direction.

".. a perceptive analysis of a conceptual system.," said one educator about the article.

"I want to congratulate you on your excellent paper .. It is so good that I am going to review it at the next meeting of my course on Improvement of Instruction in Colleges and Universities and am asking all members of the course to read it," wrote the chairman of the department of higher education at a major Eastern university.

To High School Grads

Virginia Masons Award $1,200 In Scholarships

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Virginia has announced scholarship awards to students graduating from high school this Spring and entering college in the Fall. These scholarships are for $300 per year for four years, making a total of $1,200 awarded to each student towards his or her college education.

The awards were made on the basis of competitive tests given to 98 students who are the sons and daughters of members of Prince Hall Masonic lodges throughout Virginia. In giving these tests, the schools of the state are divided into two classifications, and the students compete on the basis of urban and rural schools. The tests are supervised by Dr. Thomas H. Henderson of Virginia Union university.

THE WINNERS this year are as follows: From schools located in rural sections, the student making the highest score was Henry Phillip Johnson Jr. He was scheduled to graduate from Virginia Randolph high school in Glen Allen, Va. in June, and is the son of H. P. Johnson Sr., a member of Limelight Lodge No. 301.

The student making the second highest score in this classification was Constance Vermille Brooks who was to graduate from Thomas Hunter high school, Mathews, Va., and she is the daughter of J. Murray Brooks who is a member of Silver Leaf Lodge No. 177.

FOR STUDENTS attending urban high schools, the highest score was made by Parthenia Ann Haywood who was to graduate from I. C. Norcom high school, Portsmouth, Va., and is the daughter of Theodore M. Banks who is a member of Ionic Lodge No. 91. The second highest score from urban schools was made by Randolph Eldridge Austin Jr. who was to graduate from Maggie L. Walker high school, Richmond, Va., and is the son of Randolph E. Austin Sr., a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 27.

Two extra awards to being made this year due to the unfortunate and tragic death last year of one of the students who was already receiving a scholarship and the withdrawal of another student from school.

THE TOTAL number of students contributed to each year by the Masons is 16, and the total annual scholarship awards amount to $4,800. The two extra winners are Jewell Diane Tucker who was to graduate from West End high school, Clarksville, Va., and is the daughter of Richard M. Tucker, a member of R. C. Yancey Lodge No. 284 and Robert Lee Hardie, Jr., graduating from I. C. Norcom high school, Portsmouth, who is the son of Robert L. Hardie Sr., a member of Mt. Gilead Lodge No. 102.

Edward Lee Wood Awarded Study Grant At NIU

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Edward Lee Wood, mathematics-science instructor and basketball coach at Carver High School has been notified of his acceptance by the National Science Foundation for summer graduate study at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill. He will be engaged in the study of the earth sciences.

He formerly taught in the Marengo County School System and is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Willis J. Wood of South Jackson St.

He is married to the former Minnie White, also a teacher in the Montgomery school system. They are the parents of a five-year-old daughter, Valeria Elaine.

Paris study grant won by NC prof

DURHAM, N.C.—Dr. Ernst Moritz Manasse, professor of German and philosophy at North Carolina College, has been awarded a grant from the Bollingen Foundation of New York for two months study in Paris.

Professor Manasse, who was a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., in 1958, will continue his studies of the Greek philosopher Plato.

In France he will be concerned primarily with the preparation of a survey of French books on Plato. This will be a sequel to his former studies with American, English, and German books on the great Greek philosopher.

The English part of his study appeared as a special issue of Philosophische Rundschau. He completed the second part during his Princeton study last year.

Dr. Manasse is a native of Dramburg, Germany, and holds the Ph.D. degree from the University of Heidelberg. He has been at NCC since 1939.

In 1953 Professor Manasse studied at the University of Basle on a Ford Foundation Grant.

$11,515 Grant Given Tuskegee Professor

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An $11,515 grant to finance research in plant nutrition has been awarded Dr. B. D. Mayberry, Tuskegee Institute professor of horticulture and research associate of the Carver Foundation.

The award was announced this week by the Atomic Energy Commission and Tuskegee President L. H. Foster.

Dr. Mayberry

In addition, Dr. Mayberry received $4,925 to purchase equipment for a course in nuclear technology as applied to the life science, which the commission supported last year with an initial grant of $14,500.

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RECIPIENTS OF COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS FROM THE YORK RITE MASONS FOR 1960-61—Seated (l-r): Patricia Ragin, B. T. W., to enter Morris Brown, $100; Betty Jean Wilson, Price H. S., to enter Spelman, $200; Barbara Ann Beard, Turner H. S., to enter Clark, $150; Betty Jean Bolden, Turner H. S., to enter Albany State, $150; Walter Scott II, D. T. H. H. S., to enter Morehouse College, Educational Aid.

Standing (l-r): Grand Master Clim Davenport, founder of the Masonic Scholarships which he established in 1954; Jo Ann Finch, B. T. W. H. S., to enter Clark, $200; Eugene Garner, Archer H. S., $100.

All of these winners are members of the York Rite Masonic Famiiy either by being a member of the Juvenile Department or their parents are members. This College Scholarship Program, financed by York Rite Masons and the Heroines of Jericho of Georgia, is designed to provide education for all of the children of the Masonic Order. Sixty-five scholarships have been awarded over the State for 1960-61. Those graduating seniors who did not win a scholarship through participation in the Oratorical Contest will receive Educational Aid Grants. N. T. Archer is chairman of Scholarship and Education Committee.

Math Genius Wins Harvard Scholarship

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — N. B. Williams, 18-year-old Manassas High School graduate, staggered the Harvard University admissions committee last week by scoring 800 of a possible 800 mathematical points.

Harvard official William F. Kirsh announced that the youngster has been awarded a Harvard scholarship, and will receive $2,500 a year during the next four years at Harvard.

The son of a self-employed accountant, young Williams says he was first interested in physics found he needed a mathematics base and "found mathematics were easy." Kirsh says the Manassas High phenomenon already has the equivalent of a college education in mathematics.

MRS. MABEL B. MURPHY

GETS STUDY GRANT—Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy, Girls Counselor and chairman of Guidance at A. H. Parker High School, has accepted a grant for study, this summer, in the National Defense-sponsored Counseling and Guidance Institute at North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina.

Mrs. Murphy holds the master of arts degree in Guidance and Student Personnel Administration from Columbia University and has done additional study at Wayne University.

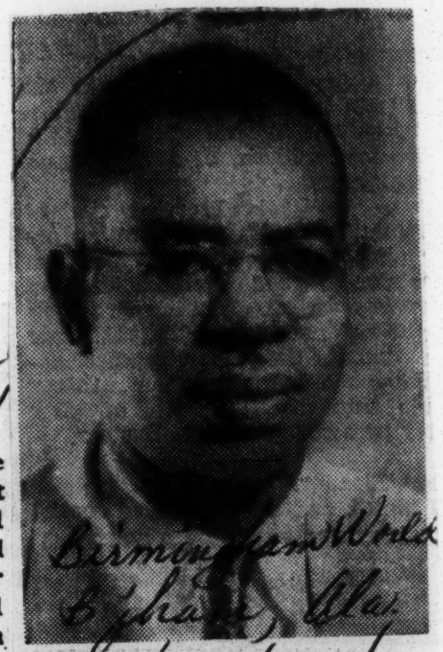
She is the wife of E. H. Murphy, insurance supervisor of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company. She is also the daughter of Mrs. Adele Henry.

Teacher Gets Grant For Study

Mrs. Andrew P. Sanchez, (nee June R. Foster) is the recipient of a stipend from the National Science Foundation to attend the 1960 Summer Institute for Elementary School Personnel at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas from June 13 to August 6.

Mrs. Sanchez holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Dillard University and received her master's degree from Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. At present, she is a member of the faculty at the John W. Hoffman Elementary School.

Accompanying Mrs. Sanchez to the Institute will be her husband, Mr. Sanchez, and their twins, Andrew, Jr., and Andrea. Upon leaving there, Mr. Sanchez (a Captain in the U. S. Army Reserves) will go to Fort Eustis, Virginia for a two-week summer camp.



JOHN T. SMITH

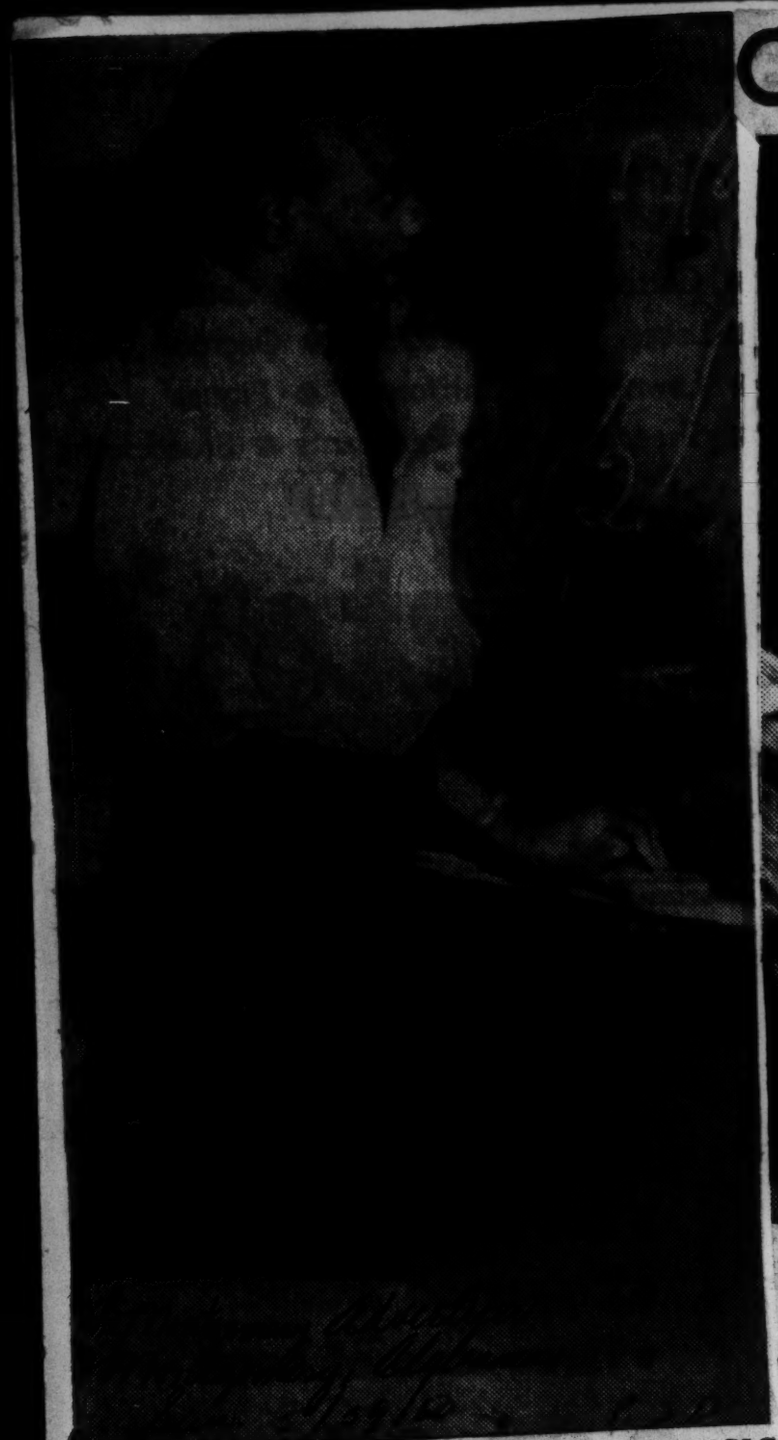
EUROPEAN SCHOLAR: — John T. Smith, I, principal of Robert R. Moton High School, Leeds, Ala., will leave Birmingham on Tuesday, June 28 to join his Temple University class at Hotel Wellington in New York before leaving for Europe.

The course in Comparative Education for eight weeks will take him to Scotland, England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. He will be officially enrolled at the University of Exeter, Exeter, England. This is his second European study through Temple University.

Smith holds the B. S. Degree from Alabama State College, Montgomery; the M. A. Degree from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Post Graduate Year, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio and a summer study at the University of Paris, Paris, France.

He is a member of the Board of Deacons, 16th Street Baptist Church; Group Leader, Jefferson County Schools Department of English Teachers; Chairman, Planning Committee for Jefferson County Principals; Life Member, National Education Association; Member National Association of Secondary School Principals; Jefferson County Education Association; Alabama State Principals and Teachers Association; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and Order of Masons - 32 degree.

He is married to Mrs. Ida Dowdell Smith, Principal of the Old Jonesboro Elementary School. He is the father of a daughter, a junior at Clark College, Georgia and a son,



MONTGOMERIAN MAJORING IN PHYSICS

Montgomery Advertiser

Dennis Roberts, a junior majoring in physics at Talladega College, plans to study international relations at the University of Oslo, Norway on a summer tuition scholarship. The young scientist, whose name appears on the Dean's List for academic achievement, was a scholarship participant in the Race Relations Institute at Nashville, Tennessee two years ago and has been offered a scholarship for participation this year. His interest in public affairs is further shown by active membership in the college debating club. Roberts, of Montgomery, is also a member of the Student Senate, the College Choir and Choral Group, Press Club, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Cannes Queen Eyes Films

Miss LaJeune Hundley arrives at Union Station here after returning from her trip to France, where she reigned as Queen of the Film Festival at Cannes.—Star Staff Photo.

Lajuene Hundley, the Alexandria girl who was elected queen of the Cannes film festival in France, came home yesterday—but not for long.

She'll be around just long enough to "wash out a few things." Then she'll leave for Paris early next month and a featured role in a French movie.

Miss Hundley, tall, trim and 19, is the second American Negro girl to win the contest in two years. She was the only American girl, the only Negro and one of the few girls who didn't wear a bikini in the contest.

The role in the French movie, a murder mystery called "The Corpse in the Trunk," is being especially written for her. She doesn't know yet what the part will be.

"But the producers have assured me it won't be the corpse," she said.

Lajuene stepped off a train from New York yesterday, wearing a green, white and mauve striped crisp summer cotton dress. In her hands she clutched a tiny Panda bear, a gift from Panda Films, producers of her movie.

She was swamped by photographers and well wishers and practically buried under flowers. Standing on the sideline beaming proudly, were her mother, Mrs. Blois Hundley and her five sisters.

Mrs. Hundley of 409 South St. Asaph street, Alexandria, is the former cook in the Alexandria school system who lost her job because she tried to enroll two of her younger daughters in a white school in 1958. She later was reinstated.

Negro Girl Among 100 Contestants For Miss Universe

Atlanta Daily World

Savannah, Georgia

MIAMI BEACH — (UPI) — The Miss Universe pageant, after a weekend of hot words about raised skirts, officially opened here Sunday amid a feminine babel of languages.

The public got its first view of the nearly 100 young ladies from all over the planet, including an American Negro girl, as the girls preened themselves for six days of judging.

The winner will be named Friday night in ceremonies to be telecast nationwide over CBS.

The altercation over the raised skirts developed in the central Florida resort of Silver Springs Saturday as a contingent of the girls stopped off on their bus trip here to pose for pictures.

An official of the resort said one of his photographers was shooting pictures of Miss Germany when "Miss Austria, uninvited, walked into the picture and stood on some steps and pulled up her skirt."

Not so, said a nurse accompanying the girls. "The photographer made her Miss Austria pull her skirt all the way up to her thighs."

But William B. Ray, public relations director for the resort, said that his photographer denied the nurse's charge and added that resort officials had to ask one girl to pull her skirts down.

The Negro girl, Corrine Huff, 19-year-old telephone operator from Youngstown, Ohio, was rushed here to replace the original Miss Ohio, Cathy Justice, 17, of Poland, Ohio, who disqualified herself when she noted that 18 was the minimum age for entrants.

Miss Huff had been runner - up in the Ohio contest June 26-27.

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SELECTED FOR FOREIGN STUDY — Three Johnson C. Smith University sophomores — two of them Georgians — have been selected to study in foreign countries next year under the "Junior Year Abroad Program" of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

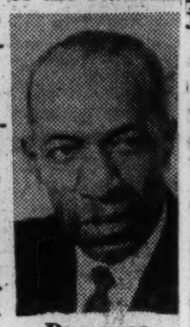
The Georgians, left to right, are: Mary Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Roberts, Sr., 269 Plaza Street, Athens, and Kinneth Washington, son of Mrs. M. B. Vinson, 946 34th Avenue, Columbus. The third selectee is Joann McIlwain of Charlotte, N. C., at right.

Miss Roberts is scheduled to go to the American University of Bierut in Lebanon, and Mr. Washington will go to the University of Ghana in Africa. Miss McIlwain goes to the University of Tokyo in Japan.

92 Commencement Set For June 10

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A public welfare official, a symphony orchestra conductor and a religious leader have been named by Howard university officials to receive honorary degrees during the school's 92nd annual commencement in June.

They are James R. Dumpson, commissioner of welfare for the City of New York; Howard Mitchell, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C.; and Wendell C. Somerville, exechtive of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, Washington, D. C. Mr. Dumpson will receive the Doctor of Humane Letters degree; Mitchell, the Doctor of Music degree; and Somerville, the Doctor of Laws degree.



Dumpson

Commencement exercises are scheduled for Friday, June 10, at 5:30 p.m. in the upper quadrangle of the campus, in front of Douglass Hall. During the exercises degrees will be conferred upon 650 graduates of the University's 10 schools and colleges.

Dumpson moved through the ranks of social work positions in New York City, from casework er to commissioner. He was appointed in August, 1959, to his present position.

Dumpson also is a member of the faculty of New York university Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service. During the summer of 1957 he was a visiting associate professor of social work at Fordham university.

His social work positions in New York City have included supervisor and director of children's institutions, Children's Aid Society; assistant child care consultant and corrections and delinquency consultant, Welfare Council of New York; child care consultant, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies; executive secretary, Commission for the Foster Care of Children; and director of the Bureau of Child Welfare and first deputy commissioner, Department of Welfare.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

Howard Mitchell has been conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra since 1949. He joined the orchestra as first cellist in 1933, and was apointed assistant conductor in 1941.

Mitchell

A program to develop an interest in music among young people has been promoted by Mitchell thru Music for Young America, a five week series of free concerts for teen-age students—through Tiny Tots Concerts, a series of four concerts presented annually for children age three to seven.

In addition, a Symphony-University Workshop series is conducted yearly for advanced music students of four Washington universities.

Recipent of numerous awards for service to American music and music education, Mitchell was awarded an honorary Doctor of Music degree by American University, Washington.

Mitchell is a member of the President's Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center Committee, and a member of the advisory council of the National Society of Arts and Letters. He is also chairman of the music committee which is planning a music festival in 1962 in Washington.

92 MISSIONARIES

The Rev. Mr. Somerville is executive secretary of a Baptist program which supports 92 full-time missionaries in Africa. India and Haiti. In addition, the program gives scholarship assistance to foreign students studying in American colleges and universities.

Somerville

During the past decade, more than one million dollars has been raised by Rev. Somerville's office for the support of the church's missionary work. Annual income received from congregations in 16 states and the District of Columbia has increased from $16,000 in 1940 to $135,000 in 1959.

Somerville began his ministry in North Carolina, where he was pastor of First Baptist Church, Rocky Mount. He also served as superintendent of missions and general secretary of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina. He was elected to his present position as executive secretary of the Lott Carey Convention in 1940.

Grace Epps Is June Grad

Grinnell, Ia. — Miss Grace R. Epps, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Epps of 3333 Annette St., New Orleans, La., is one of 174 Grinnell College seniors who will be candidates for the bachelor of arts degree at Commencement exercises on June 5.

A biology major, Miss Epps will begin a year-course in physical therapy at Columbia University in September. She will spend this summer in Italy under the Experiment in International Living.

While at Grinnell, Miss Epps has served as president of her residence hall and has been a member of Orchesis, modern dance club, the Grinnell Players, Biology Club, Women's Recreation Association, and the Y. W. C. A.

She is a 1956 graduate of Walter L. Cohen Senior High School in New Orleans, where she was an honor student.

Dillard Senior Awarded Grant

William A. Guillory, 5523 Seminary pl., has been awarded an initial grant of $2000 by the University of California at Berkeley for study toward a doctor's degree in chemistry after his graduation from Dillard university in June.

GUILLORY

He has also been selected by the Union Carbide Co. for its summer research training program at Oak Ridge.

Guillory is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Alpha Kappa Mu scholastic honor society, Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society, and Pi Delta Tau Epsilon science club. He is vice-president of his class and president of the campus Newman club.

WIN GRADUATE STUDY GRANTS—Three Dillard University seniors majoring in chemistry have been awarded fellowships for further study in their field. They are (front to rear) Charles Elly, winner of a fellowship at the University of Detroit valued at $2,500; William Guillory, awarded a $2,000 assistantship by the University of California, Berkeley, and Allen Leslie, selected by the University of Cincinnati for a $2,300 fellowship. All three scientists-in-the-making are from New Orleans.

FEMININE PULCHRITUDE PLUS — Shapely La Jeune Hundley, a 19-year-old model from Washington, D. C., was recently crowned queen of the 13th Cannes Miss Film Festival beauty contest. The talented and dark eyed beauty, stands 5 feet, 6 inches and measures in the right places 34-22-34, and tips the scales at a neat 118 pounds. Her hobbies include skating, horse back riding, golfing, singing and dramatics. Her plans are to finish college and to become an actress. Last year, she won the "Miss American Beauty" contest, held annually in New York City.

Awarded Stipend To Study Russian

MRS. LO RETTA LEE JONES

Mrs. Lo Retta Lee Jones, head of the Foreign Language Department and instructor of Spanish at Westfield High School will study Russian for one year at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

This study is being made possible through a stipend she received under the National Defense Education Act.

Mrs. Jones graduated from Parker High School, and has a degree in Spanish from Southern Illinois University. She did further study in German for one year at the University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany and the University of Maryland. While living in Germany, she travelled throughout Spain, France, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Italy. She is the wife of Paul R. Jones, Jefferson County probation officer. Mrs. Jones is a member of Union Baptist Church and is a member of AKA sorority.

Prof. Paul L. Ware, principal of Westfield High School, said the offering of Russian on the return of Mrs. Jones will be the first such effort in the area at broadening interest in the much-in-demand language. He added that "Increased interest in Russian has been brought about by the continued cold war."

Atlantan is now teacher in Santiago

ATLANTA—Virgin M. Scott, mathematics teacher and head of the science department at South Fulton High School in East Point, an Atlanta suburb, has been selected for a Smith-Mundt grant to teach in Santiago, Chile.

Mr. Scott, teaching under the auspices of the State Department's International Educational Exchange program, began his new duties July 1 at Nido de Aguilas School. The school year begins in March and ends in December. It is now winter in Chile.

Mrs. Anna J. Scott, a Fulbright exchange teacher in England in 1954 - 55, accompanied her husband to South America. She has been a teacher at South Fulton High for 12 years and her husband has taught at the school for nine.

Supt. Paul D. West noted that the county system takes "great pride" in the selection of Mr. Scott because "one must be excellently qualified to receive such recognition."

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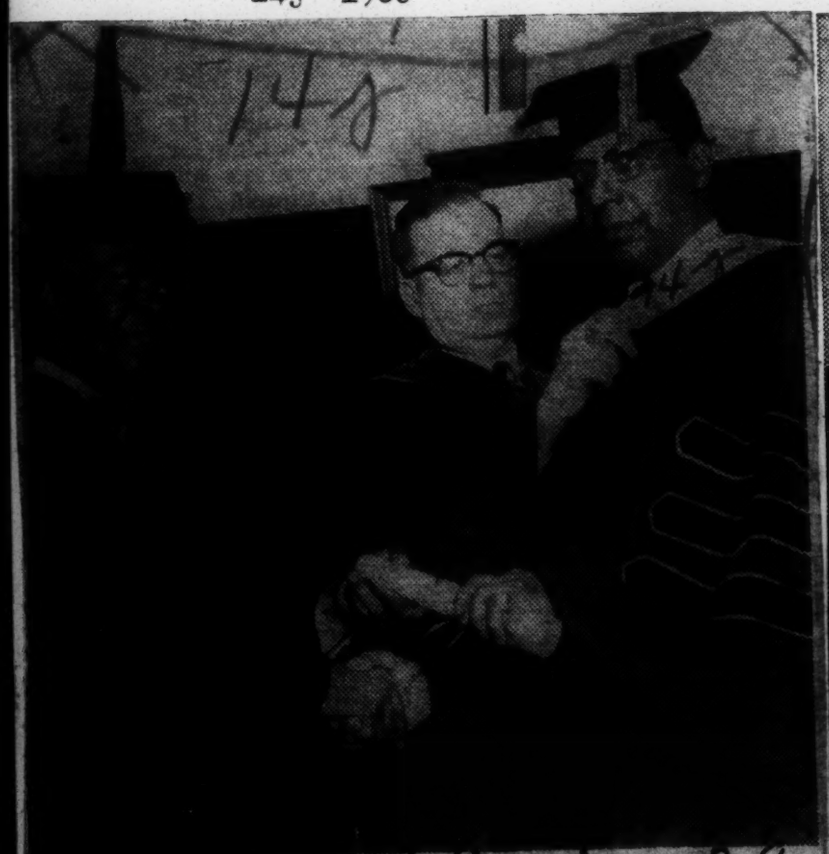


DOCTOR NOW—Leland D. French, well-known funeral director and prominent civic leader in Cleveland, Ohio, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Monrovia College, Liberia, Africa, by Dean S. J. Wright of Wilberforce University. Dr. Angus Hall, Cleveland Church Federation and Church Civic League, sponsors of the recognition service, affixes Dr. French's hood.—Hickory Photo.

Bright Lad—James Smith (right), 17-year-old Mitchell Road School 11th-grader in Memphis, Tenn., proved he has more knowledge of Africa than the average college student, in a five-minute quiz conducted recently by Dr. Horace Mann Bond at LeMoyne College in Memphis. Dr. Bond, Negro History Emphasis Week speaker at LeMoyne, offered a prize of $5 to the student making the highest score on the quiz, which consisted of locating African countries and identifying African leaders.

Debria Brown Wins 4 Year Scholarship

Recently at the Metropolitan auditions for the Southern Division held in McAllister Auditorium on Tulane's campus Mr. John Gutmas of the Metropolitan Opera Company awarded a special prize to Miss Debria Brown, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Bennett Brown, 1637 North Tonti Street.

Miss Brown received a scholarship from the Metropolitan Opera Company that entitles her to a four year's training under their guidance. This was a special award.

She competed with eighteen other singers from eight Southern states.

The winner of the audition, Ralph Roberts, Baton Rouge, lyric tenor, received $300 and plane fare to New York where he will compete with other finalists from all over the United States on March 25th.

Miss Brown will be remembered for her singing of the title role in Carmen presented at Xavier University. She was heard in a special concert recently given by the Dillard Fullbackers for the benefit of the athletic scholarship fund.

She was also heard in a special news interview on radio station WYLD's NOLA Parish Show last Wednesday.

Jesse Owens Lauds Thomas

By BOB SALMON

BOSTON — (UPI) — Jesse Owens, probably the greatest track star the United States has ever produced, says high jumper John Thomas is "one of the most superb athletes I have ever seen."

The accolade from Owens came shortly after the 18-year-old Thomas high jumped 7 feet 1½ inches at the B.A.A. meet here Saturday night to equal the world mark he established only one week before.

"I would guess that one day he will go two, perhaps three inches above the current record," Owens said in an interview. "I would guess also that this boy Thomas is on the verge of being the great athlete of his race (Negro) for this generation. He will be a credit to both."

Owens, who once set five world records and tied another in a single day, said the world has "seldom ... been gifted with an athlete of his talent and temperament." The Boston university sophomore also has, he said, "the final requirement for a champion —courage."

Owens said Thomas varies his approach to the high jump bar depending on its height. As the height rises, Thomas "seems to be clearing it mentally as he prepares to start, and then comes up to the bar with a swifter approach and puts more bounce into his leap."

"The result is that he clears the bar with a momentum which carries him over and then down," said Owens.

Thomas used that technique perfectly Saturday night when he tied his world mark. He attempted to clear 7 feet 2½ inches but missed on his three tries. His last effort was a pulse-quickening one, with the bar being barely brushed off as John landed in the foam rubber pit below.

Teaching At N. Y. Univ.

Miss Jessie Colson, assistant professor of business education at Morgan State College is teaching a class of juniors at New York University, while on leave of absence from Morgan to work on her doctor's degree.

In addition to conducting the course, "Curriculum Construction in Business Education," she also supervises six seniors in their practice teaching in six New York high schools.

Miss Colson, a former Philadelphian, once taught at Hampton Institute. She is a graduate of North Carolina College, Durham, and holds the master of arts degree from NYU. Miss Colson has been at Morgan since 1952.

MISS JESSIE COLSON

Tuskegee Prof's Daughter Wins Cum Laude Key

TUSKSGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The daughter of a Tuskegee Institute professor has become the first Negro member of the Cum Laude Society as Wyoming Seminary College Preparatory School, Kingston, Pa.

She is Carol Ann Munday, 17, who was inducted June 13 into the national honor society—the prep school preliminary to Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Munday, a scholarship student as Wyoming, received the Cum Laude Key, most honored of the school's rewards for scholastic excellence.

Her parents are Dr. Reuben A. Munday, Tuskegee professor of poultry husbandry and head of the department of Animal Science and Mrs. Munday, a teacher at Tuskegee Institute High School.

A. and T. College gives Dean McKinney degree

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The founder of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars received an honorary doctor of laws degree at the 34th annual convention of the organization at A. and T. College last week.

T. E. McKinney, dean Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte was dean at A. and T. College when he founded the organization in 1926.

The college cited Mr. McKinney for his "outstanding contributions to improvements in higher education." The award was bestowed at the final session, a convocation in Harrison Auditorium.

Dr. Howard Jordan Jr., dean at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg was the convocation speaker.

OTHER PRINCIPAL speakers included Dr. C. W. Norris, dean, St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas, president of the organization; Dr. Richard Bardolph, professor of history, Woman's College, Greensboro; Dr. W. T. Cartwright, dean, School of Education, Duke University, Durham;

And also the Rt. Rev. Bertram W. Doyle, Nashville, Tenn., presiding bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District of the CME Church.

Two panel discussions on phases of the convention theme featured presentations by Dr. Albert N. Whiting, dean, Morgan State College, Baltimore; Dr. Cartwright and Dr. W. H. Martin, acting president of Hampton (Va.) Institute;

And also Paul Butler, dean, Roosevelt Junior College, West Palm Beach, Fla., J. B. Calhound, dean, Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Sherman N. Webster, Voorhees Junior College, Denmark, S.C., and Bernard Brown, coordinator, Carver College, Charlotte.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING officers were elected and installed: Dr. Foster Payne, Raleigh, president; Joseph D. McGhee, Orangeburg, S.C., first vice president; J. J. Hanberry, Columbia, S.C., second vice president;

Edwin M. Thorpe, Tallahassee, Fla., secretary; Mrs. Helen M. Mayes, Albany, Ga., assistant secretary, and J. J. Hedgemon, Baton Rouge La., treasurer.

The group voted to hold its next annual convention at Prairie View, Texas.

$3,800 GRANT—Mrs. Maude Wilson Massice, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Wilson, North Little Rock, Ark., has been awarded the $3,800 National Institute of Health Fellowship for her terminal year of study for the Ph. D. degree at Kansas State University. She received her B. S. degree from Wilberforce U. and her master's from Kansas State.

On her recent trip to Russia, Miss Spaulding visited Copenhagen, Denmark, Stockholm, Sweden, and Finland.

Miss Spaulding makes her home in Durham with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jackson, 715 Massey Avenue.

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP—Tommie Welch, senior economics major, Southern University, has been awarded a $2,000 fellowship to Michigan State University, where he will study towards the masters degree. Welch, a native of Monroe, Louisiana, has an accumulative average of 3.5, out of a possible 4.0. The youngster holds several honors in student organizations on the Baton Rouge campus.

Fulbright Fellow In Visit To Russia

DURHAM, N. C. — Annie Mae Spaulding, 1959 summa cum laude graduate in mathematics from North Carolina College, visited in Russia recently.

In a note to Dr. Marjorie L. Browne, professor and chairman of the mathematics department at NCC, Miss Spaulding said she visited Leningrad and Moscow in Russia.

The former NCC coed is now a Fulbright fellow at the University of Mainz in Germany.

After her year in Germany, Miss Spaulding will return to the United States to pursue further graduate work in mathematics at the University of Michigan as a Woodrow Wilson fellow.

Howard Professor Receives Univ. Of Arizona Award

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Walter T. Daniels, oward University professor, was presented an Honorary Medallion Award for distinguished postgraduate achievement by the College of Engineering of the University of Arizona last week in Tucson. He is professor of structural engineering at the School of Engineering and Architecture at Howard.

The presentation was made Thursday (March 17) at a special Engineers Honor Convocation, one of several programs observing the 75th anniversary of the University of Arizona. Dr. Daniels received the Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from Arizona, and the Master of Science degree in civil engineering and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Iowa State College.

Dr. Daniels has conducted research on pre-stressed concrete for more than 10 years at Howard where he has been a member of the faculty since 1943. He also serves as a consultant and designer with the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin.

Dr. G. W. Gore Presented Plaque

Tallahassee—The dedicating of the new dormitory for women and the unveiling of the recently installed carrilon-chimes in the tower of Lee Hall highlighted the 73rd observance of Founder's Week at Florida A&M University last week.

In delivering a provocative and historical message during the founder's convocation, Dean James A. Espy, of Edward Waters College, traced the founding of Florida A. & M. University in 1887 as the Colored Normal School with an initial enrollment of 15 students to its present status of one of the state supported universities with an enrollment of nearly 2900 students and eight schools and colleges.

In concluding, Dean Espy said:

"The founders builded well during the early days. May their workmanship serve as an abiding challenge to us whose privilege it is to carry on a worthy tradition."

At the conclusion of Dean Espy's message, Attorney Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, and president of the FAMU General Alumni Association, presented President Gore with a plaque. The presentation to Dr. Gore, who closes a decade of service as head of A&M on March 31, reads as follows:

"Florida A&M University Alumni Association Achievement Award presented to Dr. George William Gore, Jr., for untiring and outstanding service to the University and to the state for the past 10 years."

Immediately following the formal program, the first of the two dedicatory programs were held. The initial one related to the unveiling of the recently installed carrilon-chimes in the Lee Hall tower. The presentation was made to the university by Attorney Wilson and received by President Gore.

The second dedicatory ceremony was held for the new dormitory for women now named So Journer Hall. Truth Hall is named in honor of Sojourner Truth. This is the name which was used by Isabella Hardenburch, an American Negro leader. She was born a slave in Ulster County, New York. In 1827, she was freed and moved with her family to New York City. She became religious, and about 1843 left New York City to follow what she called "a voice from heaven." She took the name SoJourner Truth, because she thought of herself as a traveler preaching truth to all she met.

Among the participants in this ceremony were President Gore, Dr B. L. Perry, dean of students, and Miss Edna Calhoun, dean of women.

Among the activities held during the week were a meeting of the alumni association, a luncheon, and the traditional visit to the graves of the founders, former presidents and acting presidents who are buried in Tallahassee.

The Rev. Alpheus Bright was the founders' vespers speaker in Lee Hall auditorium. He is pastor of Bethany Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Miss Samantha Edwards, a native of Tallahasse, appeared as the vespers soloist. She is currently choir director at Rosenwald Junior College in Panama City. A reception followed vespers at the Perry-Paige auditorium.

14j 1960

Prof. G. C. Bell Receives Honorary Degree At KC

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 6-4-60

Prof. George C. Bell, principal of Ullman High School, was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Knoxville (Tenn.) College May 30 at its commencement exercises.

In conferring the degree, Dr. James A. Colston, President of the college, paid tribute to the outstanding contribution which Mr. Bell has made to education, especially in his development of a sound educational program at Ullman High School.

Mr. Bell, whose Alma mater is Knoxville College, was a ranking student in his graduating class in 1916. He was a four times winner there in intercollegiate debating. Dr. Colston made mention of these facts in conferring the degree. He also stressed the fact that the students who have matriculated at the college from Ullman High School have been ranking students for the most part throughout their college careers, due directly to the solid basic preparation received in high school.

Mr. Bell earned the Master of Arts degree at the University of Iowa in 1940, and has been identified with the teaching profession in Birmingham for over forty years, as principal of Patterson School, teacher and head of the Mathematics Department of Industrial High School (now Parker), principal of Scott School, principal of Ullman High School.

DR. GEORGE C. BELL

Miss Ruby Puryear Honor Graduate At Skidmore College

The Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 6-7-60

SARATOGA, SPRINGS, N. Y. — (SNS) — Miss Ruby Puryear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Puryear of Atlanta, graduated with departmental honors in biology - chemistry from Skidmore College in Commencement exercises held Sunday. Associate Justice William O. Douglass of the U. S. Supreme Court was the speaker.

Miss Puryear was also elected to Periclean, the school's honor society. She was a member of the Spanish and Debate clubs and treasurer of the freshman, sophomore and junior classes. She received a Bachelor of Arts degree in biochemistry.

P.1

Skidmore graduated 217 girls with the bachelor degree, and 34 from the department of nursing.

BARBARA ROSS

Miss Barbara Joyce Ross was awarded one of three 1960 Florina Lasker Fellowships for graduate study. Miss Ross is a June graduate of Clark College, Atlanta, a member of the United Negro College Fund. She will continue her studies in American history at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Miss Ross is the daughter of Mrs. Marian Ross, 1935 Turknett Spring Rd., Augusta, Ga.

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 6-12-60

Graduate From Pembroke College

Miss Roberta A. Quarles, who began her schooling in Greensboro, N. C., and New Orleans, La., and at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., received the bachelor of arts degree Monday, June 6, from Pembroke College (Brown University), where she was on the honor roll for four years.

The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Quarles, Baltimore, Md., Miss Quarles marjored in American literature. Later this summer she will enter Columbia University to begin work on the master's degree.

She completed her high school work at Douglass High School, Baltimore, as salutatorian of her class, and was recipient of scholarships from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the William Deiches Fund.

While at Pembroke she was a feature writer on the "Pembroker, college newspaper, and a commentator on the college's radio station, WBRV.

Dr. Quarles is chairman of the Department of History and Political Science at Morgan State College, Baltimore, and was formerly dean at Dillard University, New Orleans.

THREE UNCF CO-EDS WIN GRADUATE STUDY GRANTS

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill. Tuesday, June 7, 1960

New York, June 3.—Outstanding senior students from Clark College, Atlanta; Knoxville College, Tenn.; and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were awarded the 1960 Florina Lasker Fellowships, W. J. Trent, Jr., United Negro College Fund executive director, announced here today.

The winners are: Barbara Joyce Ross, Clark; Mable Carey, Knoxville; and Barbara Nada Harrison, Tuskegee.

The fellowships were established in 1949 by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate to "aid the education of Negro women." Candidates are chosen from among senior women students of the 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Grants have ranged from $400 to $2,000 to finance a year of graduate study. Each student is free to choose her own field of study and select any suitable university for her graduate work.

Miss Ross has chosen Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. for advanced studies in American history, with special emphasis on the years 1828 to 1865.

Augusta, Ga. is Miss Ross' home town where she was an honor student in both elementary and high school. "Even as a grad-school student, I enjoyed history," she said. She is the daughter of the late Edward Ross. Her mother, Mrs. Marian Ross, now resides at 1935 Turknett Springs Rd., Augusta.

Miss Carey has selected Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., for graduate work in business education.

Born in Birmingham, Ala., she was graduated valedictorian of both her grammar and high schools. She has always enjoyed mathematics, science and business courses. During high school, she held part-time jobs and is now a scholarship student at Knoxville. She is [illegible]ter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carey, 324 Delta Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Miss Harrison has chosen the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, for advanced study in history.

She grew up on a farm near Tuskegee in Alabama. After her father's death in 1951, she helped her mother run the farm and participated in many 4-H Club projects. She is the daughter of Mrs. Julia Harrison, Tuskegee, Ala.

All three of the Florina Lasker winners are members of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, and all three are planning careers in college teaching.

The late Florina Lasker was a social worker who was active in many philanthropic organizations. She served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's Division in New York City prior to her death in 1949. The trust fund from which the fellowships are awarded is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

Tennessee student wins $1,500 grant

The Chronicle, Chapel Hill, N. C. Sat. 5-28-60

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two co-eds were named to Tennessee State University's Academic Hall of Fame and a graduate student received a $1,500 research grant at the university's Academic Awards Day program last week.

Betty Wright of Brighton, was awarded the one-year $1,500 grant by Diamond J. Mill Inc. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for a research project in animal husbandry.

Among the more than 70 students honored, Cleo T. Johnson of Stanton and Loretta T. Pittman of Attalla, Ala., were the only two to win University Scholar Keys and places in TAHOF.

Miss Pittman, a business education major, leads the graduating class with a 3.88 four-year average. Miss Johnson, home economics major, also won the Crisco award and a cash prize.

NAMED TO HONOR SOCIETY;
SCHOOL'S FIRST NEGRO MEMBER

Carol Ann Munday, 17, was inducted June 13 into the Cum Laude Society at Wyoming Seminary College Preparatory School, Kingston, Pa., and became the first Negro member of the 31-year old Wyoming chapter. The Cum Laude Society, a national honor society, is the preparatory school preliminary to Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Munday, who attended Wyoming on a partial scholarship, graduated from Chambliss Children's House.

Her parents are Dr. R. A. Munday, Tuskegee professor of poultry husbandry and head of the department of animal science, and Mrs. Munday, a teacher at Tuskegee Institute High School.

ARTHUR FLOYD AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE

An honorary doctor of science degree was awarded Arthur Floyd, a special supervisor in agricultural education for Alabama, at recent commencement exercises at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Mr. Floyd, who taught agricultural education at Tuskegee Institute from 1924 through 1958, founded the Alabama Association of the New Farmers of America, and was co-founder of the national NFA organization.

Active in vocational agricultural work, Mr. Floyd helped lay the groundwork for the 84 existing departments of vocational agriculture located throughout Alabama.

A graduate of Florida A&M College, the University of Minnesota and Cornell University, Mr. Floyd writes poetry, has published in the Poetry Digest, Poets of the South. and a number of newspapers.

He Had Four Offers

Student Takes University Of Virginia Scholarship

NORFOLK COUNTY ... officials of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, have knowingly offered a colored graduate of a Norfolk county high school a scholarship which will enable him to pursue studies toward the bachelor's degree in electrical engineering.

The student, who was graduated from Crestwood high school last week, has accepted the scholarship to the predominantly "white" state-controlled university, making the offer from Charlottesville his choice over other scholarship offer from Charlottesville his Howard university and North Carolina A. and T. college. The university scholarship is for $2,000.

JACOB D. Roundtree, Jr., recipient of the University of Virginia and other scholarship offers totaling a record $9,625 plans to matriculate at the Charlottesville institute this fall and he expects to encounter no racial difficulties by doing so.

The soft - spoken, scholarly son of a ... val Shipyard worker, Roundtree feels that the level of intellect found at an institution like the university is too high to stoop to petty issues.

ONE OF FOUR children, Roundtree has long shown an interest in science and mathematics and holds several honors in those fields.

Among his prized possessions is the Bausch and Lomb laboratory honorary scientific award for having the highest average in science at his school during the past four years. Roundtree also won first place in physics in the Eastern District Science and Mathematics Conference in 1956 and won first place in trigonometry in 1960 in the Eastern District competition.

The young scholar credits Allen Creekmur, guidance director at Crestwood high school, for much of his development. He says that Mr. Creekmur has constantly encouraged him in scientific pursuits during his high school career.

He Will Attend University

JACOB ROUNDTREE, JR.
To Univ. Of Virginia

Dr. Lett receives Rutgers degree

NEW BRUNSWICK — Dr. Harold A. Lett of Newark, retired assistant director of the Division Against Discrimination ... of eight persons awarded honorary degrees at Rutgers University commencement exercises last Wednesday.

Dr. Lett, cited with a doctor of humane letters, for his human relations work, is now an official of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is also a director of a human relations workship at Rutgers.

Dr. Mason Gross, Rutgers president, conferred the honorary degree. The citation read:

"**CREATIVE** architect of amity, dedicated lecturer for brotherhood, calm arbiter of racial frictions in employment and housing, expert teacher in human relations.

"For more than a quarter of a century you have helped New Jersey move steadily to the elimination of racial prejudices that distort our democratic order.

Inducted Into Cum Laude At Wyoming Seminary

MISS CAROL A. MUNDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Miss Carol Ann Munday, daughter of a Tuskegee Institute professor, has become the first member of her racial group to be inducted into the Cum Laude Society at Wyoming Seminary College Preparatory School, Kingston, Pa.

Miss Munday, 17, was inducted June 18 into the national honor society — the prep school preliminary to Phi Beta Kappa.

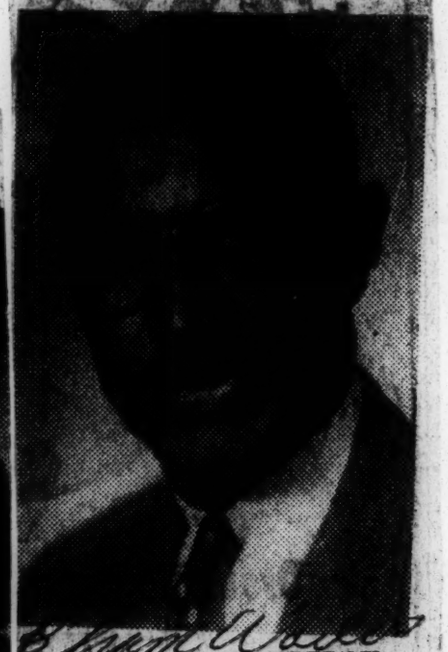
One of the 20 graduating seniors initiated, she is the sole member of her group inducted into the Wyoming chapter during its 31-year existence. There are 192 chapters in prep schools in 32 states and the Phillipines.

Honorary Doctorate For Pres. Puryear Of Florida Normal

SUMTER, S. C. — An Honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree was conferred upon Dr. R. W. Puryear, President of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College during the annual commencement exercises held at Morris College recently.

This represents the third honorary doctorate received by President Puryear during his ten years of service as head of the Florida Normal and Indusrtial Memorial College.

Nutrition Grant Recipient



DR. B. D. MAYBERRY

Dr. B. D. Mayberry, Tuskegee Institute professor of horticulture and research associate of the Carver Foundation, was recently awarded an $11,515 grant to finance research study in plant nutrition.

The announcement of the award was made last week end, by Atomic Energy Commission and Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute.

In addition, Dr. Mayberry received $4,925 to purchase equipment for a course in nuclear technology as applied to the life science, which the commission supported last year with an initial grant of $14,500.

14j 1960

MORE THAN 1700 BUCKS FOR FUTURE STUDY—Miss Odessa Peterson, a member of Tennessee State University's 292-member graduating class at the 48th Commencement became the first University senior to win the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's grand chapter scholarship award. Miss Peterson, who graduated with high distinction, won the Delta's Vasti Turley Murphy national scholastic cash award. The $600 will be added to the Columbia University year's tuition grant also won by Miss Peterson. The two awards totaling $1,784 will be applied toward the cost of a master's degree in business education.

Cortez Riffe Receives 3 Letters Commending Him for Bravery

A postal employee, who played a key role in the rescue of a police officer and a little boy from the Des Moines river last week, has received three letters commending his actions from government officials. He is Cortez Riffe, mail handler for three years at the Des Moines postoffice and veteran of six years of army service.

Riffe, 26, had been working on a loading dock at the main postoffice, which overlooks the river, when he saw a group of officers running toward the Court avenue bridge, and he went over to see what was happening. When he got to the bridge he saw Patrolman Kenneth Kline in the water, holding onto a rope with one hand and holding the boy, Frank O'Neill, 4½, up out of the water as high as he could with the other.

Into River

"One of the officers said, 'Someone's got to go down and get them,' Riffe recalled. So I took a rope, tied it around my waist and went over the side of the bridge.

"When I got down in the water I wasn't close enough to reach out so I motioned for those holding the rope to move over. I grabbed the boy and told Officer Kline that I would be back in a minute but one of the firemen went down after him.

Praises Kline

Modestly Riffe stated, "I think too much credit has been given to me. I appreciate it, but after all Officer Kline did far more than I! In my opinion he was about the bravest man I ever came in contact with including my experience in the war. It was not only bravery but sincere affection for humanity.

"After all he went into the river for a kid that meant nothing to him personally and risked everything. Even when his own life was ready to be gone he did not give up."

Letters

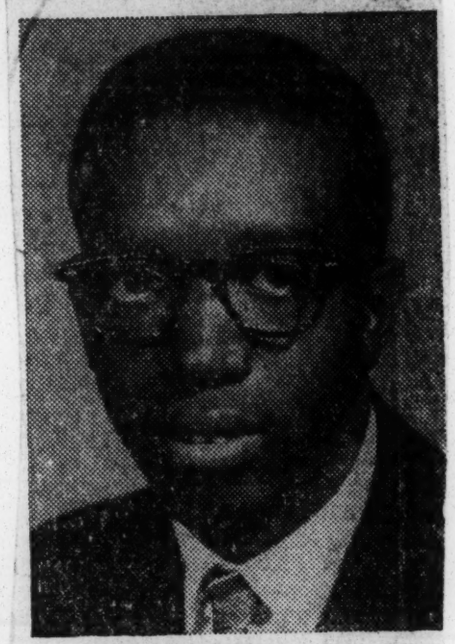
The letters of commendations came from Governor Herschel Loveless, City Manager Elder Gunter and Dave Cranshaw, Des Moines postmaster, the latter who wrote . . . we are proud to have a postal employee who is fearless and uses his head in an emergency."

A native of Des Moines, Riffe

RIFFE

lives at 821 25th street with his wife, Hazel, and two daughters, Theresa Lynn, 5, and Francine Louise, 1. He is also attending Drake university for a major in psychology.

RECEIVES DEGREE



HOWARD BREWER

Howard Brewer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Brewer of 2509 N.E. Success, was one of sixty-six seniors who received degrees from Langston university May 29. Receiving the Bachelor of Science degree with a major in mathematics, he was a four-year honor student. He was also selected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities. During his study at Langston he was also active in extracurricular activities, serving as vice president of the Senior class, treasurer of the Student Council, and Basileus of Phi Psi chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Howard is a member of Fairview Baptist church. He is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boyd and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murriel of the city.

Negro Genius Began Finest Decade During Happy 1926

The Sunday Star of Washington D.C. p. 2
Magazine Section

Having struggled in vain for civil and social justice, since freedom, in 1865, the American Negro of the 1920's accounted for the miracle of achieving justice in art.

Sat. 5-14-60

Beginning in 1926, when America's ascent into the clouds seemed to guarantee the most prosperous era ever known, an out-

J. W. Johnson | Countee Cullen | Langston Hughes

lay of 15 annual Harmon Awards (guaranteeing individual gold and bronze medals for respective first and second winners, with accompanying cash outlays of $400 and $100 in each category) were accepted by a flowering of Negro genius not since equalled.

Before the nation's inflationary spiral developed into the orgy of speculation that brought on the crash of 1929—terminating the Harmon Awards after 1930—five annual respective firsts, 1926-1930, in literature were Countee Cullen's "Color;" James Weldon Johnson's "God's Trombones;" Claude McKay's "Home to Harlem;" Walter White's "Fire in the Flint," and James Langston Hughes' "Not Without Laughter."

Fine arts winners were: Palmer C. Hayden, Laura Wheeler Waring, Archibald J. Motley Jr., William H. Johnson and James L. Wells. Education firsts found Virginia E. Randolph, John W. Davis, Monroe N. Work, John Hope and Henry A. Hunt.

Proponents of racial consciousness and advancement began reminding America that the Negro, too, belonged to the national lore; that Harmon Award winning scientists James C. Evans, James A. Parsons Jr., Theodore K. Lawless, etc., indicated that men of color would be part of that gifted cult of beings who annually lay their bouquets upon the altar of civilization.

The spirit of the hour was capsuled by poet Langston Hughes' powerful "I Too," to wit:

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes.
But I laugh
And eat well,
And grow strong.

To-morrow
I'll sit at the table
When company comes
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen"
Then.

Roundtree Given VMA $500 Grant

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va

Sat. 6-25-60

Student Elects To Attend University; Feted By Riddick

p. 20

NORFOLK COUNTY — The cash value of scholarship grants awarded Jacob Roundtree, Jr., brilliant young Crestwood high school 1960 graduate, topped the $10,000 mark last week when Roundtree was presented the $500 Virginia Morticians Association scholarship by Jacob L. Riddick, association president.

Awards and scholarship grants presented young Roundtree during the Crestwood commencement exercises had totaled $9,650 already setting a record in the state.

HE IS THE first recipient of the Morticians' association grant and following the awards ceremony, young Roundtree and his parents were entertained by VMA president Riddick at the Riddick residence with VMA officials including Mrs. Vyvyan Pritchett, secretary of the scholarship fund, and Cornelius Rogers of the scholarship committee, in attendance.

Previously officials of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, knowingly offered the talented young graduate a scholarship which will enable him to pursue studies toward the bachelor's degree in electrical engineering.

ROUNDTREE, who was high school last week, has accepted the scholarship to the predominantly "white" state-controlled university, making the offer from Charlottesville his choice over other scholarship offers from Hampton institute, Howard university and North Carolina A. and T. college among others. The university scholarship is for $2,000.

Roundtree plans to matriculate at the Charlottesville institute this fall and he expecs to encounter no racial difficulties by doing so.

The soft - spoken, scholarly son of a Naval Shipyard worker, Roundtree feels that the level of intellect found in an institution like the university is too high to stoop to petty issues.

ONE OF FOUR children, Roundtree has long shown an interest in science and mathematics and holds several honors in those fields.

Among his prized possessions is the Bausch and Lomb laboratory honorary scientific award for having the highest average in science at his school during the past four years. Roundtree also won first place in physics in the Eastern District Science and Mathematics Conference in 1956 and won first place in trigonometry in 1960 in the Eastern District competition.

The young scholar credits Allen Creekmur, guidance director at Crestwood high school, for much of his development. He says that Mr. Creekmur constantly encouraged him in scientific pursuits during his high school career.

An Award For Brilliant Area Student

The cash value of scholarship grants to Jacob Roundtree, Jr., 1960 graduate of the Crestwood high school, Norfolk county, passed the $10,000 mark when the youth was presented the $500 Virginia Morticians Association scholarship last week in special ceremony.

Here, Jacob L. Riddick, president of the state Morticians Association, second from left, presents the scholarship to Mr. Roundtree, second from right, as Cornelius Rogers, left, and Mrs. Vyvyan Pritchett, right, member and secretary, respectively, of the Morticians Association Scholarship Committee, look on. Mr. Roundtree will utilize a $2,000 scholarship award from the University of Virginia in September to begin studies toward the bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering.

14j 1960

The Washington Post

The Washington Post

Spingarn Student Wins Speech Contest

George J. Reed, chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole, is shown congratulating Spingarn High School student Henrietta Johnson, after she won an oratory contest on prevention of crime and delinquency before the Exchange Club yesterday at the Hotel Washington. The contest was sponsored locally in cooperation with the Board of Education. Looking on are the other two speakers, Charles Fewell of Woodrow Wilson, at center, and Jesse Nolph of Anacostia.

British philosopher-mathematician Bertrand Russell, 87, appears stern as he poses in London for a new photo. The philosopher has been awarded the 1960 Templeton Prize, worth $14,000, for outstanding contributions to European culture.

Mrs. Pearl A. Shelton Named Bessemer Teacher Of Year

BESSEMER, Ala — Mrs. Pearl A. Shelton was honored as the "Teacher of the Year" by the Bessemer Negro Teachrs Association, at a program held last Sunday at the Hard School.

Musical prelude and medley by the Dunbar Girls Ensemble, under the direction of Mrs. Florida Pigrom, set the pace for this illustruous occasion. Soloists were Miss Mary Jean Paterson, McKinley Clark and Lorenza Demby.

The occasion was given by Mrs. Ruth Fonville, presentation by W. D. Branch, president of the Association, commendation by the Rev. J. H. Browder, pastor of the Canaan Baptist Church of which the honoree is an active member.

A plaque was presented to Mrs. Shelton by the Teacher Association in recognition of the services she has rendered to the Bessemer Schools and as evidence of its appreciation for her contribution to the welfare of the youth of the city.

Mrs. Thelma Emmons of Hard school, Mrs. Jessie Mealing of the Twenty-second Street school and W. B. Taylor of Carver school were presented certificates of appreciation in recognition of their dedication to the development of youth and the wholesome influence of their character upon the lives of those whom they touch.

Persons in the receiving line with the honoree were: Mrs. G. W. Myatt, Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. W. J Washington, Mrs. B. W. Austin, Mr. Branch, Mr. J. I. Cobb, Mr. T R German, Mr Robert Chambliss, and the Rev. Browder. Mrs. James McWilliams introduced the guests.Mrs. Cora Gandy Parker presided at the punch bowl, and Mrs Clinton Lewis kept the guest book Beautiful decorations were done by Miss Ardelle Speight. Miss Annie Lee Morris had charge of the refreshments. Also, working under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hettis Coker were Mrs. E. Taylor, and Miss Flora Lloyd.

This project is a feature of the ASTA program sponsored annually.Nominees of each city are submitted to the State chairman and the State Teacher of the Year is selected at the Convention.

To Honor Mrs. Margaret B. Little, Teacher Of Year

Mrs. Margaret B. Little, of 1208 11th Terrace No., is being honored by Alabama State Teachers Association's District IV as its "Teacher of the Year" at a program set for four o'clock Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21 in the L. R. Hall Memorial Auditorium located in the A. G. Gaston Building.

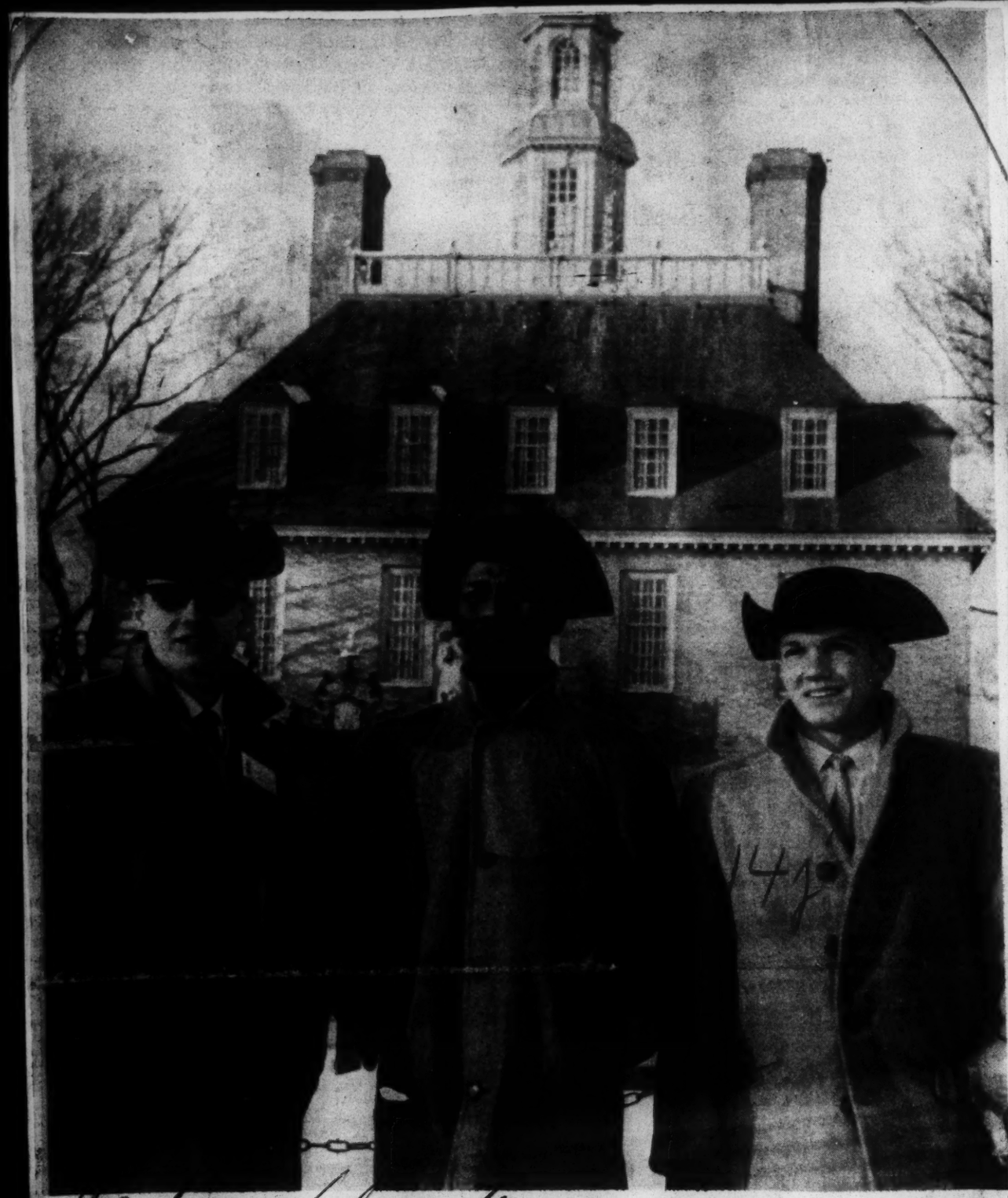
Teacher at the Kingston Elementary School, she was honored Feb. 14 by the Birmingham Progessive Educational Association held at Bethel Baptist Church of which the Rev. D. B. Todd is the pastor. Mrs. Little is a member of this church.

George W. Jones, executive secretary of the ASTA, Montgomery, Ala., will be the featured speaker. Welcome greetings wil come from representatives in five of the six educational units in Jefferson County. Mrs. Lucille Douglass Ayers, assistant supervisor of guidance in Jeffcho schools and the 1959 District IV "Teacher of the Year" will state the occasion. Mrs. Bessie Mears Estell, ASTA president and principal of Butler Elementary School, will ex[illegible]etings on behalf of the statewide association. Music will be furnished by the Carver High School choir under the direction of Mrs. Awilda Smith, and Alabama State College. Mrs. Rose Mary Johnston will render a solo. W. C. Pressley, president of District IV will make the presentation to Mrs. Little.

MRS. MARGARET B. LITTLE

Mrs. Little is president of the Spelman Club, secretary of the Birmingham Progressive Educational Association, historian of the Birmingham Council PTA and vce president of PTA District IV.

She is a member of the ATA, and the YWCA. Meantime she is a graduate of Spelman College



Richard Sullivan of Hattiesburg, Miss., (center) spends some time sightseeing in historic Williamsburg, Va., during the third annual meeting of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, Feb. 15-17. High school representatives from 47 of the 50 states and 22 foreign countries met to consider the topic, "An Agenda for the New Age." The event is sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg in cooperation with the National Association of Student Councils and the American Field Service. With Sullivan are Herbert Stegmuller of Austria (left) and Mark Genrich of Merrill, Wis.

Turner High Junior To Study In Calif.

PETER T. SINGLETON, JR.

Peter T. Singleton, Jr., son of Major and Mrs. Peter T. Singleton, Sr., of 2107 Penelope St., N. W., is the recipient of a National Science Foundation Scholarship for summer study at California State Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo, Calif. This summer program which is open only to 30 boys and 30 girls from all sections of the country is designed to encourage the scientific interests of high-ability secondary school students.

Young Singleton is presently the top ranking junior in the newly McNair Turner High School. However, he plans to accept a four-year early admission scholarship to Morehouse College where he will enter as a freshman student this fall. In this instance he follows in the footsteps of his father, who is an alumnus of Morehouse.

In addition to the study in California, Peter was granted a scholarship to study at Knoxville College also on the National Science Foundation program.

Peter's high school career has been a very colorful one. He served as president of the Junior Honor Society, a member of the Senor Honor Society, first sophomore to be elected at Turner as vice-president of the student body, president of the Junior Class, editor of the school publication, and member of the Turner Band. During 1959 summer study at Morris Brown College, he wa selected president of Mu Beta Chi Science Society. Peter served as chaplain of the City-Wide Student Council. In addition to the above mentioned honors, he holds the highest esteem of his schoolmates and teachers.

ADRIENNE M. DAVIS

GRADUATES FROM ABBOT ACADEMY — Adrienne Marie Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Primus Daniel Davis, Jr., of 235 Laurel Avenue, S. W., Atlanta 14, Georgia, has recently been graduated from Abbot Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Mrs. Alexander Crane, principal, presented the diplomas at the ceremonies held on June sixth, at which time Mortimer Smith, Editor of the Bulletin published by the Council for Basic Education, gave the address.

While at Abbot Miss Davis was very active in dramatics and modern dance, and was a member of the Glee Club. In her Senior Year she was elected Vice - President of The Christian Association which serves at chapel and vesper services throughout the year. She attained Honor Roll status in her academic work.

In the fall Miss Davis will attend Jackson College, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts.

14 1960

9 National Leaders Elected To John Brown Hall Of Fame

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Lt. George W. Lee Announces Winners Who Will Be Cited At Nation Awards Banquet

Feb 13 60

Memphis, Tenn. — The Education Department of Improved Protective Order of Elks of the World has elected nine prominent Americans to the John Brown Hall of Fame and will honor them at a banquet in Washington, D. C. Jan. 14.

Lt. George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education a Memphis political and business leader, announced today that in collaboration with Robert H. Johnson, grand exalted ruler, and Mrs. Nettis Carter Jackson, grand daughter ruler, the following persons will receive National Service Awards at the Elks National Education for Citizenship Banquet:

A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Christine Fay Davis, staff director of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives; Tennessee Congressman B. Carroll Reece, Val J. Washington, director of minorities, Republican National Committee; Simeon S. Booker, Jr., Chief of the Johnson Publications Washington Bureau; A. Frederic Morrow, administrative officer for the Special Projects Group in the Executive O'fice of the President of the United States; Lt. Col. Daniel James, Jr., air staff officer in the Directorate officer in the Directorate of Operations, the Pentagon; Illinois Senator Paul Douglas and New York Senator Kenneth B. Keating.

CONTESTS

Senator Keating will share the speaker's platform at the banquet with A. Phillip Randolph. Proceeds from the banquet will be used for scholarship aid to American and foreign students.

For more than a half-century, the IBPOEW has conducted a mass educational program, highlighted by annual oratorical contests throughout the country. More than a thousand young men and women - white and Negro - have received higher education through the support of the Elks educational projects.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Emma Turner, National Chairman and Mrs. Anna Belle Reid, grand directress some 1600 lodges and 1,000 temples cooperate in this international movement. A Washington committee of 100, chaired by Herbert Jones co-chaired by Mrs. Ora Morton is in charge of arrangements for the District of Columbia.

In 1955, special scholarships were presented to the five youth who were chief plaintiffs in the long legal drama which led to the Supreme Count's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools of the nation.

LAST YEAR

The following year saw the Elks carry their special program to Clinton Tennessee to give a scholarship to Bobby Cain, leader of the group of Negro youngsters who braved mobs to initiate integrated education in that state.

The Elks, also in 1956, sought out Earnest McEwen for scholarship a'd because of his leadership of a group of Negro students who revolted against the mores of the deep South in the state of Mississippi.

Last year, the "Little Rock Nine" were honored by the Elks and presented grants which will make possible their college education.

"Our objective is to help remove all barriers in education through the development of a huge scholarship fund for the purpose of extending aid to children of all races who suffer from race, tradition or poverty," Lt. Lee said. "In days such as these, it is highly important that young Americans who are eager and willing to learn, be recognized and rewarded."

Hinton, a Harvard Cum Laude, Inspired Wright

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb 26 60

THE ACADEMIC year 1911-1912 marked the term when two distinguished medical men were both in attendance at the Harvard University School of Medicine. William A. Hinton was a cum laude M. D. graduate in June 1912, while Louis T. Wright was completing his first year.

Dr. Hinton had graduated at Harvard in 1905, became a lifetime Harvard University medical technician. A clinical pathologist, he is credited with perfecting the Wasserman test for social disease.

Dr. Wright, himself a medical cum laude at Harvard, 1915, was graduated from Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., and established one of the all-time great Harvard records as a student.

A lifelong NAACP enthusiast and official, he challenged racialism and outmoded long accepted medical theories that supported it.

DR. HINTON (Harvard '05)

DR. WRIGHT (Clark '11)

Father Of 6 Wins Trip To Europe

The La. Weekly

Feb 27 60

A 38-year-old father of six children won a two week round trip for two to Europe in the Shop Downtown New Orleans Sweepstakes which was sponsored jointly by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and WWL-TV.

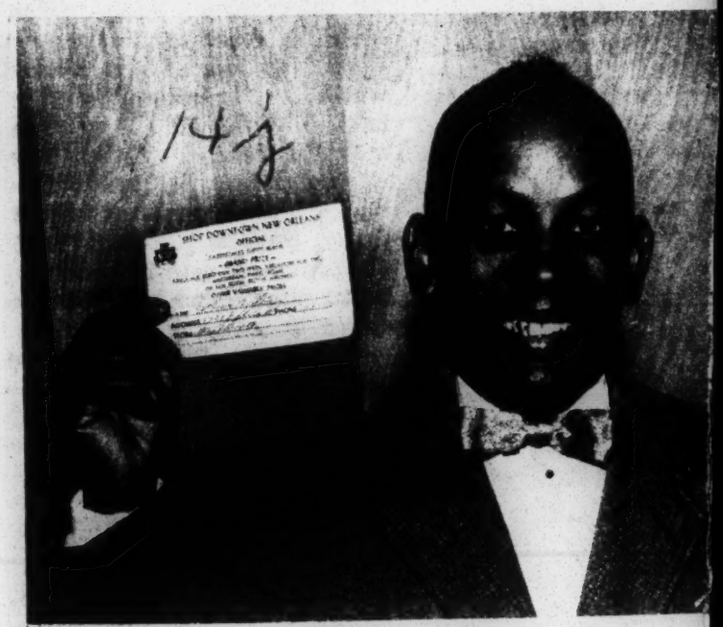
Louis O. Jones, 1701 Eginia Street won the $6,500.00 trip at the drawing of the cards in front of one of the leading department stores downtown. He had placed his card in the huge box five months ago. His wife will accompany him and they will be given a spending allowance.

Jones is employed at the American Sugar Refinery in Chalmette, La. and is scheduled to leave in June when his vacation period comes up.

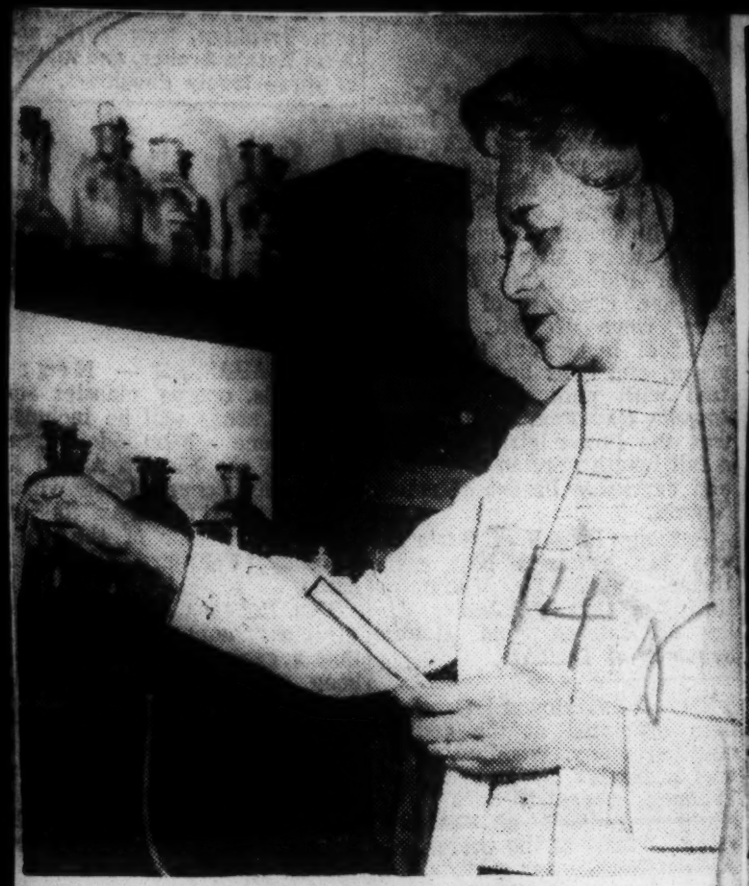
He has been married for eight years and his six children, ages range from three months to seven years.

Jones is originally from Port of Spain, Tinidad, British West Indies and his wife is from New Orleans. He has been in this country for eighteen years.

In talking with this reporter, Jones in his native accent was quoted as saying "I was very surprised to hear of my winning since I've heard there was so much discrimination and prejudice here in the city."



LOUIS O. JONES



MISS VIOLA PALMER

Faculty Science Fellowship awarded Mrs. Viola Palmer

HAMPTON, Va. — Mrs. Viola Palmer, assistant professor of biology at Hampton Institute, is the recipient of a Science Faculty Fellowship given by the National Science Foundation to further her work toward the doctorate degree.

On leave for the second semester, Mrs. Palmer will study at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Ct. where she will work in the field of biology concentrating on serology. She will receive a grant of $1,000 plus tuition and other expenses.

MRS. PALMER, who joined the Hampton Institute faculty in 1953, received a Certificate from the Sorbonne, University of Paris in 1932. She received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Michigan in 1936 and 1939 respectively, and has attended the University of Connecticut summer school for two summers.

She is the mother of three girls, Viola, age 18, Ann-Marie, 14, and Susan, 10.

Serologist—Mrs. Viola Palmer, assistant professor of biology at Hampton Institute, Va., received a Science Faculty Fellowship given by the National Science Foundation to further her work toward the doctorate degree. She will receive a grant of $1,000 plus tuition and other expenses.

Hattiesburg Student Represents State At Williamsburg Student Burgesses

Williamsburg, Va. — An 18-year-old Hattiesburg student will represent Mississippi when the Williamsburg Student Burgesses convene here February 14. He is Richard Sullivan, who has been chosen by the Magnola State Association of Student Councils to represent his state at a three-day scholastic-level international seminar sponsored annually by Colonial Williamsburg.

A unique and exciting educational event for young people, the Student Burgesses will bring together 88 outstanding high school students from coast to coast with their contemporaries from 22 foreign countries to discuss "An Agenda for the New Age."

The American representation will consist of public, private and parochial high school students who are leaders in the 53 state chapters of the National Association of Student Councils. The students from abroad have been chosen from among those studying in the United States under the auspices of the American Field Service.

Colonial Williamsburg, the sponsoring organization, is the non-profit, educational corporation carrying forward the restoration of Williamsburg, Va., the 18th-century capital of the Virginia Colony. The organization was founded 33 years ago by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Also cooperating in the event are the National Association of Secondary-School Principals and its affiliate, the National Association of Student Councils; the American Field Service; the U. S. Office of Education; the College of William and Mary; and Scholastic Magazines, Inc.

The main purpose of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, being held here for the third consecutive year, will be to help prepare young people for their adult responsibilities as citizens of democratic nations. The program will emphasize better understanding of traditions, political institutions, and the democratic heritage The historic atmosphere of restored 18th - century Williamsburg, source of many of America's democratic ideals, will be used to dramatize the continuity of public responsibility from the age when George Washington and Thomas Jefferson met here as elected Burgesses to the present time.

The program of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses will include discussion sessions, talks by international authorities including Pulitzer - Prize-winning dramatist Paul Green, Ambassador Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan, and Representative Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), social activities and historic tours. In their final plenary session, "A Blue print for a New Age," the Student Burgesses will project their own ideas of what the new age should be like.

Sullivan, of 922 Dabbs St., Hattiesburg, is president of the Magnolia State Association of Student Councils. At L. J. Rowan High School, he is a member of the student council, marching and concert bands, Hi-Y and Little Theatre Club. An honor student, he was the recipient of a scholarship sponsored by the Masons and Hercines of Mississippi. After obtaining a college degree in liberal arts, Sullivan hopes to attend the University of California for graduate work.

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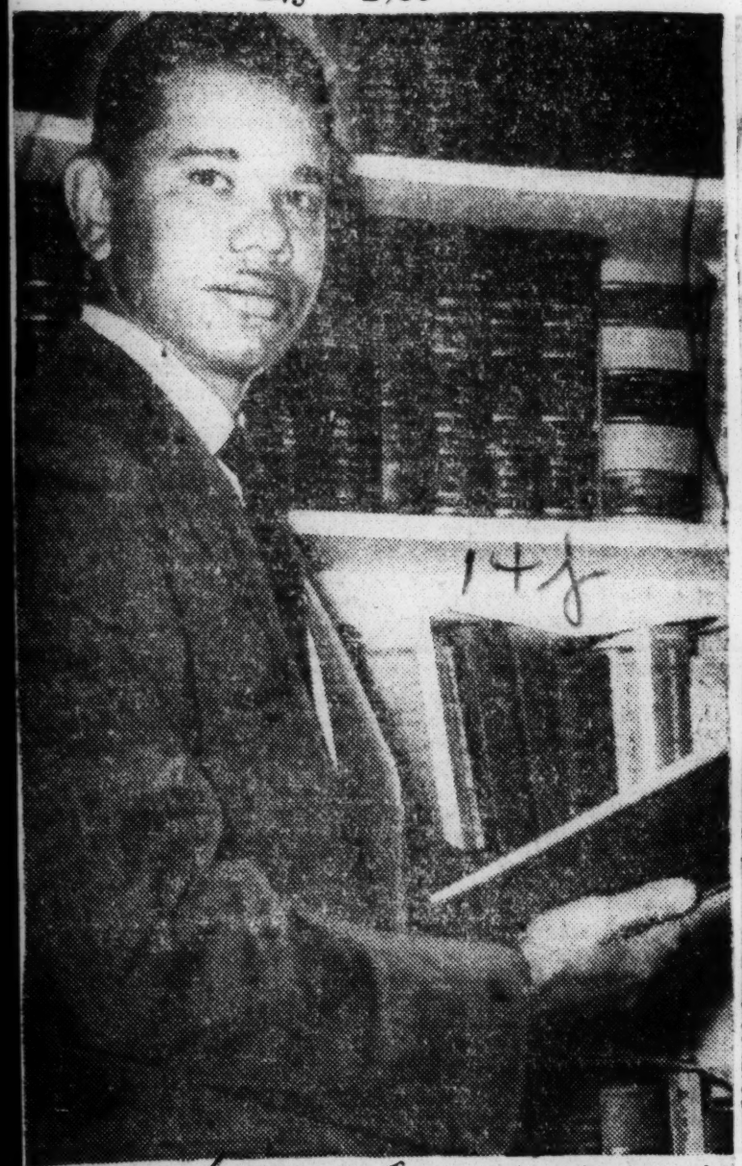


WILLIAM W. CRAIG, assistant professor of Geography at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., has been awarded a grant totaling $9,100 from the National Science Foundation for doctoral study. Prof. Craig plans to study at the University of Michigan. A graduate of Tennessee A. and I. University and holder of the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan, he is married to the former Miss Mattylee Kennedy of Nashville and is the father of one son, William Jr.

BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Dr. Mays given honorary degree

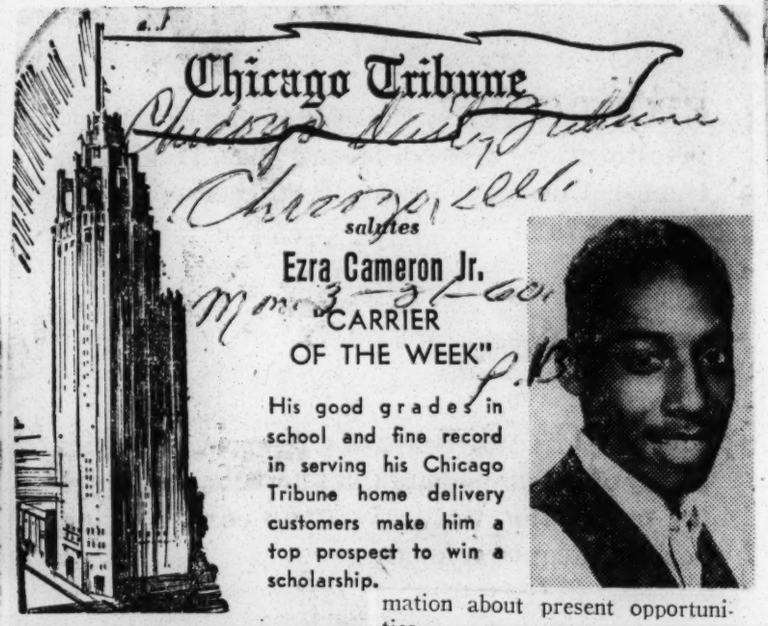
ATLANTA — President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College has returned to the campus from Monrovia, Liberia, where he attended the fourth inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman.

While in Monrovia Dr. Mays was the featured convocation speaker at the University of Liberia where he received a honorary LL.D. degree. The Morehouse administrator now holds 10 honorary degrees.

Three other Americans also received honorary degrees at the convocation on Jan. 8. They included:

Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State College in Baltimore, LL.D.; Dr. John W. Davis, former West Virginia State College president and Morehouse alumnus, L.H.D.; and Dr. Ralphe Bunche, UN undersecretary, doctor of civil law.

Dr. Bunche's degree was awarded in absentia.



Chicago Tribune

salutes

Ezra Cameron Jr.

"CARRIER OF THE WEEK"

His good grades in school and fine record in serving his Chicago Tribune home delivery customers make him a top prospect to win a scholarship.

Today's Carrier of the Week is Ezra Cameron Jr., 1159 N. Larrabee st., Chicago, Ill. His customers live in the area bounded by Evergreen, Blackhawk, Sedgwick, and Hudson.

In his freshman year at Wells Senior High school, Ezra has been on the honor roll with an average grade of E for excellent. Reading and general science are his favorite subjects. He is a member of the National Honor Society, and a Junior Red Cross representative. He played on the football team. While attending Wells summer school, he received a special scholastic award for maintaining an E average. His hobby is reading medical books.

Ezra wants to be a doctor and hopes to attend Northwestern University. That's why he would like to win one of the scholarships awarded annually by the Newspaper Distributors Association of Chicago.

His parents are Ezra and Clara Cameron. He has three sisters and a brother who also is a carrier. His father is employed at the South Shore Garage.

"I like being a carrier. My morning route gives me plenty of time for after school activities," says Ezra.

Some 7,000 young business men, like Ezra Cameron Jr., handle home delivery of the Chicago Tribune in metropolitan Chicago and other communities. Right now a number of openings are available or soon will be available. If you are in high school or soon will be, or if you are the parent of such a boy, you are invited to get complete information about present opportunities.

In metropolitan Chicago, phone AUstin 7-7676 from 9 to 5. Or write Newspaper Distributors Association of Chicago, 5213 W. Lake st., Chicago 44, Illinois, which to date has awarded 300 scholarships to carriers. In towns and cities more distant from Chicago, consult your local Chicago Tribune distributor or write to Midwest Independent Distributors Association, 942 N. County st., Waukegan, Illinois.

WINS FELLOWSHIP — Major Robinson League, senior at Fisk University, has been awarded a $2,500 United States Atomic Energy Commission graduate fellowship in health physics. Mr. League is scheduled to study at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California next school year. The fellowship was awarded by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Alabama Graduate Awarded Grant

A 1958 graduate of Alabama A. and M. College has been awarded a $3,000 grant by the National Science Foundation to attend Atlanta University for the academic year.

Mrs. Addie Conley Powers will participate in the Science Institute at the university. She will receive full tuition, laboratory and health service fees, and a travel allowance in addition to her basic grant.

While at Alabama A. and M., Mrs. Powers was a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Delta Sigma Theta, and was listed in "Who's Who Among Stu-

Two At LeMoyne Win Study Grants

Fraternity Taps Memphian At Ohio State

Two graduating seniors from LeMoyne College have been granted teaching assistantships for graduate study in mathematics.

Ronald B. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Anderson Sr., of 1213 East Trigg, will go to the University of Southern California.

Benjamin Ward, stepson of Walter Echols of 730 Walker, will attend the graduate school of North Carolina College at Durham.

Alphonso Smith, son of Mrs. Mozella J. Starks of 1519 Brookins, has been tapped for membership in Phi Beta Kappa at Ohio State University for high attainments in scholarship.

He was recently awarded a National Science Foundation fellowship with a stipend of $1,200 plus tuition and fees to study for a doctorate. He is a graduate student at Ohio State.

He was graduated in 1955 from Douglass High School where he received many student honors.

Mr. Anderson

Mr. Ward

Mr. Smith

A. & T. Professor Receives Vogue Teacher Fellowship

GREENSBORO, N. C. — An instructor at A. and T. College has been awarded a Vogue Pattern Teacher Fellowship, at the college level, for study this summer.

Mrs. Ann Lamb Davis, assistant professor of clothing in the A. and T. Department of Home Economics, has received notice from MRS. Eleanor Hall, educational director for the pattern and publishing firm, that she had been selected as one of two teachers to win the fellowship for 1960 in hen ation.

THE SECOND winner is Miss Eleanor Elliott Roseberg, who receives the grant on the high school level. She is a teacher in the Boca Ciega High School, St. Petersburg, Fla.

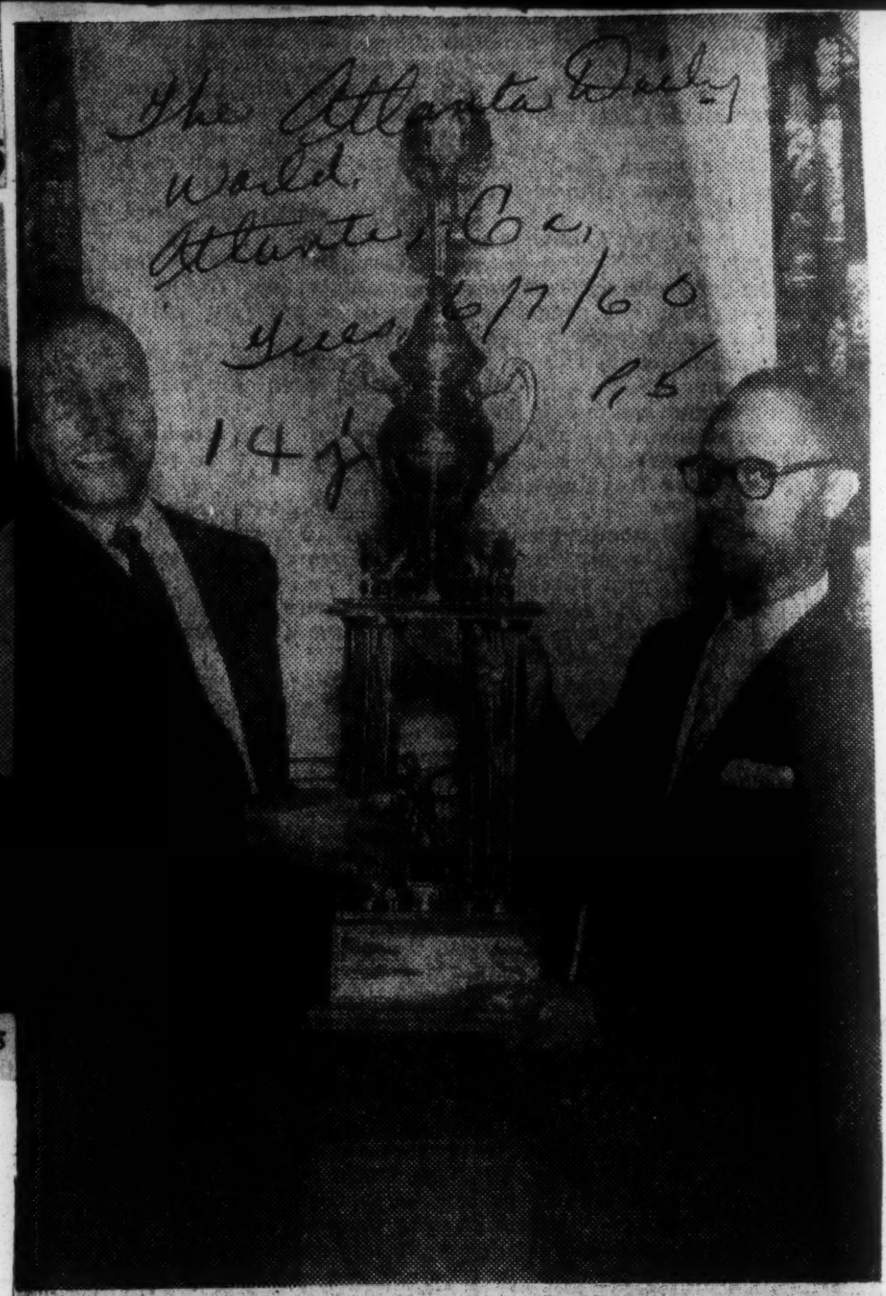
The announcement stated that the winners were selected by a board of judges "on the basis of their present standing in their profession, their reasons for the need of the experience in aid to their programs and the potential for translating business experience in their profession is teaching.

BOTH WILL STUDY in New York City and at the Conde-Nast Publishing Company, Greenwish, Conn.

Mrs. Davis, the wife of Dr. F. E. Davis, Greensboro graduated from the college Summa Cum Laude, in 1943. She received the masters degree from Teachers College of Columbia University in 1944 further study at the latter institution in 1945.

SHE JOINED the A. and T. faculty in 1949 and in 1955 visited in Italy, Spain and France on a fashion study tour. She has also visited in South America and Mexico and fashion study tours.

MRS. ANN LAMB DAVIS
A Teachers Fellowship



THE ARCHER-MARSHALL TROPHY, one of a series of inter-alumni athletic awards initiated by the Howard University, Washington, D.C., and Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., alumni groups, is shown here following presentation last week during the All-Sports Banquet at Howard University. The trophy memorializes Dr. S. H. Archer, late president and one time football coach of Morehouse, and the late Dr. Ernest J. Marshall, former Howard coach. The Howard Bisons won it last season by defeating the Maroon Tiigers of Morehouse 20-13 in Washington. Football Coach Robert White, left, received the award for the Bisons from Otis N. Thompson, who represented the trophy donors, the Coca-Cola bottling companies of Washington and Atlanta (Ga.), and the alumni officers.

14j 1960

Dimes Scholarships And Grants To Negroes Over $7.5 Million

More than $7.5 million raised in the March of Dimes has been awarded to Negros students and predominantly Negro institutions. Since 1940, The National Foundation, in addition to research, has provided grants to universities to assist the expansion of teaching programs related to medicine. Concurrently funds have been appropriated for fellowships and scholarships designed to add to the nation's total pool of professionally qualified personnel.

Grants totaling more than $6,350,000 have been awarded to programs at Tuskegee Institute, North Carolina State College, Dillard University, Meharry Medical College, Howard University and The National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

Scholarships and fellowships totaling more than $670,000 have assisted 350 Negro students to receive professional training in 8 fields. March of Dimes scholars by fields include: 130 in physical therapy, 95 in medical social work, 42 in medical research (students), 30 in predoctoral science education, 34 in post graduate medicine, 6 in orthopedic nursing, 12 in health education, 1 in teaching of physical therapy.

Additional Negro students are among the winners of the new health scholarships, which were offered for the first time in 1959. More than 500 of the new health scholarships will be offered annually to undergraduates seeking careers in the field of health. High school seniors may apply for scholarships in nursing, physical therapy and occupational therapy. College sophomores may apply for scholarships in medical social work and upper class pre-medical students may apply for scholarships in medicine.

Contributions to the New March of Dimes make possible these programs of education for the health professions.

Negro Girl Is Named Beauty Queen In France

CANNES, France — (ANP) — Contrary to the American "Miss America" contest, in which Negro contestants have won virtually no consideration, the Cannes "Miss Film Festival" beauty contest selected an American Negro girl as winner for the second straight year.

She is 19-year-old Miss LaJuene Hundley, a model from Washington, D.C. who succeeds Miss Cecillia Cooper of New York, last year's winner.

Miss Hundley was given a cheering vote of approval by 2,000 spectators, who jammed around a seafront restaurant at nearby Antibes, where the contest was held.

2nd Negro Wins Beauty Title

CANNES, France — (UPI) — An American Negro has won the Cannes "Miss Film Festial" beauty contest for the second straight year.

Named Sunday as queen of the 13th Cannes Film Festival was LaJeune Hundley, a 19-year-old model from Washington, D. C.

She was chosen over 21 white girls, mostly home-grown French beauties, in the finals of the contest which traditionally is organized on the fringe of the annual international movie competition here.

Last year's beauty title was won by a Negro model from New York, Cecillia Cooper.

Miss Hundley displayed her five-foot six inch figure, measuring 34-22-34, in a one-piece light blue-and-white bathing suit while most of her competitors wore bikinis.

U. S. Colored Girl Again Wins France's Top Beauty Contest

Sat. 5-14-60

United Press International

CANNES, France — An American colored girl won the Cannes "Miss Film Festival contest Sunday for the second straight year.

Named as queen of the 13th Cannes Film Festival was Lajeune Hundley, a 19-year-old model from Washington, D. C.

SHE WAS CHOSEN over 21 white girls, mostly home-grown French beauties, in the finals of the contest which traditionally is organized on the fringe of the annual international movie competition here.

Last year's beauty title was won by a beautiful colored model from New York, Cecillia Cooper.

MISS HUNDLEY displayed her five - foot, six - inch figure, measuring 34-22-34 in a one-piece light blue-and-white bathing suit while most of her competitors wore bikinis.

The verdict won big hand from 2,000 spectators jammed around the seafront "Maison Des Pecheurs" (Fisermen's Rest) restaurant at near by Antibes.

THE RUNNER-UP was a 16 - year - old Scandinavian blonde, Eve Hutgreen from Trondheim, Norway. Blonde French cover girl Anny Nelsen was third.

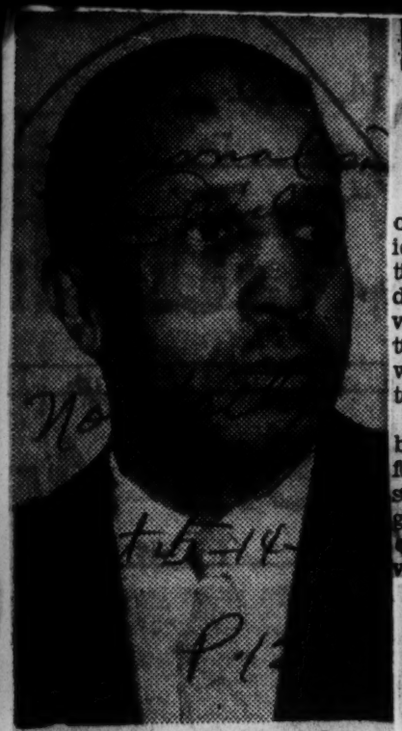
"I am so happy, I never dreamed I could win it," Miss Hundley said demurely.

As one of her prizes she won a role in a French film.

THERE WAS plenty of Latin clamor in the contest for unknown beauties who came to the Riviera for the festival.

When the judges eliminated slim Italian beauty Franca Bell in the semi - finals, two of her boyfriends leaped on the stage and began arguing with the jury.

FRENCH SINGER Andre Dassary, acting chairman of the jury, agreed to have a recount, but Signorina Bell still failed to make it amid a general uproar.



Another Fellowship

Dr. F. A. Williams, dean of the Graduate School at A. and T. College, has been awarded a fellowship to study this summer in the 1960 Economics - in - Action Program at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

Previously Dr. Williams had received other fellowships for graduate study at Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin and during the summer of 1958 attended an economics conference in India under a grant by the Social Science Research Council.

Rev. L. S. Craig To Study Towards Doctorate At Boston University

The Rev. L. S. Craig, director of the Birmingham Baptist Mission Center and pastor of First Baptist Church at East Lake, is scheduled to enroll in the Boston University School of Theology and Boston Psychopathic Hospital May 31 where he will work toward the doctorate degree.

Meantime, the Rev. Craig has been granted a leave of absence from both of his responsibilities to study in pursuance of his Ph.D. degree in pastoral counseling and clinical psychology at Boston University.

REV. L. S. CRAIG

He will begin his training in clinical psychology at Boston Psychopathic Hospital May 31. In addition to interpersonal dynamics, he will concentrate in sexual abnormalities. His study in pastoral counseling, at Boston University School of Theology, will commence on July 11.

Mr. Craig has previously matriculated at Alabama State College, Selma University and Virginia Union University, from which he holds the A. B. and B. D. degrees. He has done graduate study in pastoral counseling at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey.

iss Anderson To Get Syracuse U. Honorary Degree

Syracuse, N. Y. — Marian Anderson, world-renown contralto, will receive an honarary Doctor of Humane Letters degree at Syracuse University's 106th Commencement Sunday, May 29. Commencement exercises will be held at 3:30 p. m. in Archbold Stadium.

Syracuse University Chancellor William P. Tolley will confer honorary degrees upon Miss Anderson and six other prominent persons in government, education, business and the fine arts.

As one of the world's leading contraltos, Miss Anderson has received honors and decorations from many nations including Sweden's Litteris et Artibus medal, Japan's Yukosho medal and Finland's Order of the White Rose.

Recently returned from a tour of the Carribbean and Central Amerdica, Miss Anderson in the past four seasons has sung in many countries of North and South America, Africa, Europe and Asia.

Negro Educator Delivers Lecture At Pitt University

PITTSBURGH—Dr. W. Allison Davis, noted University of Chicago educator, delivered the Horace Mann Lecture at the University of Pittsburgh on May 7.

Dr. Davis spoke in the Student Union on the subject, "The Child in Our Status-Structured Society."

Dr. Davis

The Horace Mann Lecture Series was established by the university's School of Education, in cooperation with the Tri-State Area School Study Council, to commemorate the service of Horace Mann to the American public school system.

Negro Student To Visit Africa

Carol Ann Jackson, a Spelman College sophomore, is among 100 U. S. students chosen to participate in an eight-week-long African Student Study-Work Camp project this summer.

She will be with a 14-student group assigned to work on the building of an African church at Batouri in the Cameroon.

2 At Southern U Receive Awards

BATON ROUGE—Two Southern university seniors have received a major award and a scholarship for further study at the University of Illinois, it was announced this week by Dr. E. C. Harrison, dean of Instruction.

Dr. Harrison said they are Tommie Welch, who has already received a $2,000 scholarship to the University of Michigan, is the recipient of the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award, and Miss Florence A. Calvin who was awarded a graduate scholarship in Labor and Industrial Relations by the University of Illinois.

The presentation will be made at an annual Honors Breakfast on May 29, at the home of Dr. R. G. Higgins, head Department of History and Political Science.

Welch, president of the senior class and member of the Southern Student Senate, Social Science Club and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, is the son of the late Tommie Welch, sr., and Mrs. Abertine Hall of Monroe, La.

Miss Calvin, an honor student, majoring in economics is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Richard W. Calvin of New Orleans.

Jackson College Librarian Gets George Peabody College Fellowship

Mrs. Elaine P. Witty, Assistant at Jackson State College, has been awarded a fellowship to attend George Peabody College. The fellowship, one of four awarded by the Nashville institution, will be for a period of three years. As a Peabody Fellow, Mrs. Witty will study under a new doctoral program for preparation of supervisors of student teaching and internships. To be eligible for fellowships for the new program which is authorized by the United States Office of Education, applicants should have from one to five years of teaching experience. Notice of Mrs. Witty's grant came from Dr. Sam P. Wiggins, Dean of the College.

Mrs. Witty graduated from Jackson State College with honors in 1956. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Paige of Brookhaven, she is the wife of Jack Witty, former Jackson State football star who is employed at Lanier High School.

C.A. Williams Gets Fellowship For Education

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — C. A. Williams, district agent, extension service, Auburn University, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, is one of 40 individuals who received a fellowship from the fund for adult education this year.

Williams will study in the area of extension education at Cornell University beginning this summer.

The fund fellowships have helped many to take leave of absence for periods up to one year for study and training to broaden their knowledge and increase their skills in the field of liberal adult education.

The study made possible by fund fellows were chosen by a selection committee from hundreds of candidates throughout the U.S. Williams' election as a fund fellow extends the graduate work he has done since receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Tuskegee Institute in 1945 and the Master of Science degree in agriculture from Cornell University in 1951.

The Fund for Adult Education is an independent organization established by the Ford Foundation in 1951 to improve and extend liberal education for adults.

Williams is a native of Georgia, now making his home at Tuskegee Institute. He worked as a county agent in Lawrence County for three and one-half years before taking over as district agent for South Alabama in 1948. And for 18 months Williams served as acting state leader for Negro work in Alabama in absence of Dr. W. B. Hill who was away studying at the University of Wisconsin.

Williams is married and the father of three children. He is a member of Butler Chapel AME Zion Church where he holds many offices.

14j 1960

Khrushchev Writes to P.S. 142

Yearbook Letters to Leaders Evoke but One Reply

By JAMES FERON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 21—Premier Krushchev will be a contributor to The Sousa Blue and Gray, a Bronx junior high school yearbook, this year.

A letter from Mr. Krushchev delivered to the high school Friday included the wish that the the "whole rising generation of America" would "learn what war is like from history books only."

The Premier's letter was addressed to Miss Gail Bartley, a member of the yearbook staff, who had written him three months ago. "I am flabbergasted," she sadi today. "I never expected him to answer."

The 14-year-old girl said that the yearbook staff, with the help of Arthur H. Fauset, a faculty adviser, had decided in December to write to world leaders about the yearbook's theme: "Reverence for Life."

She explained that her school, Junior High School 142 on Boychester Avenue, was a year and a half old, and that her class would be its first graduating class. "The idea was to make our yearbook outstanding," she said.

Wrote Other Heads of State

The staff also wrote to President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier David Ben-Gurion, Governor Rockefeller and Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who is identified with the phrase "reverence for life." Mr. Fauset said Mr. Khrushchev was the only one to reply, in person.

Gail said that it had taken her three days to compose the letter to Mr. Khrushchev.

"I told him the size of the school, extended Christmas greetings, told him about our yearbook and asked if he would send his greetings," she said. "Actually I thought of the ending first — 'yours in world friendship.'"

On Feb. 3 a member of the Soviet delegation visited the school and last Friday he returned with Mr. Khrushchev's reply.

The New York Times
Gail Bartley

Hopes they Sing

The Russian Premier's 200-word cablegram, dated March 17, said:

"You say in your letter that about 2,000 boys and girls of various nationalities and faiths study at your school. I hope this doesn't prevent you from studying together, playing together and singing songs merrily."

He said that in his country people of many nationalities lived and worked together. He went on, "Our country is doing its best to enable the children of all lands to live, grow up, study and play happily, and to let all the people on earth work in peace without giving a single thought to the threat of a new war, without fear for your future."

He sai he hoped "you and the whole rising generation of America as well would learn what war is like from history books only without ever seeing it with your own eyes."

Miss Bartley who lives at 3314 Fish Avenue, the Bronx, said she hoped to be a medical researcher.

Soviet Premier Says He Hopes Pupils Won't See War

Membership Ribbon Pinned On

Ann Lovelace, a senior at Croft High School, Waterbury, Conn., who was inducted into the National Honor Socieyt, is shown here having her membership ribbon pinned on by Miss Ruth Berry, guidance counselor at the high schol. Some of her classmates look on.

Colored Girl In Class Of 300 Makes Honor Society

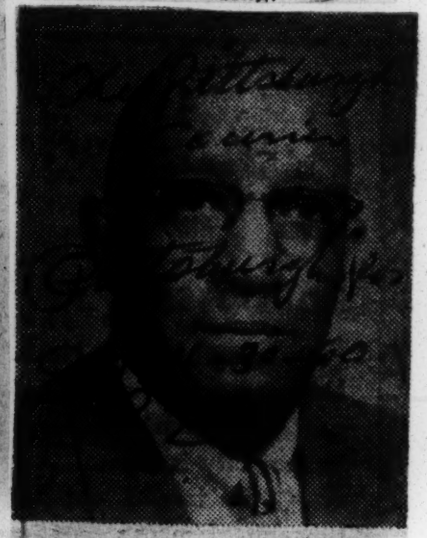
WATERBURG, Conn. — Ann T. Lovelace, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Lovelace, Waterbury, Conn., formerly of Charlotte Court House, Va., was inducted into the National Honor Society, March 22, at Croft High School. She was the only Negro among the twenty candidates out of a senior class of 300 to be so honored.

There are five requirements for membership in the honor society. They are: Good citizenship, character, scholarship, leadership, and service. Candles are lighted to illustrate each quality.

MISS LOVELACE was chosen to light the Good Citizenship candle, and also to give the history of the National Honor Society.

She is a member of the Varsity Cheering Squad, the Dramatics Club, the National Thespian Society, Spanish Club, the Youth Council of NAACP, and the Grace Baptist Church BTU.

MISS LOVELACE plans to enter the University of Connecticut where she will major in Pediatric Nursing.



GETS GRANT — William A. Lynk, a member of the chemistry department at Fisk University for three years, has been awarded a grant of $1,115 plus $42 toward travel expense, to study for 12 weeks at the Institute for Physical Science and Mathematics Teachers, at Michigan State University.

Wins Scholarship

Dr. Melvin O. Alston, dean of the college of education of Florida A. and M. University and former mathematics instructor at the Norfolk B. T. W. high school, has been notified that he is a recipient of a full expense scholarship to the 1960 summer institute in mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Alston is also scheduled to serve during the 1960-61 school term as professor of mathematical education at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Dean Alston is currently vacationing with relatives in his hometown, Norfolk.

Indiana Students Elect A Negro

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Thomas Atkins, in what was cited as a personal triumph, Thursday night became the first Negro elected to the office of student body president at Indiana University.

Atkins, 21-year-old government and pre-law junior from Elkhart, Ind., won by 45 votes in one of the closest elections in the 13-year history of student balloting on the IU campus.

The unprecedented election of Atkins as president was marred by protest action Friday when about 100 persons staged a march here. The paraders quickly broke up when police arrived.

Atkins and his vice presidential running mate defeated organized candidates by a margin of 3,050 to 3,014 votes. This marked the first independent party victory in five years. The voting turnout was the largest in history.

The win was labeled a personal triumph for Atkins who received 214 votes from the three usually solid organized voting machines. rdl jonp ponp ptan districts. He will be sworn in at the next student meeting on April 21.

Atkins who last year was voted 'Most Outstanding Senator' in the student senate, has an impressive record at Indiana. He is an Honors Program student with a 2.7 accumulative grade average out of possible 3.0.

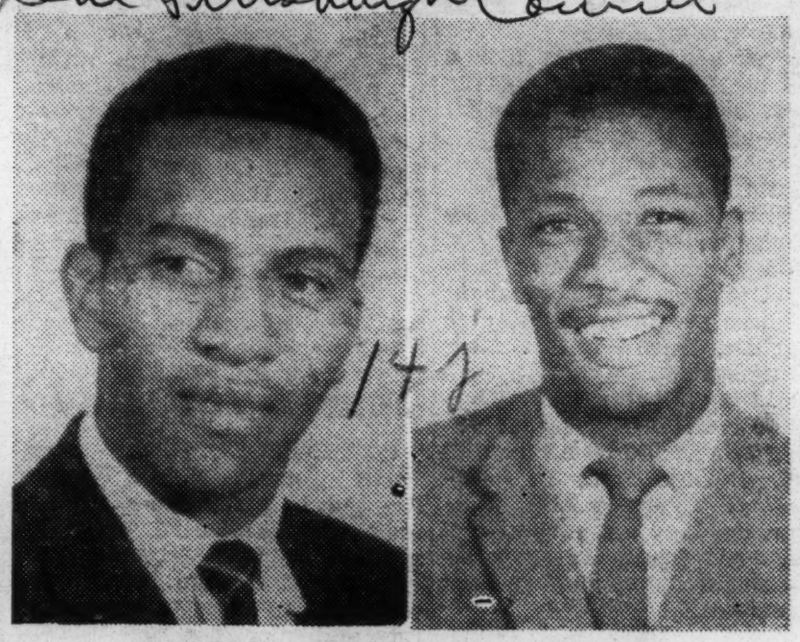
He has served as a member of the student senate for four semesters, holding the post of speaker pro tempore and serving as member of the executive committee. Atkins is president of the Large Men's Residence Halls association. He has also served as president of his residence center.

Atkins, in addition, has the distinction of holding membership on the Board of Aeons, student advisory board to the president of the University. He is president of the Security Council of the Little United Nations Assembly and was delegate for that body at its last Washington convention.

To Study Abroad

A $5,000 Guggenheim fellowship has been awarded to Dr. George G. Iggers, history professor at Dillard University, New Orleans, to enable him to do research in Germany during the next school year in preparation for a book on contemporary intellectual history. He has also received a $1,200 grant from the American Philosophical Society for work in Paris this summer.

Granted Study Awards



MESSRS. WARD AND ANDERSON

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Two LeMoyne College seniors have been granted teaching assistantships which will enable them to study for the master's degrees. Both are mathematics majors.

Ronald B. Anderson, president of the college's honor society, will go to University of Southern California, and Benjamin Ward, a member of Who's Who and president of three campus organizations, will enroll at North Carolina College in Durham.

Miamian Is First Negro Honored

The Venerable John E. Culmer, rector of **St. Agnes Episcopal Church**, this week became the first living Negro ever to receive an honorary degree of doctor of divinity from the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va.

One other Negro was so honored posthumously about 30 years ago.

Fr. Culmer was one of a group of seven distinguished churchmen receiving the honorary degrees. Included were the presiding bishop of the church, Dr. Arthur C. Lichtenberger; Bishop David Makoto Goto, of Japan; the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Fraser Jr., bishop coadjutor of North Carolina; The Very Rev. Charles A. Higgins, dean of the cathedral in Little Rock; the Rev. Kermit Castellanos, of Beverly Hills, Calif.; and the Rev. Peyton R. Williams, of Norfolk.

The honorary degree was presented to Fr. Culmer by Bishop Frederick D. Goodwin, of Virginia, principally of his contribution to the church as archdeacon for Negro work in the South Florida Diocese.

He has been at St. Agnes Church since 1929 and has built it into one of the strongest Negro churches in the country.

Fr. Culmer in the past has received recognition for his work in slum clearance, race relations and child welfare. He is the author of several books and is listed in many books of biographies of distinguished Americans.

Ven. John Culmer
... gets degree

Reader's Digest Gives Scholarships

NEW YORK — Eleven member colleges of the United Negro College Fund have been selected to receive the second group of scholarships from the Reader's Digest Foundation.

These scholarships, totaling $11,000, are part of a three-year program during which all 33 member colleges of the Fund will benefit.

The colleges scheduled to receive scholarships this year are: Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; Huston - Tillotson College, Austin, Tex. St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; and Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

Last year, the Reader's Digest Foundation announced the creation of scholarships for Negro students, totaling $33,000, through a grant to the United Negro College Fund. The Fund administers the scholarships.

The executive staff of the U. N. C. F. selects the individual recipients from recommendations made by the colleges.

The Reader's Digest Foundation was established in 1949. Among its stated objectives is "to help youth make the most of its educational opportunities." It derives its funds from the income of The Reader's Digest, which has the largest magazine circulation in the world, and is published in 30 editions in 13 languages.

Last year's scholarships, administered by the U. N. C. F., went to the following Colleges: Benedict, Dillard, Johnson-Coolman, Paine, Philander Smith, Spelman, Knoxville, Livingstone, Talladega, Wiley, Dillard University, and Hampton Institute.

FAMU Is Accepted By AAUW

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida A&M university has been accepted for membership in the American Association of University Women, according to an announcement made recently by Dr. George W. Gore, jr.

President Gore said he had been informed officially of the university's acceptance by Miss Eunice C. Roberts, chairman of the AAUW committee on higher education.

"She spoke on behalf of the board of directors," he said.

A reviewing team visited the campus here last year to make an evaluation of the program carried on here before considering the university's application for its membership in the AAUW.

Another review will be made in three years.

As an approved institution, F.A.M. U. is eligible for corporate membership, representation by a voting delegate at national conventions, representation at regional and state meetings, subscription to AUW "Journal" and other publications and the consultative service of the association.

Women graduates of FAMU are eligible for membership in the AAUW, the largest organization of University women in the world.

"The standards for approval in the organization are high and the university is to be commended on being approved by the AAUW," said Miss Roberts.

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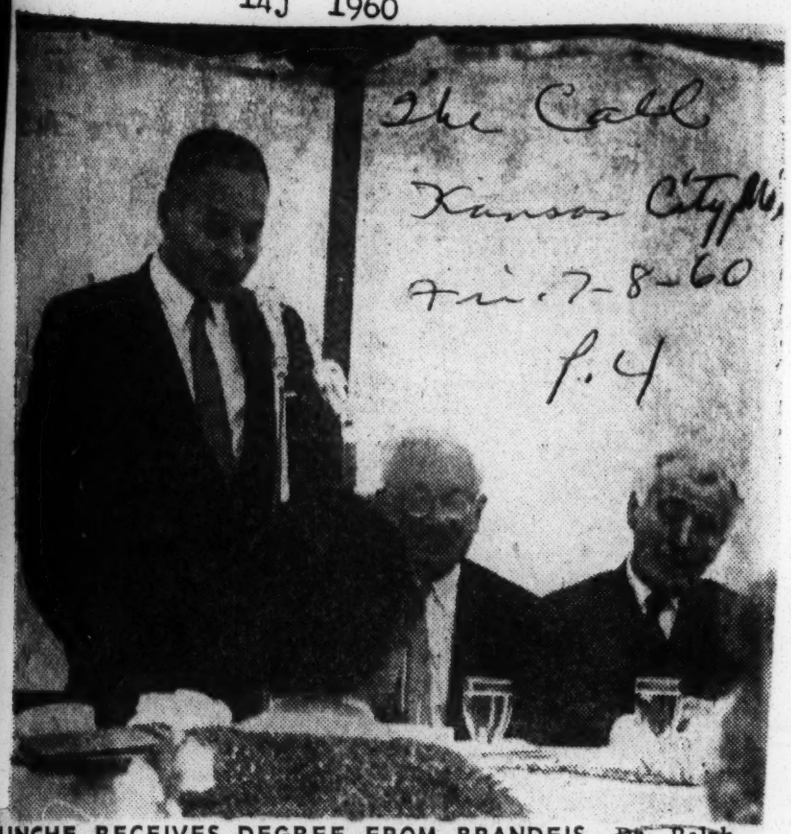
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE



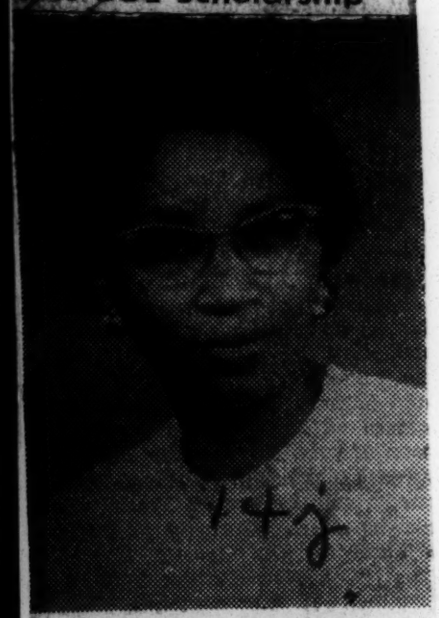
The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-8-60
p. 4

BUNCHE RECEIVES DEGREE FROM BRANDEIS.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, recipient of an honorary degree at the June commencement at Brandeis university, speaks informally to friends of the university at a brunch which preceded the exercises on the Waltham, Mass., campus. At the right of Dr. Bunche are Brandeis President Dr. Abram L. Sachar, and French artist Marc Chagall, also an honorary degree recipient.—ANP photo.

14j 1960

COE FOUNDATION

Mrs. COE Scholarship



MRS. ELIZA L. PENNY

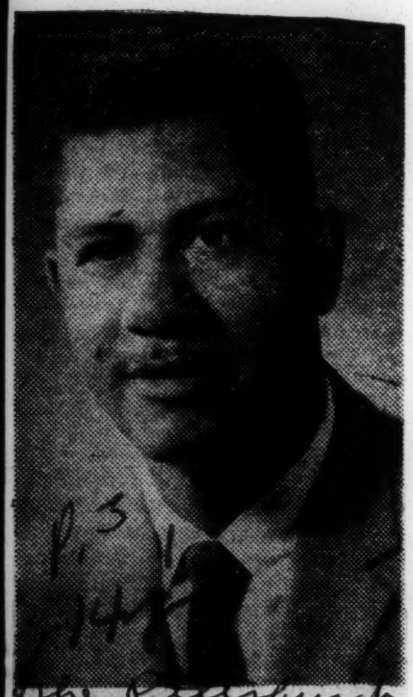
Mrs. Eliza L. Penny, social studies instructor of Westfield High School, is scheduled to study in the Summer Program in American Studies for High School Teachers at Tuskegee Institute. Her study is made possible under a fellowship grant from the COE Foundation of New York City.

For many years Mrs. Penny has worked tirelessly and diligently at Westfield High School and is presently chairman of the Social Studies Department and sponsor of the National Honor Society.

Mrs. Penny's previous training includes the B. S. degree from Central State College and the M. Ed. degree from Ohio University.

She holds active membership in the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Antioch Baptist Church in Bessemer.

Mrs. Penny is the wife of William Penny, Insurance Supervisor of Booker T. Washington Insurance Company, and resides at 1821 Short 16th Street in Bessemer, Ala.



DOCTORATE — Harrison B. Wilson Jr., associate professor of health and physical education at Jackson State College (Miss.), was awarded the degree of Doctor of Health and Physical Education recently at Indiana University.

DR. PEARL W. HEADD
D.ED. DOCTOR OF EDUCATION.

DR. PEARL W. HEADD
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
OF EDUCATION COMPLETED
REQUIREMENTS FOR D.ED.,
DEGREE AT INDIANA
UNIVERSITY (SUMMER,1960)

ALL INSTITITUTE CONFERENCE
MON. SEPT. 12, 1960

Clark Registrar Gets Doctorate

Atlanta Daily World

DR. E. J. BRANTLEY

Clark College Registrar Edward J. Brantley has been awarded the doctor of education degree at the summer commencement of the University of Colorado.

Dr. Brantley's field of specialization at Colorado was guidance and student personnel work, and for his doctoral dissertation he did "A Study of the Student Peronnel Program at Clark College."

Dr. Brantley is a native of Lockland, Ohio. He did his undergraduate work at Howard University, earned the masters degree from Teachers College of Columbia University in 1949, and has been registrar at Clark since that time.

He holds memberships in the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, National Education Association, Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi honorary education societies, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, and is a life member in the American Personnel and Guidance Association. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Intercollegiate Testing Program.

Dr. Brantley is married to the former Elizabeth Story of Cincinnati. They have a son, Edward, Jr.

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DOCTOR OF MUSIC
HONORARY DEGREE

Atlanta Daily World
Ridout Awarded Music Doctorate
June 13, 1960

COLUMBIA, S. C. — A widely known Methodist musician, the Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout of Baltimore, Md. was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Music (Mus. Doc.) at the 90th commencement of Allen University here May 26.

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Dr. Ridout is administrative assistant to Bishop Edgar A. Love of the Baltimore Area of the Methodist Church, and area director of Methodist Information.

Dr. Ridout was cited for his outstanding contributions to the field of music an despecially as an authority on religious music.

14j 1960 EXCHANGE STUDENT

STUDENT ASKING FOR BEER BEATEN

Detroit Bartender and Tavern Face Prosecution For Assault On African Exchange Student

The Black Dispatch
P. 1 Dec. 9-2-60
Oklahoma City Okla.

Suffered Knee Injuries When Beaten by Bartender And Two Customers

Asked For a Beer, Told to Get Out

By ISAAC JONES

DETROIT.—(ANP)—Wayne County Prosecutor Samuel H. Olsen will make a personal decision on what action will be taken against the Bahama Bar, for the refusal of service and the assault last week on a 25-year-old cultural exchange student, Papa Ibra Tall, of Dakar Senegal West Africa.

Tall reported to police that he was beaten by the bartender, Steve Mondalck, and two customers. He suffered lacerations of the knees, bruises about the body and his trousers were torn at the knee.

Tall refused medical treatment at Receiving hospital and was treated by a private physician.

Hold 3-Hour Conference

During a three-hour conference held at the prosecutor's office with representatives of the police department, prosecutor's office and the Human Relations Committee, charges and counter charges were hurled at the police department, the bartender and the owner of the bar by Dr. DeWitt Burton, Arthur Johnson, executive secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Brodus Butler, liberal arts department, Wayne State university; Dr. Alf Thomas jr. and other leaders.

Tall, who did not attend the conference because of other commitments, reported to police that he walked into the bar and ordered a beer. He said the bartender refused to serve him and shouted, "You get out!"

Tall said at this point he walked into the phone booth and called police. He said the officer on the desk informed him that the bartender had a right to refuse him service.

Was Advised to Remain

Tall said after he completed the phone call, he was advised to remain at the bar until police arrived. He said he came out of the phone booth and was walking around in the bar awaiting the arrival of police when the bartender placed a mug of beer on the counter.

"I told him I had called police," explained the student, and that is the time I was beaten and ejected from the bar."

Meantime, three white patrons who were in the bar at the time of the incident, testified that Tall seated himself at the counter and said something to the bartender. All pretended they didn't hear what he said.

Dr. Butler blasted Lieut. George Rose of Woodward Station, for the manner in which the complaint made against the bar was handled by the police department.

He said too much time elapsed between the first call placed by Tall and when the officers finally arrived after Tall had been insulted and refused service in the bar.

Officer Relates Incident

Lieut. Rose said Tall came into the station with tears in his eyes. He said he knew Tall was a foreigner and spoke with an accent but found it difficult to understand him.

Lieut. Rose said when he advised Tall to return to the bar and wait outside, the student pulled an identification card from his pocket and threw it at him.

"I didn't take time to read the card," explained Lieut. Rose, "because I told him that wasn't necessary and threw it back to him."

Dr. Thomas told Lieut. Rose: "It is an insult to the Negro community for you to say civil rights is not an urgent case."

"Misdemeanors, Not Felonies"

However, speaking in the language of the police department, Lieut. Rose had pointed out that both civil rights and assault and battery charges are misdemeanors and not felonies.

George Mandalck, owner of the bar, who arrived after the assault, praised Tall as an intelligent man.

"Didn't Know What Happened"

"I didn't know what had happened inside when I arrived at the bar. When I found out this man was hurt in my place, I offered to send him to the hospital and pay for his torn trousers."

The bar owner claims he has served Negroes in his bar. He told about a Negro woman he refused to serve recently.

"She stumbled and fell as she entered the door," the bar owner explained. "I knew she had had enough and refused to serve her."

Meantime, one of the witnesses who testified he has been a customer for 12 years, said he has never seen a Negro patron in the bar.

Tall arrived in Detroit as guest of Dr. Burton, a member of the Board of Governors of Wayne State university.

Both a civil rights violation and assault and battery warrant are expected to be requested.

JOYFULLY WAITING FOR CABS.. to take them to train and air terminals, these exchange students from Fisk University leave for a second semester of study at colleges and universities in California and Ohio. First row, left to right: Delbert Glover, Savannah, Ga., en route to Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Miss Dianne Hemphill, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Brenda Cley, Baltimore, Md. and Joseph Rooks, Suffolk, Va. to Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. Second row, Richard Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio to Pomona College; Miss Yvonne Wood, Syracuse, N.Y. to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Voris Glasper, Houston, Tex. to Redlands University, Redlands, Calif. Third row, Amon Martin of Pendleton, S.C. to Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.

14j 1960

FLORINE LASKER FELLOWSHIPS

Three outstanding women seniors given Florine Lasker fellowships

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.
Jan 6/30/60

NEW YORK — Outstanding senior students from Clark College, Atlanta; Knoxville College, Tenn.; and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were awarded the 1960 Florina Lasker Fellowships, W. J. Trent Jr., United Negro College Fund executive director, announced here today.

The winners are Barbara Joyce Ross, Clark; Mable Carey, Knoxville; and Barbara Nada Harrison, Tuskegee.

The fellowships were established in 1949 by the trustee of the late Florina Lasker's estate to "aid the education of Negro women." Candidates are chosen from among senior women students of the 33 member colleges of the United College Fund.

Grants have ranged from $400 to $2,000 to finance a year of graduate study. Each student is free to choose her own field of study and select any suitable university for her graduate work.

* * *

MISS ROSS has chosen Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., for advanced studies in American history, with special emphasis on the years 1828 to 1865.

Augusta, Ga. is Miss Ross' hometown where she was an honor student in both elementary and high school. "Even as a grade-school student, I enjoyed history," she said. She is the daughter of the late Edward Ross. Her mother, Mrs. Marian Ross, now resides at 1935 Turknett Spring Rd., Augusta.

* * *

MISS CAREY has selected Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., for graduate work in business education.

Born in Birmingham, Ala., she was graduated valedictorian of both her grammer and high schools. She has always enjoyed mathematics, science and business courses. During high school, she held part-time jobs and is now a scholarship student at Knoxville. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carey, 324 Delta Street, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

MISS HARRISON has chosen the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, for advanced study in history.

She grew up on a farm near Tuskegee in Alabama. After her father's death in 1951, she helped her mother run the farm and participated in many 4-H Club projects. She is the daughter of Mrs. Julia Harrison, Tuskegee, Ala.

All three of the Florina Lasker winners are members of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, and all three are planning careers in college teaching.

* * *

THE LATE Florina Lasker was a social worker who was active in many philanthropic organizations. She served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's Division in New York City to her death in 1949. The trust fund from which the fellowships are awarded is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

Miss Barbara Nada Harrison Wins Florence Lasker Grant

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 6/22/60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Miss Barbara Nada Harrison, a June graduate of Tuskegee Institute is one of the three women to receive a Florina Lasker Fellowship through a member college of the United Negro College Fund.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, who has chosen the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis for advanced study in history.

The announcement was made by W. J. Trent, Jr., United Negro College Fund executive director. The trust fund from which the fellowships are awarded is adminstered by the UNCF.

Miss Harrison grew up on a farm near Tuskegee, Alabama. After her father's death in 1951, she helped her mother run the farm and participated in many 4-H Club projects.

She is planning a career in college teaching.

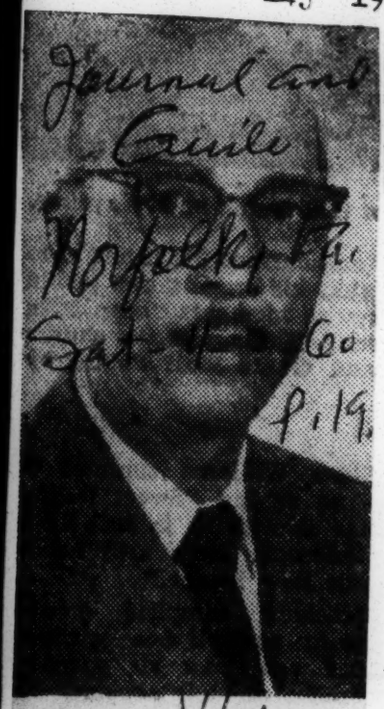
Other recipients include Miss Barbara Joyce Ross, Clark College, Atlanta, and Miss Mable Carey, Knoxville, (Tennessee) College.

The fellowships were established in 1949 by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate to "aid the education of Negro women." Candidates are chosen from senior women students of the 33 UNCF member colleges.

Miss BARBARA N. HARRISON

14j 1960

FORD FOUNDATION



which will better equip them as teachers of Business Administration and Economics in techniques of Market Research, both for educational and practical business purposes.

Receives Grant

Dr. Daniel C. Thompson, professor of sociology at Dillard University, has been awarded a Ford Foundation grant of $25,000 to continue and expand his study of leadership in New Orleons race relations. He received a $22,500 grant from the Foundation last year to begin the research.

Receives Ford Fellowship

HOUSTON, Texas — Dr. Edward D. Irons, professor, School of Business at Texas Southern university, who was recently awarded the Ph.D. degree in Business Administration by Harvard university, has been selected as a participant in the Summer Workshop in the Use of Consumer Data which will be held at the University of Michigan, July 18 - Aug. 13.

Ford Fellowships of $500 each have been voted full-time members of the workshop. In addition, a single first class tax-exempt round trip ticket by air or train will be provided.

Workshop participants will gain acquaintance with available economic research data

14j 1960

FULBRIGHT

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOEL TO AFRICA—Dr. S. M. Broderick, left, born in Sierra Leone and now a Fulbright professor in charge of African studies program at A&T, conducts taped interview of Christmas greetings to Africa for transmission via Voice of America, with Mohamed Samba Sofana of Liama, major in electrical engineering; Violet E. Lewis, Freetown, major in business education, and Jonathan Paul Tucker, of Bo, major in agronomy. All are African students at A&T.

LONDONER TOURS LEMOYNE—Dr. Rosey E. Pool, author and linguist of London, England, was a recent lecturer at LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn. She is touring American colleges and universities on a Fulbright Fellowship grant. At LeMoyne, she shared more than 30 years of study of American Negro poetry and music. A native of Amsterdam, Holland, she was leader of the Dutch underground movement against Nazi rule during World War II. She was imprisoned in a concentration camp but escaped and lived in hiding in a loft until the war's end. Left to right: Frances L. Thomas, a senior; Dr. Pool, inspecting the Sweeney Collection in LeMoyne's library; Mrs. Mae Fitzgerald, librarian, and Thelma Townsend, a senior.

A. & T. Profs Bound For India Lectures

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A professor of history at A&T College has accepted an invitation to lecture at two universities in India.

Dr. Frenise A. Logan has been awarded a Fulbright award by the U. S. State Department to lecture on American history at the University of Allahabad, both in India.

Fullbright Fellowship

DR. ESTHER M. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Esther Merel Jackson, professor of humanities at Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to conduct research on the drama of Shakespeare.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Jackson, long-time El dorado, Arkansas, teachers.

The Department of State announced that the U. S. Educational Exchange grant will support Dr. Jackson's study at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Dr. Jackson, a native of El Dorado, Arkansas, is one of more than 400 recipients of grants in support of lectures and research abroad. Awards are made under the provisions of the Fulbright Act.

The Exchange program aims to further international understanding.

Fulbright awards to 2 Marylanders

BALTIMORE

The Maryland Committee on State Fulbright Scholarships has announced the award of scholarships for foreign study to students recommended by that committee.

The students are:

Gloria Constance Defina, 308 Lee Drive, Baltimore, a graduate of St. Joseph College, who received an award to study in the humanities at the University of Poitiers, France.

Marion Lugenia Quarles, 914 60th Ave., Fairmount Heights, a graduate of Morgan State College, who received an award to study Spanish language and literature at the University of Madrid, Spain.

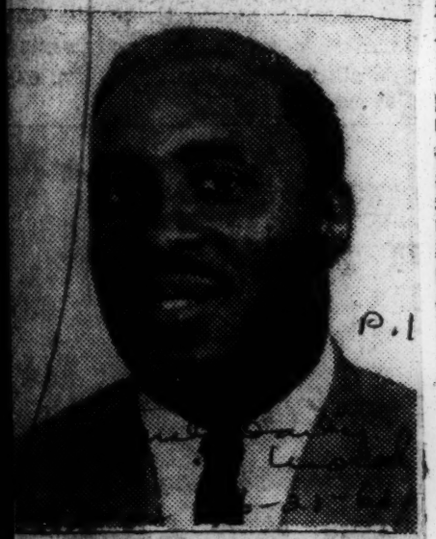
AWARD WINNER - Mr. Maurice M. Martinez, Jr., was recently awarded a Fulbright Grant to teach mathematics at Diyarbakir College, Diyarbakir, Turkey. Mr. Martinez obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from Xavier University, and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan.

Virgil M. Scott To Be Teacher In Chile

Atlanta Daily World 6-21-60

Atlanta Ga

Virgil M. Scott, teacher of Mathematics and Science at South Ful-



P.1

MR. VIRGIL M. SCOTT

ton High School, has been selected for a Smith-Mundt Grant to teach in Santiago, Chile, under the department of State's International Educational Exchange Program.

Mr. Scott's duties are to begin after July 1, 1960 at Nido Aguilas School, Santiago, Chile. The school year begins in March and ends in December. The winter months are June, July and August.

Supt. Paul D. West released the following statement to the press Monday afternoon:

"We of the Fulton County School System take great pride in the selection of Mr. Virgil M. Scott, a member of the South Fulton High School faculty, as one to teach Science at the Junior High School level in Santiago Chile, during the forthcoming (academic) year. One must be excellently qualified to receive such recognition. Fortunately, Mrs. Scott, who also teaches with us, will be able to accompany her husband during this period of worthwhile experience."

Scott, of 1096 Fountain Dr. S. W., has been an instructor at South Fulton High School for nine years. His wife, Mrs. Anna J. Scott, has been an instructor of Home Economics at the same institution for 12 years. She was a Fulbright exchange teacher to England, 1954-55.

Scott was the recipient of a United States Educational Exchange Grant. The U. S. Department of State announced his selection recently to teach science at the junior high school level at Nido de Aguilas School in Santiago, Chile.

The award is made under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, better known as the Smith - Mundt Act. It is one of approximately 400 grants for teaching and participation in summer seminars abroad included in the International Education Exchange Proramg for the academic year 1960-61.

Grea 6-21-60

Teachers are recommended for the Department of State's consideration by the United States Office of Education, which has been designated to receive and review the applications of candidates in this category. As provided by the Act, the final selection of candidates is made by the Department of State.

According to Supt. West, Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the only two teachers from the Fulton County School System who are to participate in the teacher exchange plan for the forthcoming academic year.

Mr. West said the grant is for one academic year, but that a chance remains that Scott will request an extension of his leave of absence with the county school department to work further under the grant. In that event, West said, an extension of Scott's leave will be granted for a second year.

West repeatedly said that he was proud of the good work preformed by Mr. Scott and his wife in the county school system over the years. West indicated that a better selection couldn't have been made.

According to good information, the Scotts are to leave Atlanta en route to Chile July 1. They have already received a letter of welcome from the Cultural Affaires Office in Chile.

The grantee is a graduate of Clark College and has done further study at New York University, University of Aix, Marsielle, France, Atlanta University, Keesler College, Biloxi, Miss., Johnson C. Smith, National Science Fellow, at Ohio Wesleyan University and Atlanta University.

He is chairman of the Science department at South Fulton High School, vice president of Fulton County Teachers Association, vice president of Capital County Teachers Local 188 American Federation of Teachers, member of American Veterans Committee, vice president of Lambda Sigma Chapter, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, State and Southern Director of Publicity, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., vice president of Clark College National Alumni Association and member of Ariel Bowen Methodist Church.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY SCHOLARSHIPS

Educators get study grants

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.
6/17/60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala. — Forty - three principals and teachers, representing 22 Southern high schools, have been awarded scholarships totaling $27,733.6 attend Tuskegee Institute's summer program for teachers of language mathematics, the sciences, and the social sciences.

The scholarships, awarded by the International Paper Company which operates 11 plants in the southern region represented, are in the interest of deeper study in the subject areas, and carry no further obligation, a spokesman for the paper company said.

"We are interested in improving our communities by improving the quality of instruction in the high schools," stated one member of a team sent by the paper company to review the Tuskegee program recently. They indicated that they were not directly concerned with the education of prospective employee, but pointed out that their scholarship program would provide a better reservoir of trained personnel.

14j
The Informer
P. 6
Sat
9-17-60

Above is the picture of Mrs ETHEL PRICE, daughter of Mrs Melissa Price and a teacher in Bruce School in the Houston city system, the only colored person in a party of 5 that attended the first "International Workshop" in Sligo, Ireland, this summer.

Mrs Price has been home no for less than a week. This was the first of the international workshops on poetry, and was attended by students from 11 countries.

Mrs price, who has attended Boston University a number of summers, was first in remedial reading, but got interested in poetry, because it helps the retarded and slow minds to learn faster.

When Miss Price returned home, she found among her mail a letter from Governor Price Daniel, complimenting her for having made the trip.

Group Cites Brown Hall Of Fame 9

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Seven persons connected with the U. S. government, one Washington-based newspaperman and a nationally-known labor leader are among the nine Americans who have been elected to the John Brown Hall of Fame.

They will be cited by the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World at a banquet in the National Press club, Jan. 28.

Ambassadors of African and Asiatic nations will be special guests at the banquet, which will feature addresses by New York Senator Kenneth B. Keating and A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Scheduled to receive National Service Awards are:

Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, staff director, Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives; Tennessee Congressman B. Carroll Reece, president of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation; Val J. Washington, director of minorities, Republican National Committee and a former staff member of the Chicago Defender, and E. Frederic Morrow, administrative office of the Special Projects Group in the Executive Office of the President.

Also Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, rated by Times Magazine as one of the nation's ten best Senators; Senator Kenneth B. Keating, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Republican Policies Committee; Simeon S. Booker, jr., Chief of the Johnson Publications' Washington Bureau;

Lt. Col. Daniel James, jr., air staff office in the directorate of operations, the Pentagon, and A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping car Porters and vice president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization.

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MISS HUNDLEY LAJEUNE
19 year old American Negro-ELECTED MISS FESTIVAL (CANNES, FRANCE)

Negro Wins Beauty Title

CANNES, France (AP)—Hundley Lajeune, 19-year-old American Negro, was elected Miss Festival at the annual beauty contest held in conjunction with the Cannes Film Festival Sunday.

Runnerup in the Cannes beauty contest was Eva Hultgreen, 16-year-old honey-blonde Norwegian.

As part of her prize, Miss Lajeune won a role in a forthcoming film by the French director Jean Charles Dudrune.

2 Spelman Girls To Study Abroad

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

12/10/60

ATLANTA, Ga. — Patricia Myrl White, a junior from Beaumont, Tex., and Mary Frances Watts, a sophomore from Atlanta, have been chosen by the faculty and staff of Spelman college to receive Merrill Foreign Travel-Study Scholarships for 1960-1961, according to an announcement made by President Albert E. Manley.

Miss White, who is completing her junior year at Spelman, is a biology major with a minor in chemistry. She is president of the Biology Club secretary of the Junior Class, co-teacher of a Sunday school class at the college, a member of the leadership training program of the Spelman Student Government Association and a member of the college Glee Club.

At the end of her freshman year, Miss White received the Adams-Hamilton Prize, given to the member of the freshman class who attains the highest scholarship record. She has been elected to be listed in Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges.

Miss Watts, a native of Atlanta, is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High school where she won the Rich's English Award for being the best English student in the graduating class. She entered Spelman college on a scholarship and has been on the honor roll each semester since her matriculation. At the close of her freshman year she shared with another freshman the Adams-Hamilton Award given for the highest academic average in the Freshman Class.

She also received a medal in May, 1959 from the Spelman college French department for excellence in French. Her major is English and her minors French and history.

Active in extracurricular affairs at Spelman, Miss Watts is a member of the English Club, French Club, and Day Students Organization. She is the sophomore representative to the Spelman Student Government Association for 1959-60.

Miss White and Miss Watts were chosen by a faculty and staff committee on the basis of scholastic ability, intellectual curiosity, maturity of judgment, personality, emotional stability, health and service to the college.

14j 1960

NATIONAL NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
INTERCOLLEGIATE EXAMINATION PROGRAM

OUTSTANDING — Marian E. Childs, daughter of M/Sgt. and Mrs. Maceo Childs, formerly of San Antonio, Tex., now of Robins Air Force Base, Ga., has been awarded a full scholarship to Paine College in Augusta, because of her outstanding grades on the intercollegiate examination program sponsored by the National Negro College Fund. — Air Force Photo

14j 1960

MISS UNIVERSE CONTEST

Associated Press Wirephoto

TOO YOUNG FOR MISS UNIVERSE CONTEST
Cathy Justice (L) With Successor Corrine Huff

Ohio Negro Seeks Title as Miss Universe

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., July 2 (AP). The first American Negro girl to compete in the Miss Universe contest will represent Ohio in this year's pageant which began Saturday.

Contest officials said there have been Negro girls from Madagascar and Martinique in past pageants but Corrine Huff, 19, of Youngstown will be the first American of her race to compete.

She has not yet arrived but will be perfectly welcome so long as she meets pageant requirements, said Herb Landon, director of press information.

"This is Miss Universe—open to all creeds, colors and nations," Landon said.

* * *

MISS HUFF will be among late arrivals because she was first alternate from Ohio and substitute for Kathy Justice of Poland, Ohio, who arrived to represent her state but was found to be only 17 and ineligible.

Girls must be 18 by July 1 to be eligible. Pageant officials said Miss Justice learned of this requirement after her arrival and immediately notified her local hostess, who contacted pageant officials.

Miss Justice left for home and the original director for the area including Ohio, Don Decarlo, was asked to send the first alternate.

"MISS UNIVERSE"?—Youngstown's Corrine Huff has placed her stunning beauty on display as "Miss Ohio" in a bid for the "Miss Universe" title. Her entry became possible when the original winner was disqualified because of age.—See stories and photos on page 10.

Negro Miss Ohio Cries At Being Finalist In Pageant

MIAMI BEACH (UPI)—Fifteen American beauties, including one Negro, competed for the title of Miss U.S.A. Thursday night with pageant officials hovering about dressing rooms to insure each would be judged on her unpadded and unGirdled merits.

The first Negro to compete in the pageant is Miss Corrine Huff of Youngstown, Ohio, representing the Buckeye State. She is a freshman at Youngstown University, majors in education, and measures 36-22-36. When chosen as one of the 15 finalists, she burst into tears, saying: "I always cry when I'm happy."

When the girls were chosen from among 43 entrants Wednesday night an official of Catalina swimsuits noticed that some of them were padded with "falsies" and one cinched in at the waist with tight cinctures. She forced their removal.

"I don't think it's fair for the girls to wear such things," she said. "It's cheating."

The winner will compete for the title of Miss Universe against 43 representatives from foreign countries.

Fifteen semi-finalists will be named Friday night and the winner—Miss Universe—will be named Saturday night.

The 15 semi-finalists for Miss U.S.A. were Miss Alabama, Margaret Jo Gordon; Miss California, Teri Janssen; Miss Connecticut, Joyce Elaine Trautwig; Miss Florida, Nancy Wakefield; Miss Iowa, Trudy Shulkin; Miss Louisiana, Judy Fletcher; Miss Massachusetts, Barbara Feldman;

Miss Michigan, Judith Richards; Miss Missouri, Marilyn Stalcup; Miss New Jersey, Sandy Chudy; Miss New York, Mary Rodites; Miss North Carolina, Lyndia Tarlton; Miss Ohio, Corrine Huff; Miss Utah, Linda Bement; and Miss West Virginia, Garnett Pugh.

The entire pageant will wind up Sunday night with a coronation ball, which the girls will attend unescorted, a spokesman for the pageant said.

Associated Press wirephoto

Corrine Huff, Miss Ohio, taking off yesterday for Miami Beach.

'Very Beautiful' Ohio Girl Is 1st U. S. Negro To Vie for Miss Universe

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 2 (UPI).—Miss Corrine Huff, a Negro, was named "Miss Ohio" last night and flew to Miami Beach today for a crack at the Miss Universe title.

"To my knowledge, she is the first Negro ever to win a 'Miss State' designation," the local sponsor of the Miss Ohio contest said.

Miss Huff will compete in the eight-day pageant, starting today, for the Miss U. S. A. title and the opportunity to enter the Miss Universe contest. She was the runner-up in the Miss Ohio contest, conducted here June 26 and 27.

Winner Too Young

She received the title last night after the winner found out she was too young to compete and withdrew. Miss Huff, a Youngstown telephone operator, replaced Kathy Justice, who will not be eighteen until October.

Miss Justice flew to Miami Beach to enter the Miss U. S. A. contest. There she learned she was too young to qualify. She telephoned her parents at Poland, Ohio. Near here, and told htemfl They withdrew her from the contest. Jim Gardner, a local realtor and sponsor of the Miss Ohio competition, then announced that Miss Huff would replace Miss Justice.

Miss Huff, nineteen, who lives here with her aunt and uncle, who is an attorney, was named runner-up by the contest's five judges—a state Senator, a municipal judge, a fashion model, a radio announcer, a television personality and a cosmetologist.

Mr. Gardner said Miss Huff is "a very beautiful girl."

The contestants in the Miss Universe contest are chosen on a basis of beauty, poise and personality.

'Uncrowned Queen' of the Universe?

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., p. 2

Sat. 7/16/60

Corrine Huff Cheered by 6,000 in Miami

By JIM REID
(Special to The Courier)

MIAMI, Fla.—It was just like a fairyland dream, the "Miss U.S.A." final of the "Miss Universe Contest," for amid the stardust, the fanfare and with funnels of brilliant light playing on the scene, "Miss Ohio," Corrine Huff, stood before an audience of over 6,000 that cheered her to the rafters.

The "Oh's" and Ah's" were everywhere for here stood the first colored girl to ever reach the finals of a major beauty contest in this country and held in Convention Hall, Miami Beach, for the first time.

Such a pretty girl.
Such a pretty dress.
Such a pretty smile.
In such a pretty setting.

THAT CORRINE Huff did not win was certainly not the fault of the crowd. How does this lovely girl feel about her experience:

● "I am s happy and proud to be where I am. It has been a glorious experience that I will never forget. Everybody has been just wonderful" she told this reporter.

Corrine is an American girl with normal interests of her age group—dancing, parties, boys, the movies, more boys and sports.

■

SHE WAS THE uncrowned queen of the pageant, the girl who had captured the hearts of sophisticated Miami Beach, the 19-year-old who was the favorite of the crowds wherever she appeared, making history that bids fair to open new avenues of adventure to Negro womanhood.

■

VIVID, VIBRANT, scintillating in her dynamic beauty, but cool, calm and regal in her bearing, corrine was tied for fifth in the balloting but the judges finally selected "Miss Alabama."

In the future Miss Huff intends to complete her education at Youngstown University but may take a year off to fill the numerous offers that are coming her way for modeling, commercials, and maybe a fling at Hollywood.

Corrine has no serious romantic interests and does not plan marriage for a few years. But she is not the typical career girl for she likes to cook, is a good homemaker and plans to have four children.

■

HER MOST notable experience in Miami Beach was a call from an 11-year-old white girl who said, "I think you are the prettiest girl in the pageant and I hope you win."

Corrine was also a favorite among the 82 contestants, the chaperones and the press. She developed a close friendship with "Miss Lebanon," Gladys Tabet, her roommate, and "Miss Kansas," Peggy Patterson.

As the curtain is run down on this "Miss Universe Contest," it can be said that "Miss Ohio" has a memorable year ahead of her for she still wears the crown of "Miss Colored U.S.A."

Beauty Aims At Miss Universe

Chicago Defender

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—(UPI)—Miss Corrine Huff, was named "Miss Ohio" Friday night and flew to Miami Beach Saturday for a crack at the Miss Universe title.

Sat. 7-9-60

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TOO YOUNG

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Jim Gardner, a local realtor and sponsor of the Miss Ohio competition, then announced that Miss Huff would replace Miss Justice.

VERY BEAUTIFUL

Miss Huff, 19, who lives here with her aunt and uncle, who is an attorney, was named runnerup by the contest's five judges—a state senator, a municipal judge, a fashion model, a radio announcer, a television personality and a cosmetologist.

Gardner said the contest was "a very, very close one, both in the judge's minds and in the response of the audience."

He said Miss Huff is a "very beautiful girl."

MISS CORRINE HUFF, 19, a Youngstown, Ohio telephone operator, chats with reporters on her arrival at the Miami Airport. Miss Huff was flown to Miami to substitute for Miss Kathy Justice, 17, the Miss Ohio in the Miss U n iverse contest, who turned herself in to contest officials as under the age limit. UPI Telephoto

14j 1960 MISS UNIVERSE CONTEST

New York Herald Tribune New York

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

AMERICAN BEAUTIES—Eight of the nation's fifty-one entries seeking the Miss U. S. A. crown as they arrived at Miami Beach airport. The winner will be the U. S. entry in the Miss Universe pageant. Left to right: Sandy Chudy, New Jersey; Mary Rodites, New York; Evelyn Bly, Alaska; Lorelei Sue White, Rhode Island; Joan Cresleigh, New Hampshire; Terry Trip, Maine; Barbara Feldman, Massachusetts, and Joyce Trautwig, Connecticut.

14j 1960 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION AND VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

ORATOR EXTRAORDINARY: Gloria Gibson, 17, of Roosevelt High School, has been named District of Columbia winner in the annual Voice of Democracy contest. She cited the challenge facing young Americans today in her winning four and one-half minute broadcasts on her "I Speak for Democracy." Her script will compete with winning entries from the 50 States for top prize of a $1500 scholarship in the contest sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the Electronic Industries Association and Veterans of Foreign Wars. She will meet with the winners from other states at the Statler-Hilton Hotel from Feb. 21 through 24 when the winner will be announced. Gloria, the daughter of Mrs. Grace Gibson Thomas, 5232 14th st. nw., was school winner in this contest last year and also won the Elks Oratorical Contest at Roosevelt and placed third in the American Legion Extemporaneous Speaking Contest on the Constitution.

14j 1960

NATIONAL DEFENSE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP

Bishop College Student Awarded Fellowship

MARSHALL — Miss Mae Coates King, a prospective May graduate of Bishop College, received word Friday, April 22, from Dr Henry E. Bent, "Division of Higher Education, Office of Education, Gin Washington, D.C., that she had been awarded a "National Defense Graduate Fellowship" in political science at the University of Idaho for study beginning the academic year, 1960-61.

The grant will cover three years of study and will total $6,600.00.

An honor student throughout her college career, Miss King has also been active in campus and regional and national circles of the YWCA. This year she is serving as national chairman of the Student YWCA, and has been named a delegate to the "World Teaching Conference" of the YWCA this summer in Strassburg, France, to the World YMCA-YWCA Seminar in Geneva, Switzerland, and to the World Student Christian Federation General Assembly meeting in Salonika, Greece.

She is to return to the country in time for the annual Y Conference at Lake Wisconsin on August 27. Miss King is a native of Marianna, Arkansas.

14j 1960

NATIONAL FOUNDATION HEALTH SCHOLARSHIP

Local Grad Gets $2,000 Health Award

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
8/19/60

Miss Sandra Lee Flowers of 1632 N.E. 15th, Oklahoma City, was recently announced as the recipient of a 1960 National Foundation health scholarship in occupational therapy by Dr. Dick H. Huff, chairman of the Oklahoma county chapter of the National Foundation. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Flowers, and is a '60 graduate of Douglass high school.

During the next academic year, Miss Flowers will attend Kansas university at Lawrence, Kans. The $2,000 scholarship is made possible by the New March of Dimes and covers a period of four years.

"It gives me great pleasure to present this health scholarship to Miss Flowers, "Dr. Huff said.

"These young people . . . men and women dedicated to helping others . . . will one day help relieve the acute shortage of trained personnel in the health fields . . . a shortage that becomes more serious every day. The National Foundation, thru March of Dimes contributions, is proud to be able to give them a helping hand."

Second Year For Grant

This is the second year the health scholarships have been awarded by the National Foundation, which now seeks to prevent birth defects and arthritis in addition to continuing to seek total prevention of polio. Winners of the 515 scholarships in medicine, medical social work, nursing, physical therapy or occupational therapy are selected in each state by committees composed of five state health leaders representing the five professions included in the program.

14j 1960

NATIONAL FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS -FELLOWSHIPS

Awarded Dimes Drive Scholarship

Mrs. Faye Dillon Roberson of Jackson, Miss. is one of 43 Negro students who have received scholarships and fellowships awarded by The National Foundation during this school year for study in the health fields. Mrs. Roberson has been engaged in a medical research project at Meharry Medical College while pursuing her M. D. degree. The total amount of the 43 awards is $65,679. Join the New March of Dimes, which continues throughout January, and help train sorely needed medical professionals in the fight against three major crippling diseases—birth defects, arthritis and polio.

$7.5 Million In Dimes Grants Made To Negroes

NEW YORK — More than $7.5 million raised in the March of Dimes has been awarded to Negro students and predominantly Negro institutions. Since 1940, the National Foundation, in addition to research, has provided grants to universities to assst the expansion of teaching programs related to medicine.

Concurrently funds have been appropriated for fellowships and scholarships designed to add to the nation's total pool of professionally qualified personnel.

Grants totaling more than $6,850,000 have been awarded to programs at Tuskegee Institute, North Carolina State college, Dillard university, Meharry Medical college, Howard university, and The National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

Scholarships and fellowships totaling more than $570,000 have assisted 350 Negro students to receive professional training in eight fields. March of Dimes scholars by fields include:

SOCIAL ORK

One hundred thirty in physical therapy, 95 in medical social work, 42 in medical research (students), 30 in predoctoral science education, 34 in post graduate medicine, 6 in orthopedic nursing, 12 in health education, 1 in teaching of physical therapy.

Additional Negro students are among the winners of the new health scholarships, which were offered for the first time in 1959. More than 500 of the new health scholarships will be offered annually to undergraduates seeking careers in the field of health. High school seniors may apply for scholarships in nursing, physical therapy and occupational therapy.

College sophomores may apply for scholarships in medical social work and upper class pre-medical students may apply for scholarships in medicine.

Contributions to the New March of Dimes make possible these programs of education for the health professions.

32 Parker High Students To Take Merit Qualifying Tests

Thirty-two Parker High School students were scheduled to take the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test at nine o'clock this Tuesday morning, March 8.

The announcement came from R. C. Johnson, principal of the school.

All students who wish to be considered for Merit Sholarships to be awarded in 1961 must take the test at this time.

The National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test is a three hour measure of educational development and college aptitude. Emphasis is on broad intellectual skills, and on understanding and ability to use what can be learned, rather than on sheer knowledge of facts.

The test is the first step in the sixth annual competition for Merit Scholarships provided by some 100 corporations, foundations, professional societes and individuals, as well as by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. itself. Over $15,000,000 has been awarded in the first four years depends upon the extent of sponors participation. The basic continuing program is for $1,000,000 a year (for ten annual programs). It is estimated that sponsor participation this year will add over $2 million in sponsored Merit Scholarships. It is also expected that various outside-the-program sources will increase the present amount offered to high scoring students by several million dollars.

For students taking the test on March 8 results will be reported to all participating schools before the end of the spring semester in time for use by class advisors. The scores may also be used in many high schools to help students make decisions about college and the most appropriate course to major in. Many students throughout the country who do not expect to win have registered for the test in order to learn more about their individual strengths and weaknesses.

Some 10,000 Semifinalists, the highest scorers in each state, will be named early next fall. Names of Semifinalists are published in a booklet which is widely distributed among colleges and other scholarship agencies.

Each Semifinalist will be asked to take a second examination. Those who repeat their high performance in the second examination will become Finalists in the Merit Program. Winners of Merit Scholarships will be selected from this group of Finalists on the basis of school records and recommendations, test scores, extracurricular and outside- of-school interests and accomplishments, and other indications indicating future promise. Each Finalist in addition to being considered for a Merit Scholarship is awarded a Certificate of Merit attesting to his outstanding performance.

Four-year scholarships are awarded to the winners with stipends depending on financial need. Minimum award in 1961 will be $100, the maximum will be $1,500. The average stipend in 1959 was $743. Supplementary cost-of-education grants are usually made to the colleges and universities which the Scholars attend.

An additional 25,000 students selected without regard to state quotas are awarded letters commending them for their superior performance on the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test. These students are asked to complete brief personal data cards, and are considered for special awards made through the facilities of NMSC. Names along with test scores of both Semifinalists and the students in the commended group will be sent without charge to the colleges indicated as either a first or second choice by the participant.

The National Merit Scholarship Program is a nationwide search for students who demonstrate extraordinary ability to benefit from a college education. More than a million and a half school students have participated in the Merit Program, and in the fall of 1959 more than 3,100 Merit Scholars were enrolled in nearly 400 colleges and universities in the United States.

1960 Scholarship Winners Reflect Change In Status Of Negroes And Role Of National Scholarship Service And Fund For Negro Students

New York, July 18.—This fall, 81 young Negro men and women will enter 60 inter-racial colleges as freshmen with the help of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Almost as many upperclassmen will continue college with NSSFNS aid. In all, a total of some 1,300 Negro students this year, or 50% more than last year, will have been given a hand by the agency in completing their education — through raising of educational sights, college advice and referral, and/or financial aid.

The 1960-61 NSSFNS award winners reflect a significant trend. As the economy goes, so goes the financial standing of the average American family, those of NSSFNS scholarship students as well.

While the annual income of families of NSSFNS scholarship holders is still considerably lower than the college scholarship average—$4,600 against $7,000—the status of the Negro family generally has improved since NSSFNS first started twelve years ago. Moreover, money for all American students is easier to come by—through bank credit, student loans, other financing plans, as well as college-guaranteed jobs.

In consequence, although supplementary funds are still urgently needed for scholarship students whose families fall in the less than $4,000-a-year category, NSSFNS efforts and funds are now being directed increasingly toward solving more deep-seated problems—basic insecurities and lack of motivation toward higher educational goals which still plague Negroes and other disadvantaged groups.

"Especially for the Negro, money is often only a part of the story," said Richard L. Plaut, president of NSSFNS on announcing this year's freshmen award winners this month. "There is a lack of awareness of doors already open. Educational sights are too low. Stimulation, therefore, must start early and be kept up straight through elementary, junior high school, high school and college if Negroes are to realize their full potential as educated human beings, and as a vital segment of our national resources."

As in previous years, the 1960-61 freshmen scholarship winners represent a fair samplying of potentially talented Negro youth throughout the country. The 81 award winners come from 25 states and the District of Columbia, and will go to 60 interracial colleges for the first time this fall. These include such colleges as Amherst, Antioch, University of Arizona, Berea, Brandeis University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, and the University of Virginia.

The $23,000 worth of NSSFNS scholarship these students have received supplement and additional $55,000 in college awards to bridge the gap between these, their family funds, their own earnings and the total cost of a college year. The help award winners have been given by NSSFNS has included not only this financial asssitance, but educational counseling, stimulation and preparation of the ground with the nearly 400 colleges with which the agency works, as well as aid in obtaining college scholarships.

In addition, " "Certificates of Recognition" were awarded to students whose full financial needs had already been met by the colleges largely as a result of NSSFNS counseling and referral services. The awards to students receiving these Certificates total $24,000 in college scholarships.

Through its uniquely personalized system of "discovering," motivating, counseling, and acting as constant "middle man" between student, school, and college, the agency has for the past decade been giving encouragement and vital financial assistance to deserving students in underprivileged situations. With the help of NSSFNS, some 7,000 Negro boys and girls during the last twelve years have been able to continue their educations with a total of $2,500,000 in financial aid.

To perform its role as a clearing house for information about all financial aid offered to college students throughout the country the NSSFNS staff scouts the nation's high schools and junior high schools for students with high potential but low opportunity and often, low motivation; guides and helps students secure the sort of college opportunities best suited to their needs and the financial aid needed to carry through.

Funds for NSSFNS supplementary scholarships, which are one means of breaking down the barriers established by segregation are made available by a number of individual funds and are used not only to aid these new college freshmen, but to continue to assist previous award winners through their Junior year. Among the contributing funds are such foundations as The New York Foundation, and the Taconic Foundation; among corporations are Inland Steel Company; Radio Corporation of America, and Sears Roebuck and Company; and social organizations such as Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta Sororities, and The Greater New York Links.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students Supplementary College Scholarship Awards to Freshmen include the following from the State of Mississippi: Thomas Lee Jordan, 722 Calhoun Street, Yazoo City, Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo.; Johnnie Pearl Lewis, 500 Cleveland Street, Greenville, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Charles Leon Shaffer, P. O. Box 153, Bentonia, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

More B-Plus Race Students

NEW YORK—Of the 66 sophomores and juniors attending 48 interracial colleges with the help of the National Scholarship Service and Fund For Negro Students, more than half are B or better students.

As a group they are studying to fill gaps in almost every essential field in which there are national manpower shortages.

Until recently Negro college students, for the most part, majored in education or liberal arts. The primary reason: Higher level career opportunities were largely confined to teaching (other Negroes).

OF THE 66 NSSFNS award winners, however, only a round dozen, or a reasonable proportion, are studying for careers in these fields.

For 12 years the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has sought out and helped potentially talented young Negroes go on to college.

The agency has awarded $350,000 in scholarships to 7,000 freshmen and upperclassmen, making up the difference between $2,500,000 in college scholarships, plus student earnings and family contributions, and the total cost of a college year.

60 Entering Interracial Colleges Helped By Fund

Journal + Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7/23/60
2
G.20

NEW YORK — This fall, 81 young colored men and women will enter 60 interracial colleges as freshmen with the help of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 6 East 82nd street.

In all, a total of some 1,300 Negro students this year, or 50 per cent more than last year, will have been given a hand by the agency in completing their education — through raising of educational sights, college advice and referral, and/or financial aid.

WHILE THE ANNUAL income of families of NSSFNS scholarship holders is still considerably lower than the college scholarship average ($4,600 against $7.000) the status of the colored family generally has improved since NSSFNS first started 12 years ago. Money for all American students is easier to come by through bank credit, student loans, other financing plans, as well as college - guaranteed jobs.

funds still are urgently needed for scholarship students of poorer families than NSSFNS efforts and funds now are now being directed increasingly toward solving more deep-seated problems basic insecurities and lack of motivation toward high educational goals which still plague Negroes and other disadvantaged groups.

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THE $23,000 WORTH OF NSSFNS scholarships these students have received supplement an additional $55,000 in college awards. The help given by NSSFNS has included not educational counseling, stimiluation and preparation of the ground with the nearly 400 colleges with which the agency works, as well as aid in obtaining college scholarships.

In addition, 22 certificates of recognition were awarded to students whose full financial needs had already been met by the colleges, largely as a result of NSSFNS counseling and referral services. Awards to students receiving these certificates total $24,000 in college scholarships.

WITH THE help of NSSFNS, some 7,000 colored boys and girls during the last 12 years have been able to continue their educations with ta total of $2,500,000 in financial aid.

Such foundations as the New York Foundation, and the Taconic Foundation, corporations such as Inland Steel Company, Radio Corporation of America, Sears Roebuck and Company; and social organizations such as Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Greater New York Lnks cotrbute to NSSFNS.

Tougaloo Receives $16,300 Grant From National Science Foundation

Scholarship Grants

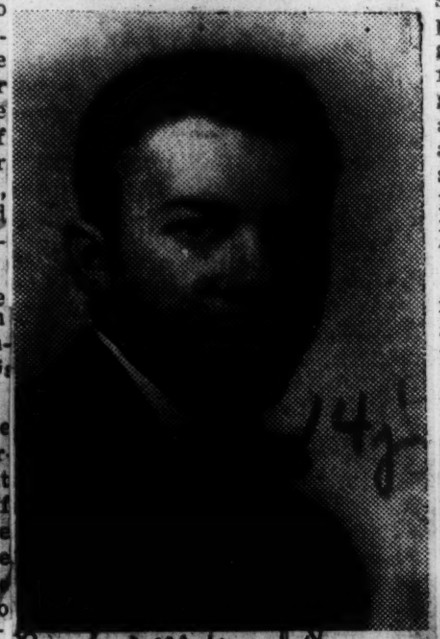
President Samuel D. Kincheloe announced today that Tougaloo Southern Christian College has received a grnat of $16,300 from the National Science Foundation for support of an In-Service Institute for Secondary School Peachers of Science and Mathematics, under the direction of A. A. Branch, Dean of Instruction, for a period of approximately eight months, beginning on October 8, 1960.

The key role played by science and mathematics teachers in strengthening and increasing scientific and technical potential is now generally recognized.

The Institute objectives will be to bring these teachers into personal contact with the competent scientists who make up the staff of the Institute; to improve the subject-matter competence of the participating teachers; to increase the capacity of these teachers to motivate students to consider careers in science, mathematics, and engineering; and to strengthen relations between secondary school teachers and the science faculty.

The courses to be offered are: Biology 52-53, Advanced methods in the teaching of High School Biology; Chemistry 52-53, Inorganic Chemistry; and Mathematics 52-53, Fundamentals of Mathematics. The science classes will meet three hours each Saturday morning for thirty weeks during the academic year 1960-61 and the mathematics class will meet two hours each Saturday for the same period of time. Two semester hours of credit will be allowed to students, in the science and mathematics courses, who successfully complete the work outlined for each semester. Such work may be credited towards upgrading or improving the certification of the student.

High School science teachers interested in attending the Institute should contact Dean Branch.



RICHARD ARRINGTON

Richard Arrington, biology teacher at Miles College, has received grants to study toward the Ph.D. degree. He has received grants as follows:

1. To participate in Summer Institute of Radiation Biology at the State University of Iowa from June 14-August 10, 1960.

The Institute is sponsored by the National Science Foundation with a stipend of $1050.

2. A grant to study at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri for the academic year 1960-61. This grant is also awarded by the National Science Foundation. He will be working toward the Ph.D. degree. The stipend is $4500.

National Science Foundation Grants Fund Of $10,000

Greensboro, N. C. —Two grants totaling $10,825, have been awarded A&T College by the National Science Foundation for undergraduate research.

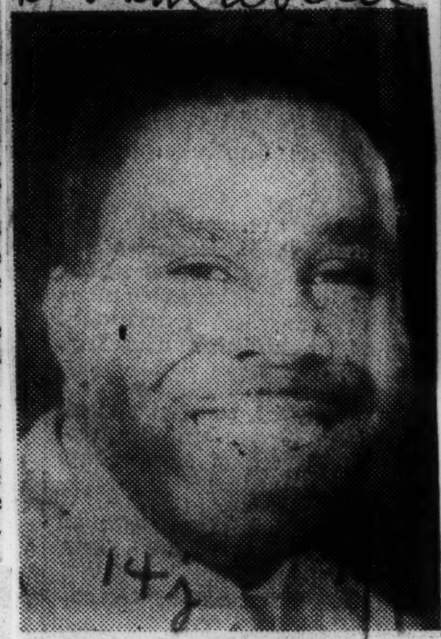
Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college, made the announcement this week following notification by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Washington, D.C. director of the National Science Foundation.

He said the awards are to be administered through the A&T College Biology Department.

The grants will cover stipends and allowances for expendable supplies and equipment under two programs. The first, for undergraduate research participation, represents a renewal of the program supporting 10-such students at the college at the present time and a second in undergraduate research training, an experimental program in science education being sponsored for the first time this summer.

The programs are to be administered by Dr. George C. Royal, acting chairman of the Biology Department, Dr. Alfreda J. Webb, professor of biology and Dr. Gladys W. Royal, professor of chemistry, will serve as research supervisors for the programs.

Levi Satisfield To Study At Indiana U.



LEVI SATISFIELD

Levi Satisfield, teacher of Physics and advanced general science at Westfield High at Indiana University on a stipend received from the National Science Foundation.

The science institute at Indiana University is designed to improve teaching methods and to give additional experiences in present day research in chemistry.

Mrs. B. Satisfield, the wife of Mr. Satisfield will also study at Indiana University in the field of library service.

This is the second year that Mr. Satisfield has received stipends from the National Science Foundation; the first was in physics at St. Louis University, and the second was at Indiana University in improved science methods and research in chemistry.

Mr. Satisfield's previous training includes the A. B. degree from Miles College, the M. A. degree from Northwestern University, and further stua yat St. Louis University.

He is chaplain of the Jefferson County Education Association and is a member of the Lilly Grove Satisfield, minister.

Gets Foundation Grant

JOHN DOUGLAS, JR.

John Douglas, Jr., Westfield High School mathematics teacher, is scheduled to study at Benedict College June 6-July 15 on a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Mr. Douglas, who received the A. B. degree with a mathematics major from Miles College in 1954, pursued graduate study in mathematics at the University of California in 1955-56.

His professional experience includes instructor of mathematics and English at the U. S. Army Educational Center at Okiniawa from 1955-56.

He holds membership in the Professional Euclideans, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Douglas leaves the city for Columbia on June 4.

Atlanta Student Participating In Science Program

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — An Atlantian, Joseph W. Williams, of Turner High, is among 40 high school honor students from eleven states and the District of Columbia participating in the eight-week intensive college level scientific research program at Howard University.

They will participate in research in the fields of zoology, chemistry, physics, medicine and dentistry. The program is financed by a $15,270 grant from the National Science Foundation, and will be directed by Dr. Herman R. Branson, professor of physics at Howard. This is the second year that Howard has offered the program.

The students were selected from a group of more than 300 honor students from high schools throughout the country, on the basis of their scientific interest, grades in science courses, test scores of honors and awards in science.

The students will spend approximately 40 hours weekly in laboratory work, seminars, lectures and field trips in the Washington area. Each will be assigned to one of eight departmental teams.

In the College of Medicine, five students will do research in biochemistry, three each in physiology and pharmacology, and two in surgery. Two will be assigned to the sereach department of the College of Dentistry. In the College of Liberal Arts, nine will do research in physics, and eight each in zoology and chemistry.

Twenty-five of the students are from Washington, D. C. area schools others come from such distant states as Colorado, Texas and Florida.

THEY ENJOYED STUDYING — Shown above are the 101 high school students who attended the Summer Instiute in Mathematics and Science who attended Bennett College. Dr. J. Henry Sayles, director, stands at extreme right. The study program was co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Science Course Teachers Take

BALTIMORE, Md. — A $66,000 government investment may reap a fortune in better classroom teaching of secondary science and mathematics.

As a result of a National Science Foundation grant of that amount, 56 junior and senior high school teachers have just completed a six-week course designed to revitalize their teaching of science and mathematics.

The course of study was offered through the Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics at Morgan State College — the fourth to be sponsored by the college since 1957.

A resident faculty of seven teachers and a visiting staff of 18 experts in science, mathematics and related subjects teamed up to bring Institute participants up to date on atomic age methods of teaching atomic age science education, astronomy, biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics.

The teachers will put to use what they have learned to develop the scientific potential of the hundreds of pupils they teach in 34 Maryland schools and schools in nine other states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands.

'Bright' Students Get New Chance

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A lot of noise isn't being made about it, but American youngsters who show special interest and aptitudes in science and mathematics get this vital knowledge polished up during special Summer programs. One such operation has just closed at Fisk University.

Forty-five high school students from fourteen states and the District of Columbia have returned from Fisk to their home towns with a new respect for science and math and renewed interest in these vital fields in which they have shown outstanding ability. Some will take this new knowledge into their senior high school year while others will find the results of this program a bonus when they enroll in college next month.

Fisk's interest in the "superior" student and the National Science Foundation's constant efforts to enrich serious science students, combined to bring into being the six-weeks program which was designed to give the student individual instruction while providing the advantages of group interchange.

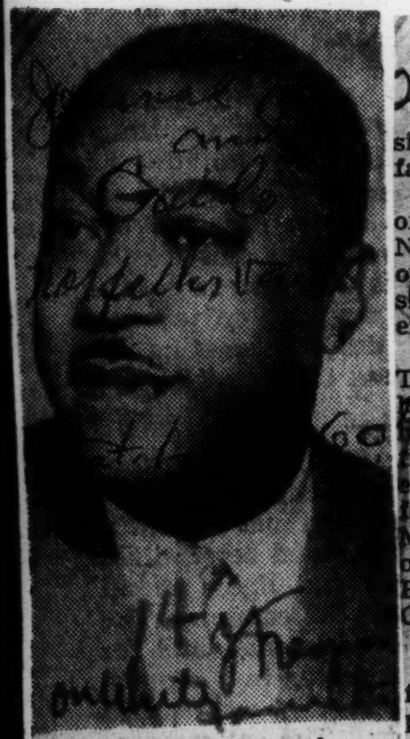
The general objective of the program is to improve the competence of better students in chemistry and mathematics. For six weeks, under the direction of Dr. Samuel P. Massie, head of the chemistry department at Fisk, the students delved into the complexes of the two fields. From these lectures and experiments they developed:

A deeper understanding and appreciation of the nature, methods, utility and limitations of science and the scientific method;

A greater ability to read and interpret scientific literature;

An interest in research through participation in the solution of problems under the guidance of seasoned researchers, and greater knowledge of the basic skills of chemistry and mathematics

The Fisk-National Science Foundation program included several field trips, lectures by internationally known scientists and audio visual presentations. The students were divided into two groups and on an alternating basis, carried out special laboratory techniques and participated in introductory research studies. The entire group was instructed in the use of the library and contributed to alibrary research project.



Hampton Speaker

Dr. Mozell C. Hill, a professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, will address the all-college assembly at Hampton Institute at 7 p. m. on Thursday, Jan. 28. Dr. Hill holds degrees from the University of Kansas and the University of Chicago, where he won his Ph.D. He also studied at the London School of Economics and All Souls College, Oxford University.

He is a former professor of Langston and Atlanta universities, and has lectured on social anthropology at the Universities of Edinburgh and Manchester and at Cambridge University.

Missouri U. Hires Negro Prof.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri has integrated its faculty.

Ansel P. Simpson, professor of sociology, has become the first Negro appointed to the faculty of the University of Missouri since its founding in 1839 as a liberal arts college.

Simpson is well-known in the Tidewater area. He attended the local public schools and received his B.A. degree with honors from Virginia State College, after finishing two years at the Norfolk division. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and has done Ph.D. study at the University of Chicago.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS, Professor Simpson served in various professional capacities at the local Hunton Branch YMCA in Norfolk, Va.

From there, he went on to serve as youth work secretary at the Christian Street YMCA in Philadelphia.

He has taught sociology at the Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, Livingstone College and recently resigned at Grambling College to accept the post at the University of Missouri. He hopes to complete his Ph.D. studies at Missouri.

Professor Simpson is married to the former Carole J. Simpson of Portsmouth, Va., and they have two children. Mrs. Simpson expects to received the B. A. degree in social work from Missouri in June.

First Negro To Faculty Of Missouri

COLUMBIA, Mo. — (ANP) — Ansel P. Simpson, professor of sociology, made education history this week when he became the first Negro appointed to the faculty of the University of Missouri, since its founding in 1839, as a liberal arts college.

Well known in the Tidewater area, Simpson attended local public schools and received his B. A. degree with honors from the University of Pennsylvania and has done doctoral study at the University of Chicago.

For Several Years

Simpson served in various professional capacities at the Hunton branch YMCA in Norfolk, Va.

From there, he went on to serve as youth work secretary at the Christian Street YMCA in Philadelphia.

He has taught sociology at the Norfolk division of Virginia State College and Livingston college and recently resigned at Grambling college to accept the post at the University of Missouri. He hopes to complete his Ph.D. studies at Missouri.

Simpson is married to the former Carole J. Simpson of Portsmouth, Va., and they have two children. Mrs. Simpson expects to receive the B.A. degree in social work from Missouri in June.

PARIS BOUND - Dr. George G. Iggers, professor of history at Dillard University, has been awarded a $1,200 grant by the American Philosophical Society to enable him to do research in Paris this summer. He will microfilm unpublished documents dealing with the intellectual history of the 19th century for his third book on the subject.

West Virginia Girl Earns Rare Honor

CEDAR GROVE, W. Va.—Linda Celida Meade can now consider herself in select company. The 15-year-old Cedar Grove High School senior has been awarded a certificate of merit by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation for demonstrating high potential for college achievement by a distinguished performance on nation-wide selection tests for merit scholarships.

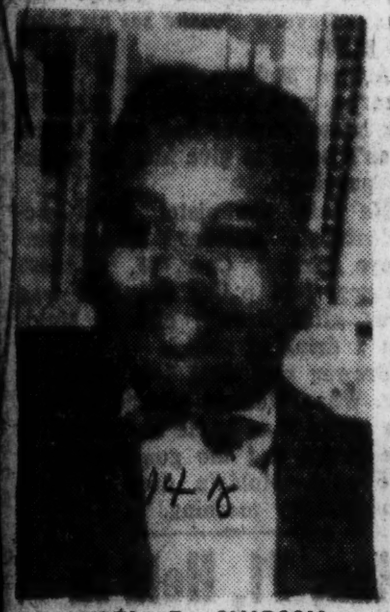
Linda Meade

This is a certificate won by a scant one-half of one per cent of all the secondary school seniors in the United States.

Linda is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Meade, London, W. Va.

Negro Teacher At M. U. To Speak Here Thursday

Ansel P. Simpson, the first Negro on the faculty at the University of Missouri at Columbia will make his first appearance in Kansas City Thursday, May 19.



ANSEL P. SIMPSON

when he speaks at a meeting of the Educators' Study club to be held at the Linwood school, Linwood and Highland Ave.

Mr. Simpson will address a 6:30 o'clock dinner meeting on the subject, "Student Culture and the Educational Process."

The Educators' Study club was formerly called the Principals Study club. Dr. A. O. Thurman is the president.

Mr. Simpson, a native of Virginia, received his A.B. degree from the Virginia State college and his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He is now working toward his Ph.D. at the University of Missouri in the field of sociology. While studying Mr. Simpson is also a graduate instructor in the department of sociology.

Prior to entering the teaching profession, Mr. Simpson had spent seven years working in the Y.M.C.A., having risen from a desk clerk in Norfolk, Va., in 1945 to associate secretary in 1953. He also has worked as acting boys' secretary in the Philadelphia YMCA.

From 1951 to 1953, he served in the U.S. Army as a teacher in France and Germany. He taught history, Engligh and mathematics on the high school level.

Mr. Simpson has served as an instructor in sociology at Living stone college, Salisbury, N.C., and as an assistant professor of sociology at Grambling college in Louisiana.

The dinner meeting next Thursday will be open to the public. Persons interested in making reservations should call David Saunders at the Dunbar school, Wa. 1-9290.

Named To Post At Columbia U.

Henry Bradford, 1946 graduate of Dillard University, has been named assistant to Professor Howard A. Murphy, author, lecturer, and authority on music theory. Bradford will serve in this capacity during the 1960 summer session at Columbia University, New York City. He has held a Danforth Fellowship for study towards the doctorate in Music Education and is working to complete dissertation requirements.

Mr. Bradford majored in music at Dillard and was featured in many recitals in the New Orleans area. He has appeared as soloist for a B-Sharp Mardi Gras Concert, and for several other sponsoring groups. He also served as Minister of Music at Union Bethel AME Church under the pastorate of Dr. Thomas Primm and was organist at New Zion Baptist and Pilgrim Rest Baptist pastored by the Reverend A.L. Davis and the Reverend John S. Duncan respectively.

At the present time, he is head of the Music Department, and is College Chaplain of Alabama A & M College at Huntsville. Along with membership in other national organizations, he is a member of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, for men in music Kappa Delta Pi, honorary fraternity for men in Education, and Phi Delta Kappa, professional fraternity for men in Education.

Howard Prof. Switches to Mich. State

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. George M. Johnson, a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, has resigned his position as professor of Law at Howard University to accept a full professorship on the faculty at Michigan State University, it was announced by Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

Dr. Johnson

Dr. Johnson's first assignment will be to serve as chief of the Michigan State University group assisting in the establishment of the University of Nigeria.

Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Johnson, who served as dean of the Law School at Howard University for 12 years, will assume responsibilities at Michigan State as a professor in the general field of taxation and education.

Appointed a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights by President Eisenhower on March 10, 1959, Dr. Johnson plans to continue to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of that position.

Johnson Becomes Law Professor At Michigan State U.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — George M. Johnson, a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, has resigned as a professor of laws at Howard University to become a full professor at Michigan State University, Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State and commission chairman, announced Saturday.

The first assignment given Dr. Johnson is to serve as chief of the Michigan State group assisting in establishing the University of Nigeria. When he returns to the United States, Dr. Johnson, who served as dean of the Howard University Law School for 12 years, will take up his duties at Michigan State as a professor in the general field of taxation and education.

Appointed a member of the Civil Rights Commission by President Eisenhower on March 10, 1959, Dr. Johnson plans to continue in that position.

In submitting his resignation to Dean Spottswood W. Robinson, III of the Howard Law School, Dr. Johnson said its timing was "entirely fortuitous" and that he would have 'considered it both an honor and a privilege to serve on the faculty under your deanship."

Mr. Spottswood was only recently appointed dean of the Howard Law School to succeed James M. Nabrit, Jr., who was elected president of Howard University to succeed Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson who was retired.

Dr. Johnson plans to take part in the voting hearing to be held by the Civil Rights Commission in New Orleans Sept. 27-28. He will leave a few days later for Nigeria.

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OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP

James Davis winner of Omega award

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 11-14-60

DOVER, Del.—James Davis of Milford, a freshman at Delaware State College, was awarded the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Scholarship at the 36th Annual Parents' Day celebration last week.

When making the award, Richard C. Walker, chairman of the Scholarship committee of the Psi Iota Chapter said that the award is made annually to the top ranking male high school graduate in Delaware who elects to attend Delaware State College.

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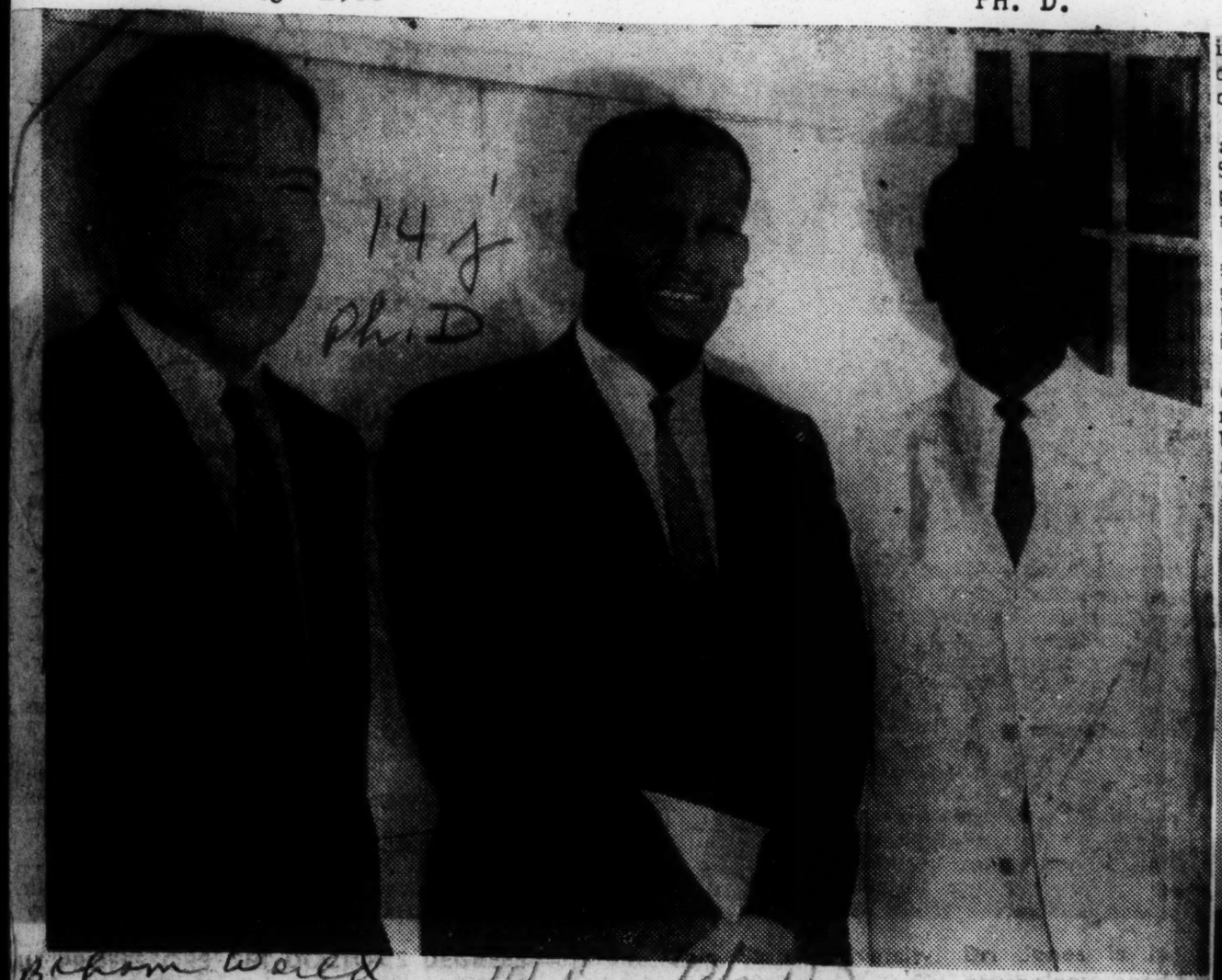

FAMU PROFESSORS GET DOCTOR'S DEGREES — Florida A&M University professors getting doctor of philosophy degrees recently were Herbert Jones (left) and Leonard Spearman, both from the University of Michigan, and Harold Rose from Ohio State University. Dr. Jones is in physics, Dr. Spearman is in psychology, and Dr. Rose is in geography. (A&M Staff Photo by Horace Jones, Jr.)

Doctor Degree Earned By 6 Of Allen Additions

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Six of the 10 new staff members at Allen University for the 1960-61 school year announced by President Frank R. Veal hold the earned doctor's degree.

Named professor of business administration is Dr. Edward R. Schaetz of Unterweissach, Germany, who has one Ph.D. in policial economy and another in business from the University of Prague.

DR. CHARLES B. Ashanin, who received the Ph.D. in the history of religion from Glasgow University in Scotland, will serve as associate professor of religion and philosophy.

Heading the department of modern foreign languages as associate professor will be Dr. Theodore Kiatipoff who was awarded the docteur - en droit degree by the University of Paris.

APPOINTED associate professor of psychology is Dr. Irmgard R. Norden, who earned the Ph.D. degree in psychology from Harvard University. Dr. Norden helped to revised the Binet intelligence test for use in Germany.

Dr. William H. F. Lamont, who received the Ph.D. in English from the University of Pennsylvania, will act as chairman and professor of the department of English and speech.

PROFESSOR AND chairman of the department of history and political science will be Dr. Mark Schafer who receiced the Ph.D. in international relations at University of Geneva in Switzerland.

Miss Clarice Donohoo of Cleveland, Tenn., who secured both the bachelor's and master's degrees in home economics at Tennessee A. and I. State University, will serve in the newly - created post of dietician in the university cafeteria.

MISS DOROTHY M. Apalian, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College has been appointed instructor in French and English.

Richard A. Norris, Tennessee A. and I. State University graduate, will serve as band director and instructor in music education.

Miss Lan - Ying Liu, who received the M. S. degree in mathematics from Columbia Universiy, has been named assistant professor of mathematics.

DR. NEWMAN

Rogers J. Newman recently received his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from the University of Michigan. He is the son of Mrs. Vera P. Newman, who has taught in the Montgomery system for many years. His grandfather, M. S. Primus, is a retired teacher of 45 years' service in the same system. Dr. Newman is now professor of mathematics at Southern University of Baton Rouge, La. He is married to the former Dorothy Alice Willis of Monroe, La., and is the father of three young sons, Rogie, Roy and Robert.

TO RECEIVE DOCTORATE.— Miss Juanita V. Williamson, 1217 Cannon, Memphis, has completed all requirements for her doctorate and will have the Ph.D. degree in English conferred upon her January 21 by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She is professor of English at LeMoyne college. Miss Williamson studied for the doctorate in the field of linguistics and her major interest was in dialects of American English. She graduate from LeMoyne in 1938 with the highest honor and will now begin her 15th year as a member of that faculty. She earned the Master's degree in English at Atlanta university in 1940.

DOCTORATE—Mrs. Dorothy Slade Williams, 1944, professor of sociology at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., has just returned to the campus to resume her duties following completion of her work for a Ph. D. degree at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

143 1960

PH.D.

Award Degree To Morgan Prof

Chicago Defender

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dwynal B. Pettengill, assistant professor of Political Science at Morgan State college, has been awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree by The Johns Hopkins university.

The degree will be publicly conferred at commencement exercises, June 14, 1960.

Dr. Pettengill is a graduate of the University of Florida and holds the master's degree from that institution.

WITH THE LADIES: Charming Ila J. Blue, instructor in English at North Carolina College, where she earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in English, has added a Ph.D. degree in this field from the University of Michigan. She has been on NCC's faculty since 1945.

Dr. Pernell Added to A.U. Faculty

DR. RUBY B. PERNELL

Dr. Ruby B. Pernell, associate professor in the School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, has accepted an appointment to the faculty of the School of Social Work at Atlanta University for the summer session. She will replace Mrs. Frances Logan, chairman of the group work department, who will be on leave.

Dr. Pernell holds the M. S. degree in Social Administration from the University of Pittsburgh and the Ph. D. from the University of London. She has served as program coordinator at the Soho Community House in Pittsburgh and has taugh at the University of Denver, and has been guest lecturer at the University of Pittsburgh.

She has also been consultant to the personnel division of the Girl Scouts of America and consultant and teacher for the United States State Department in Frankfurt, Germany.

Dr. Pernell is author of several book reviews and articles.

Mrs. Minnie Lee Forte receives Ph.D. at NCC

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM, N.C. — Among the 366 graduates at North Carolina College's 49th commencement exercises last week was Mrs. Minnie Lee Forte of 1612 Merrick St., a Pearson Elementary School teacher, who received a Ph.D. in education.

Other Durham graduates were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Herbert Dark, LaFrances V. Fisher, Claude W. Green, Catherine J. Greene, Marva Pitt Riley, Margaret H. Roberts, Delois J. Rowland, Samuel H. Scott, Anne R. Stephens, Joseph G. Thompson, Edna Uzzell, Helen H. Williams, William E. Williams and Albert Willis.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Christine L. Bowser, Richard Blyther, William J. Hayes, Vivian W. Hill, Samuel L. Jordan, Arnetta M. Perry, John C. Scarborough, Doris L. Floyd, Florence E. Handy, Gloria C. Hubbard, Shirley Hedspeth Johnson, Joyce Johnson, Robert L. Peele, Nathaniel Purvis, James Reid Jr., Davesene Wiggins;

Paul Willis, Ruth H. Johnson, Lois M. Lipscomb, Marian J. Roger , Laura R. Williams and Gladys H. Swift.

MASTER OF ARTS

Catherine A. Boswell, Harry L. Bryant, Charles H. Bowling, Adolph M. Coward, Alice Farrison, Ernestine E. Jones, Lillie Mae Jones, Ralph P. Malone, Edna R. Mills, Juanita Branch McCaskill, Vermelle L. Rowland, Montrose R. Scott, Mary Louise Stephens, Roxie Stewart, Clara A. Thompson, Lois S. Wilson, and Josephine E. Yokley.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Lula L. Booker, Willie R. Bradshaw, Linon S. Pretty, Alice R. Roberts, Hattie S. Scarborough, Gertrude B. Taylor and Joseph E. Fleming.

MASTER OF EDUCATION

Amanda Colclough, Betty H. Cozart, Minnie H. Cromartie, Althea M. Holmes Betty D. Massenburg, Eva H. Meddling Ruby C. McMillian, Candis Lee Pemberton and Maggie M. Vass.

Master of Public Health — Atha Bubie and bachelor of laws: David Parker and Eugene Williams.

Other North Carolina graduates are Mary A. Harris, Aberdeen; Eugene R. Jones and Regina Wiggins, Ahoskie; Eugene Smith and Anna M. D. McElrath, (M.Ed.), Asheville; Odell Smith and Robert L. Reaves, Ayden; David Stewart, master of public health, Badin, Shirley Dudley, Bayboro;

Margaret E. Curry, Belmont; Annie R. Wooten, Bladenboro; Flora L. Keyes Blounts Creek; James Outlaw, Brevard; Dacota M. Jordan, Burgaw; Frederics E. Crowell, Butner; Gloria Corker and Faye Jeffries, Burlington; Enid Sutton, Cathage; Hazel Irene Ward and Joyce C. McCoy, Chadbourn;

Ida Ruth Battle, Alberta L. Jones, Alicia D. Jones, Herlie Moore, Jessie Dorsett, (MA), Chapel Hill;

Barbara A. McClain, Jannel M. Drayton, Mary Lou Williams, Doretta M. Burch, John A. Barbee, (MA), Theodore G. Stewart, (MA), Wilhelmina C. Wilson, (MA), Charlotte:

Ruth Wooten, (MS), Clarkton; Charlotte McClamb, Clayton; Thelma O. Caldwell, (MS), Clover; Miriam E. Cowan, (MS), Cleveland; Prendis O. Bennett, Velma L. Owens, Rosa M. Williamson, Evelyn D. Morrisey, Mary Elaine Sampson, Rosa B. Boykin, (M.Ed.), Clinton; Talmond H. Cameron, (MA), Coats; Addie E. Cobb, Coefield;

Jean Y. Simmons and Barbara L. Perry, Colerain; Arden McKeithan Jones; Columbia; Robert E. Howie, Concord; Earl R. Edwards, (MA) Conway; George Kilpatrick Jr., and Byrtle L. Mitchell, (M.Ed.), Dover; Evangeline Simmons, Dudley; David L. Newsome and Barbara J. Overton, Edenton; Perry Bryant and Paul L. Winslow, Elizabeth City; Ruel L. Soloman, and Doris H. Carroll (MA), Enfield.

Pearlie McNeil, Erwin; Delores L. Artis, Myra M. Hunter, Claudette C. Woolen, Farmville; Horace Cameron, Scott Erie McNeill Bell, Ella L. Pone, Beatrice W. Pender, (MA); Katie Wilhelmina Webb, (MA), Kohn A. Hollingsworth, (MS), Althea D. McLaurin, (MS) Albert Reid, Harriett Hayes, Nor Whitaville; Janie W. Richmond (M. Ed.); Yancevvill: Dorothy P. Taylor (MS) and Ocie Lee Taylor, (MS), Zebulon;

Other states represented are:

GEORGIA

Mary L. Wilson, Albany, M. Ed.; Archibald B. Hill Jr., Atlanta, LL. B; Blanche Y. Lewis, Columbus; Carrie J. Sinquefield, Louisville, M. Ed.; Irma C. Cameron, Savannah, MS.

FLORIDA

Cecelia I. Hayes, Fort Lauderdale, MS; William Nelson, Jacksonville, MA; Carmen Dean, Miami; Nathaniel Gaylord, Panama City, MA; Laura Nixon, Tampa.

ILLINOIS

Cornelius E. Toole, Chicago, LL.B.

MISSISSIPPI

Byron B. Williams, Jackson; and Florence F. Johnson, Magnolia, M. Ed.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mella Jackson, Springfield.

NEW JERSEY

Doris L. Brown, Jersey City; and David Walker, Patterson.

NEW YORK

George L. Pressley, Bronx; Miriem E. Towe, Brooklyn; William R. Valentine, NYC; Charles Badger, Peakskill; William J. Hubbard, White Plains.

PENNSYLVANIA

Barbara J. Williams, Pittsburgh.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Thomasina T. Walker, Bennettsville, MA: David M. Atkinson, Bishopville, M. Ed.; Catherine F. Parrott, Darlington, MS; Emma B. Garner, Darlington, MS; Robert Harlee, Gaffney; Charles H. Jackson, Hartsville; Emma Sellars, Hartsville, M. Ed.; Mary A. Harvin, Mayesville, M. Ed.; Mazie L. Briston, Timmonsville, M. Ed.

TEXAS

Carlton P. Bell, Houston.

VIRGINIA

Thelma Bland, Chester; Dorsey Thomas, Esmont, LL.B.; Roberta Hodge, Martinsville; Robert L. Dobbs, Newport News; Isiah O. Gatling, Newport News; Mary Alfred Richmond, MS; Gladys S. Frank, Roanoke, MS; Aubrey F. Lowe, Suffolk; Joyce A. Tuck, Virgilina; George E. Wallace, Williamsburg.

And Amanda R. Watkins, MS, Washington, D.C.

Susie E. Brown, (MS), Fayetteville;

Carolyn J. Gatling and Rozelia C. Pittman, Garysburg; Gloria Starnes, and Barbara D. Friday, Gastonia; Gerald C. Simmons, Marva A. Washington, Patrict Best, Geraldine Simmons, Mary Goldsboro;

Zelma G. Valentine, Graham; Junia A. Jenkins, (MS), Greensboro;

Ella E. Moore, Halifax; Lou Ida Boone, BSC, Hallsboro; Doris M. Jones and Carolyn Y. Davis, Hamlet; Esther L. Godette and Lottie M. Godette, Havelock; Johnny B. Hodge, Rosevelt Alston (MA), William D. Brown, (M.Ed.); Mary Lee Mitchell (M.Ed.), Annie G. Wycbe, (E.Ed), Lillian Alston (MS), Henderson; Yvonne B. Burke, Hertford: Barbara J. Brown, Hickory;

Artise E. Cunningham: High Point; Constance A. Wilson, Hillsboro; Louisa D. Jeffries, M.Ed.); Jackson: Althea Althea M. Petteway, Jacksonville: Herman Aldridve, Shirley R. Jackson, Nathaniel L. Jones, Ruth M. Jones, Pearlie B. Mattocks, William C. Grimsley, Odessa M. Bass, Calvin Thompson, Thelma G. Miller, Ada T. McNeill, (M.Ed.), Annie Cobb White. (M.Ed.., Valeria C. Miller, (MS), Blaine F. Smith. (MS), Kinston;

Miriam S. Jenkins, (M.Ed.) and Zelda Reid Ponder, LaGrange; William L. Bristol. Lenoir; Pernice L. Perry, (M. Ed.), Lewiston; Ava Jean Smith, Lexington: Sylvia B. Baskerville, Lincolnton; Danetta Fitts, and Donidee Thorne, (M.Ed.), Littleton: Douglas Brown, Na A. Duston and Readie Barbara Harris, Louisburg; Robert L. Ellis, Rachel L. Peacock, and Maggie L. Southerland, (M.Ed.), Lumberton;

Naomi A. Collins, BS, Manteo; Dorris M. Cloyd and Mildred H Malette. Margaretsville; Augusta P Carver and Elaine Parker, Mebane: Daisy E. Fitts and Grace P. Bethea, (M.Ed.), Method;

Irene M. Stanley, (M.Ed.), Middlesex; Andrew D. Ellis, Purnell Richardson and Batty J. Glenn, Monroe: Alvernon Hayes and Creola B. Vanderburg, (M.Ed.), Morrisville;

Robert L. Kornegay ane Earl D. Raynor, (MA), Mt. Olive: Clarice Parker, Murfreesboro; Helen H. Adams-Charlene B. White, Lois M. Melvin, Jessie B. White, New Bern; Janed D. Davis and Melvin R. Williams, (MA), Norlina; Bruce H. Mann, Oriental: Artus L. Satterfield, Louise W. Bibby, (MA), Susie M. Cooper, (MA), Rutgittens, (MA), Marshall E. Rodding, (MS), Martha R. Mason, (M.Ed.), Oxford:

Preston Lewis, Pikesville; James A. Barnes, Pinetops; Kermit DeGraffenreidt, Pittsboro; Kermit Prunty, Mae Frances Scott. Thomas T. Johnson, Shirley M. Roberson, Pauline K. Wynn, Charlos Farrar, (MA), Hazel N. Logan, (MA), Delmus R. Ingram, (MS), Revecca C. Weatherford, (MS), Erma R. Tyson, (M.Ed.), Mildred L. Chase, (MS), William B. Cooley, (MS), Raleigh;

Luciel Brackens, Thelma Crawford, Thomas S. Johnson, Eugenia L. Parker, Margaret L. Hamlett (MA), Roidsville; Guion C. Davis, Martha I. Stith (MS), Ella H. Davis MS), Rocky Mount; Malma L. Melvin M.Ed.), Roseboro: Flora C. Betha MA), Rowland: Marjoei Smith and Eurydice W. Smith MS), Roxboro:

Bennie M. Wyatt, Willie Stewart and Mamie C. Morris MS), Salisbury: Mildred P. Brown MS): Sanford: Helen D. Clapp: Scotland Neck: Roscoe M. Faison: BSC Thomas J. Dublin MA: Smithfield: Cynthia A. McDonald: Southern Pines: Barbara McKenzie and Gloria Terrell, Spring Hope: Doris E. Stovall (MA): Statesville: Julia O. Graham: St. Pauls: Bonnie L. Jenkins: Stonewall;

Willie Draughan: Tarboro: Donald J. Motley: Thomasville: James A. Williams; Trenton: Roland B. Sinclair and Mary D. Hodges (M. Ed.), Wadesboro; Daisy L. Smith. Soisette S. Rogers and Vivian M. Stephens, Warsaw; Almetta A. Goins; West End: Glenda F. Manning and Sarah L. Ormond, Williamson; Evelyn Herring and Alice B. Cealty (M. Ed.), Willard Charles G. Campbell:

Ruby Barker, Geneva Crosby, Ruth H. Ferguson, Zack Davis, Samuel Grant, Ruth Maultsby, Bernice Hargrave, Edward Q. Hatcher (MS, Edward M. Todd, (MS), Robena Bradley, (MS. Marie A. Weaver (MS), Wilmington: Clarence H. Ellis, Barbara J. Hodges. Inez G. Evans (MA), Catherine W. Bynum (M. Ed., Wilson:

Brenda S. Bethel, Josie Simon, Eleanor Hairston. Harold Hauser, Richard Kirby, John W. Matthews, Margaret E. Good, Doreen Goore, Lois B. Mack, Harry G. Davis (LL.B.:) Virginia L. Kimbrough (M. Ed.), Willie L. McDuffie (M.Ed.) Geneva H. Puryear (MS), Nathan F. Simms (MS), Laura A. Lewis (MS), Winston - Salem:

Esther L. Hammond; Winterville. Richard T. Reid; Winton: Alice L. Brown; Whiteville; Janie W. Richmond (M. Ed.);

NCC Prof. Gets Mich. Degree, Sets Precedent

The Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, director of the division of resource-use education and professor of geography at North Carolina college, is the first member of his race to complete all requirements for the doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Michigan in the department of conservation school of natural resources.

His final oral examination on his dissertation was administered on June 6. The doctor of philosophy degree will be conferred on Dr. Speigner at the mid-year graduation, January 1961, since it is the policy of the University of Michigan not to confer degrees during the summer session.

Dr. Speigner will be the first Negro to receive a Ph.d. degree in conservation and conservation education at the university, and the first member of his race to do so in the U.S.

His dissertation is entitled "An Analysis of the Resource Use Education Program of North Carolina College at Durham." It was praised very highly by his advisor, Dr. Richard L. Weaver, "as being an excellent piece of research in conservation and resources-use education pertaining to the southern region of the U.S."

DR. T. SPEIGNER

Wins Doctorate At Boston U

Chicago Defender

BOSTON — The Ph. D. degree in Romance Languages and Literatures was conferred upon Mrs. Alma Coppedge Allen by Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, at their recent Convocation.

By nomination from The Agricultural and Technical college of Greensboro, North Carolina, where she was associate professor, Mrs. Allen was awarded a full Danforth Foundation Fellowship for doctoral study and research at Boston university.

Her educational background includes the A.B. degree, summa cum laude, Shaw university and the A.M. degree, University of Ioda.

She was a University Fellow at the latter institution. At Howard university she was awarded the Latin-American Relations scholarship for summer study.

Dr. Allen is affiliated with several professional organizations including the American Association of University Women, the National Education Association, the Modern Language Association, and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese.

She also holds membership in Phi Sigma Iota and Alpha Kappa Mu honor societies and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

She is the wife of L. B. Allen, president of Bluefield State college, Bluefield, West Virginia

ALMA C. ALLEN

Earns Ph. D.

The Pittsburgh Courier

E. E. (Doc) SIMMONS

Coach E. E. "Doc" Simmons, director of athletics and head of the department of physical education at Alcorn College, has earned a doctorate degree in physical education from Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

The head coach has been a member of the physical education department at Alcorn College for 10 years.

He came to Mississippi after having taken a bachelor's degree at West Virginia State College and a master's degree from West Virginia University to direct physical education and to serve as head coach at Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.

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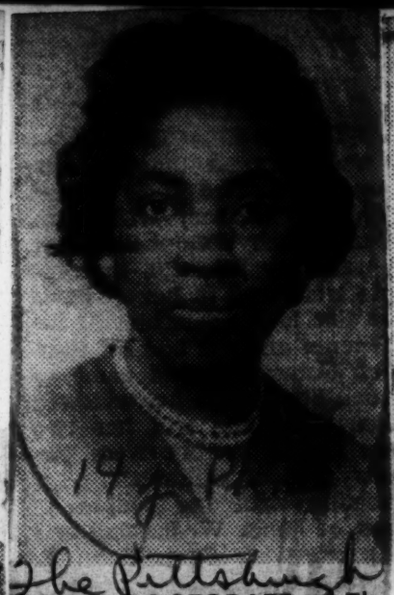
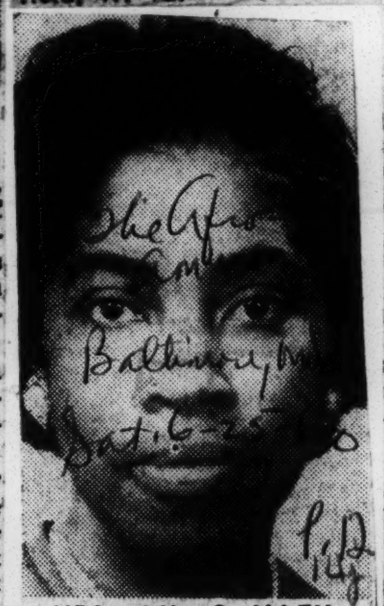
After three years at Rust College he joined Alcorn as line coach for Dwight (Red) Fisher.



The Pittsburgh Courier

EARNS DOCTORATE — The Ph. D. degree in romance languages and literature was conferred upon Mrs. Alma C. Allen by Boston University. By nomination from the Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro, N. C., where she was associate professor, Mrs. Allen was awarded a full Danforth Foundation fellowship for doctoral study and research at Boston University. She is the wife of L. B. Allen, president of Bluefied State College, Bluefield, W. Va.



MRS. ALMA C. ALLEN
(Boston U. confers Ph.D.)

MRS. JUANITA TATE
(Fellowship to Case Tech.)

Mrs. Juanita O. Diffay Tate, associate professor of economics at A. and T. College, will study this summer at the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, under its Economics In Action Program, on a fellowship.

A graduate of Howard University, Mrs. Tate, holds the M. A. degree from the same institution and has completed residency for the Ph.D. degree at New York University.

And the Ph.D. degree in Romance Languages and Literatures was conferred upon Mrs. Alma Coppedge Allen by Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, at the June 5th Convocation. By nomination from A. and T. where she was associate professor, Mrs. Allen was awarded a full Danforth Foundation Fellowship for doctoral study and research at Boston University.

Her educational background includes the A.B. degree, summa cum laude, Shaw University and the M.A. degree, The State University of Iowa. She was a University Fellow at the latter institution. At Howard University she was awarded the Latin - American Relations scholarship for summer study.

Miss Mary Ann Rogers, '54, of Greensboro, is the recipient of the first Bennett College Graduate Fellowship and will enroll next week at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., to complete work on her master's degree.

Appointed Associate Professor

Dr. Annye C. Buck, who received the Ph.D. degree in Zoology at the June Commencement of the University of Michigan, has been appointed an associate professor of anatomy at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, beginning August 1. A graduate of Livingstone College, summa cum laude, and the recipient of the M.S. degree at Atlanta University, Dr. Buck was elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Phi Sigma Honor Societies at the University of Michigan.

While there she was the recipient of grants from the Southern Fellowship Fund and the National Foundation. Dr. Buck is the daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Cannady and the late Rev. Roger C. Cannady of Oxford, N. C.

DR. ANNYE C. BUCK

Mrs. Turner Receives Doctorate Degrees In Counseling, Guidance

MRS. HAZEL M.C. TURNER

Mrs. Hazel McCarter [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. [illegible] McCarter, [illegible] Fourth Avenue South, received the doctorate in Counseling and Guidance [illegible] New York University this summer.

Dr. Turner is at present, director of the Lansing Y. W. C. A. Day Camp Mettamigo for girls 7 to 14 years of age. In the fall, Dr. Turner will become a full time staff member of the Lansing Young Women's Christian Association as Director of Special Events.

Hazel is a graduate of [illegible] High School and Tuskegee Institute. She was Dean of Women at Alcorn College, Miss. for two years and General Counselor at Tuskegee Institute for four years. She is married to Victor C. Turner, Jr., who is a Field Agent for Michigan State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. They have a son, Victor III, who is two years old.

14j 1960

PH. ED

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Music Director At Va. State Gets Doctorate

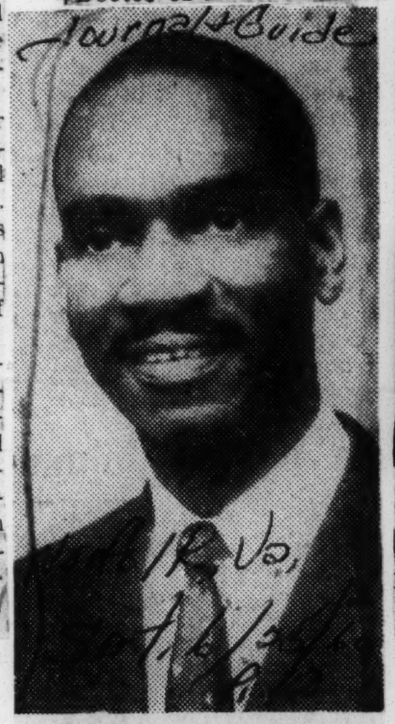
PETERSBURG, Va. —Prof F. Nathaniel Gatlin, head of the department of music at Virginia State College, recently received the doctor of education degree from Columbia University. The degree was conferred at the 206th commencement of the university.

Dr. Gatlin, who received his high school training in Indiana and Ohio, is a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music with the bachelor of music degree. He received his master of music degree in education at Northwestern University school of music in 1945, and the honorary doctor of humane letters degree from Iowa Wesleyan College in 1954.

HE WAS appointed director of instrumental music at Virginia State College in the fall of 1947, serving with the late J. Harold Montague, who was then director of music. In June 1954 Dr. Gatlin was named head of the department of music.

His services have been constantly sought as music consultant, clinician, and adjudicator at band festivals and contests, and at solo and ensemble events. He has conducted instrumental clinics in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, and Texas.

DR. F. NATHANIEL GATLIN
Doctor of Education

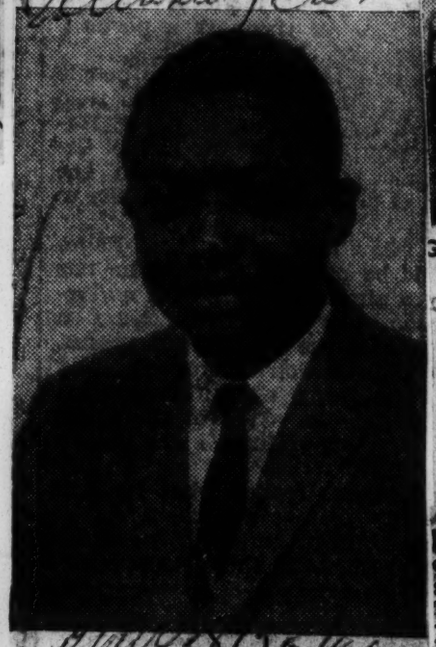


Back On Duty

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas AM and N. College, will return to the college to resume the duties of the president on July 1. Dr. Davis has been on a year cabbatical leave during which time he received the degree of doctor of education at the June 4 commencement exercises of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

The subject of Dr. Davis' Dissertation was "A Comparison of the Philosophies, Purposes and Functions of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges and Universities with Emphasis upon the Program of Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College,"

Clark Graduate Carson Lee Gets Indiana Degree



CARSON LEE

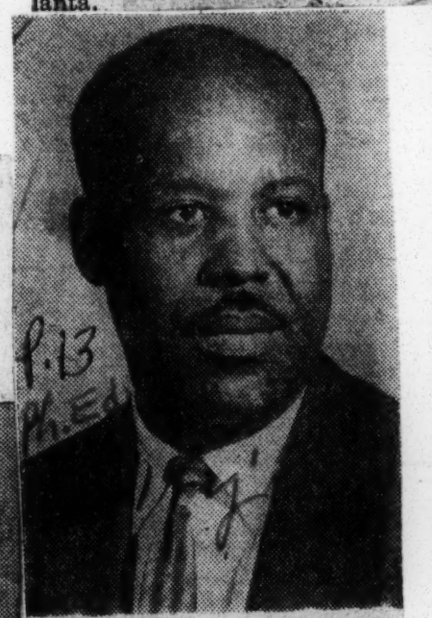
Carson Lee, Clark College social science graduate of the class of 1953, has been awarded the Doctor of Education degree by Indiana University.

Dr. Lee, whose field of specialization is counseling psychology, did a "Study of the Effects of Counseling in Reducing the Number of Problems Indicated by High School Freshmen and Seniors." His study was one of the few of this nature ever conducted solely among Negro students.

The holder of a master's degree in sociology from Atlanta University, Dr. Lee has taught at Oglethorpe County High School and at Atlanta's Turner High School.

He has been appointed chairman of the Department of Psychology and Professor of Psychology at Albany State College where he will also direct the institution's testing program.

He is a native of Columbus, Miss., and is married to the former Miss Barbara Holloway of Atlanta.



GETS DOCTORATE.— Norman J. Johnson, associate professor of physical education at Prairie View A and M college, has completed all requirements for the doctor of education degree at the University of Michigan. Johnson has been a member of the Prairie View staff since 1950.

MRS. LUCY REED CUTLIFF who recently earned a doctoral degree in education at Indiana University, has been appointed chairman of the Division of Education and Psychology at Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Dr. Cutliff is the daughter of Mrs. Christine Reed Nicholson of Hartsville, S.C. An honor graduate of South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, she earned the master of science degree in education from Indiana University.

Mrs. Cutliff was employed as associated dean of students and director of student personnel, respectively, at Albany State College in Georgia, and Claflin College. In June 1958, she received a Danforth Fellowship and was admitted as doctoral candidate.

Dr. Cutliff is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Pi Lambda Theta Honor Society, Delta Pi Epsilon Honor Society and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Dr. Cutliff Is New Education Chairman at Claflin College

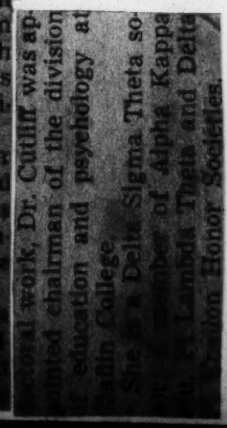
HARTSVILLE, S. C. — Mrs. Lucy Reed Cutliff, daughter of Mrs. Christine Reed Nicholson,

DR. LUCY REED CUTLIFF
. . . at Claflin College

has completed the requirements for the Doctor of Education degree at Indiana University. Born in Hartsville, she was graduated valedictorian from Butler High School; received her BS from South Carolina State College with honors, and gained her master's in education from Indiana University, also with honors.

For two years, following her MA, Mrs. Cutliff was employed as associate dean of students and director of student personnel, respectively, at Albany State College and Claflin College.

In June of '58, she received a Danforth Fellowship and was admitted as a doctoral candidate at Indiana. Upon completion of her



...work, Dr. Cutliff was appointed chairman of the division of education and psychology at Claflin College. She is a Delta Sigma Theta sorority member of Alpha Kappa Mu, Pi Lambda Theta and Delta Pi Epsilon Honor Societies.

14j 1960

PHI BETA KAPPA

FISK University seniors have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Those honored were Carmen V. Dennison, Dewitt S. Dykes Jr., Janie C. Greenwood, Carol A. Hubbard, Ella E. Beck and Sylvester Barrington . . . Baccalaureate and commencement exercises at Alabama A&M College have been set, respectively, for Sunday and Monday, May 29 and 30.

DR. WINSTON R. COLEMAN professor of Philosophy at Johnson C. Smith University will be visiting professor of Philosophy at the University of Colorado this summer . . . Dr. Thurman W. Stanback, professor of Drama at the College, will direct a four weeks' workshop from June 13 to July 8.

Dykes heads Fisk award winners

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The election of six Fisk University seniors to Phi Beta Kappa and the announcement of the Woodrow Wilson and Danforth Fellowships won by Dewitt Dykes of Knoxville highlighted the annual Honors Convocation at Fisk last week.

Inducted to Phi Beta Kappa were Carmen V. Dennison of Brickdam Georgetown, British Guiana; Dewitt S. Dykes Jr., Knoxville; Janie C. Greenwood, Winston - Salem, N.C.; Carol A. Hubbard, Forsyth, Ga.; Ella E. Beck, Greenville, S.C., and Sylvester Barrington of Sanford, Fla.

Tennesseans, received seven of the 10 fellowships and assistantships awarded to seniors for graduate study. Dykes will study history at the University of Michigan.

Other winners include Marion Shepiconk Barry, Memphis, chemistry, University of Kansas; Joseph A. Johnson, 3rd., Nashville, physics, Yale University; Major R. League, Nashville, health physics, University of California; Mary George Newborn, Dyersburg, music, Radcliffe College;

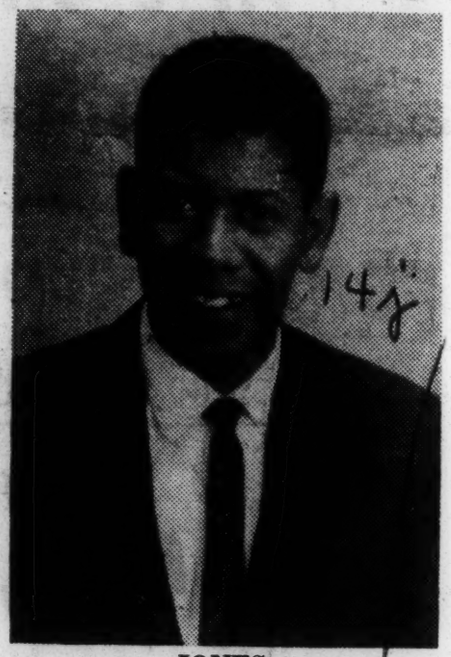
Lily Patricia Walker, Memphis, Business Administration, University of Chicago;

Carmen V. Dennison, $1,830, sociology, University of Wisconsin; Raymond E. J. Encions, and Mildred Synetta Robertson, $2,000, chemistry, Indiana University.

Don K. Jones Elected To Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society

Don K. Jones for his superior grade average has been elected to the Gamma in the Iowa chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Jones, a political science major, received a Bachelor of Arts degree



JONES

from Drake University August 26, 1960, after attending both regular school and summer school for the last two years. Jones took his first year and a half of school through the University of Maryland while on active duty in the military service.

While at Drake, Jones also served as vice-president of the international relations club and President of the Newman Club (Catholic student organization.)

Jones, a graduate of Centerville, Iowa High School, is presently employed at LOOK Magazine in Des Moines.

DEPOSIT FOR SCHOLARSHIP—Singer Lloyd Price, left, one of show business' most prolific hit-makers, signs his name on a check to kick off his annual scholarship fund to aid needy and worthy students. Witnessing the ceremony at Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank are Atty. Byrd R. Brown, center, retained as legal adviser for the fund, and a bank official.

LAUNCHES SCHOLARSHIP FUND.—Sensational singer Lloyd Price, left, confers with Mellon Bank assistant cashier Lee Mitchell in Pittsburgh about the initial check he's depositing to launch his scholarship fund to aid needy high school students about to enter college. The popular ABC-Paramount record star and his attorney, Bryd Brown, standing, will soon announce details of the project, which will be nation-wide.

Set Scholarship Awards For Negroes in Acting

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Post

Feb 6-4-60

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NEW YORK—Applications are now being accepted for four (4) $2,700 scholarships to be awarded to Negro actor-students, the Paul Mann Actors Workshop announced today.

This year will mark the seventh annual awarding of the Ira Aldridge Rose McClendon Memorial Scholarships honoring the memory of these noted American Negro actors. The scholarships will each be for a two-year course that includes training technique, speech and dance.

■

AMONG THE judges will be two former students and previous recipients of the awards, Sidney Poitier and Lloyd Richards. Mrs. Richards, director of Lorraine Hansbury's prize-winning play, "A Raisin' In the Sun," in which Mr. Poitier starred, is now assistant director of the Paul Mann Actors Workshop.

"From the very inception of the Actors Workshop some years ago," said its founder, Paul Mann, "scholarships for Negro actors were established in the belief that it is essential in any American theatre school that Negro and white actors should study and work together."

"Five years ago when we established the Ira Aldridge-Rose McClendon Memorial Scholarships," Mr. Mann said, "very few of the major professional schools for the actor were training Negro students. We checked with teachers of a number of leading schools and found that very few Negro students applied for admission to acting classes.

"Most of the Negro actors, directors and writers we talked to said the problem was primarily an economic one. They pointed out that in the profession as a whole, more than 80 per cent of all theatre people were unable to make a living and that this was particularly blatant in the case of the Negro artist.

■

"IN ADDITION," said Mr. Mann, "while the great contributions of the Negro theatre artist to American life are universally accepted and recognized, the Negro actor's possibilities in the theatre are still circumscribed by discrimination.

"The overall employment of Negro actors on Broadway, and in Hollywood, Mr. Richards and I believe, is still relatively small. And the situation is worse in radio and television. As a result, Negro actors find it particularly difficult to afford training to further their professional careers and development as artists."

"Mr. Richards, the other faculty members and I believe," Mr. Mann said, "that every professional acting school has a responsibility to remedy this situation. Individual teachers and acting schools should actively encourage an even greater participation of Negro actors in their training programs.

Applicants should write to Paul Mann Actors Workshop, 1129 Avenue of the Americas, New York 36, N. Y.

AWARD SCHOLARSHIPS — Actor Sidney Poitier, left, and director Lloyd Richards, right, former students of actor-director Paul Mann, center, who taught them both at his school when they formerly had been recipients of the Ira Aldridge - Rose McClendon Memorial Scholarships, are seen here discussing the applications which are now being accepted for the seventh consecutive year. Four $2,700 scholarships are being awarded to Negro men and women who have previously demonstrated interest in theatre and a high degree of aptitude for acting, and who are unable to finance their theatrical education. They are asked to send letters of application to the Paul Mann Actors Workshop, 1129 Avenue of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y.

Show are the four Scott Scholars for 1960-61 who received Scott Paper Foundation grants following a competition on the Howard University campus last weekend. At top are Willie Jean Malone of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., left and Alma T. Pinnix of Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., who was selected astop-ranking finalist. At lower left is Betsy A. Battle, Hamption Institute, Hampton, Va., with Mary Elizabeth Ellis, Spelman College, Atlanta.

14j 1960

MR. FRANK SINATRA
HONORARY DOCTORATE - WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

SINATRA halts work on film at Warner Bros. to welcome prominent visitors and to receive honorary doctorate from Wilberforce University. Left to right: classical composer William Grant Still, a Wilberforce graduate; Mr. Sinatra, Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, the school's president, and Joe Allen, associate executive secretary of National Urban League. Stokes officially presented Sinatra with honorary Doctor of Humanities degree which actor-singer received in absentia in April. Sinatra was granted the honor, Stokes said, for his often unpublicized philanthropic work and his efforts to promote better racial and religious understanding.

14j 1960

TEACHER EXCHANGE

Oct. 15 Deadline For Applications Of Overseas Teachers

October 15 is the deadline for applications by teachers for employment overseas in 55 countries under the United States International Educational Exchange Program, the U. S. Office of Education said today in a new publication, "Teacher Exchange Opportunities 1961-62."

About 400 positions will be available to American teachers in there countries under the exchange program during the 1961-62 academic year. Positions will be open in both American-sponsored elementary and secondary schools as well as schools of the participating countries.

The publication gives detailed information on basic requirements for Americans, the types of exchange arrangements maintenance grants, foreign currency and transportation. The Office of Education is responsible, under the Fulbright Act which authoriezd the program, to receive applications from American teachers and school administrators who wish to participate in teacher exchanges and seminars. It reviews applications and recommends panels of candidates to the Department of State for presentation to the Board of Foreign Scholarships which makes the selection.

Applicants, the report says, must have United States citizenship, either by birth or by naturalization. They must hold either a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent. At least three years of successful full-time teaching preferably in the subject field and at the level of the position for which application is made, is required.

Although facility in reading, writing and speaking the language of the host country is not required in every instance, it is described by the publication as a "definite asset."

Interested teachers may obtain the announcement and application form by mailing their requests to Teacher Exchange Section, U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

FOUR MOREHOUSE STUDENTS CHOSEN FOR MERRILL EUROPEAN TRAVEL-STUDY AWARDS — The Morehouse College faculty committee charged with the selection of students to receive the Charles E. Merrill European Travel-Study Award for travel and study in Europe during the academic year 1960-61 recently announced that four students have been chosen. The above were fortunate enough to be selected to receive the $3,000 grants made possible annually by the chairman of the Morehouse Board of Trustees: Benjamin D. Berry, Jr., right end, a 20-year-old junior from Washington, D. C., who is majoring in philosophy and minoring in music; Donald Hopkins, left end, 18, a junior, of Miami, Florida, with a major in biology-chemistry and a minor in mathematics; Homer L. McCall, 19, second from left, a junior, from Montgomery, Alabama, who is doing a major in English and a minor in history; and Robert H. McMillan, 20, second from right, a junior, from Monroeville, Alabama, with a major in political science and a minor in history.

The Merrill Awards are given to the end of broadening the horizons of young Negro students of promise and integrity so that they may qualify for foreign service or international professional activity. To date, some 22 Morehouse students have received this award.

14j 1960

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
DOCTORATE STUDY GRANTS

$91,659 Doctorate Study Grants In UNCF Faculty Fellowship Program

New York, April 15 — Twenty-three faculty members of UNCF colleges have been given leave to complete their studies for doctorates in 21 different fields, it was announced today by Calvin H. Raullerson, director of educational services for the United Negro College Fund. They will be subsidized with a total of $91,659 in financial awards from the UNCF's Faculty Fellowship Fund and their individual colleges.

The Faculty Fellowship Fund was established in June 1959, by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board. It aims to remove financial barriers in the way of UNCF college teachers who are already candidates for a Ph.D. degree.

"Since academic recognition for a college requires Ph.D.'s in every major department," stated Mr. Raullerson, "our 'Project Doctorate' is a matter of critical importance in maintaining the high standing of our colleges and improving the quality of their teaching staffs."

The presidents of the individual colleges nominate the faculty scholars whose advanced study they wish to support. Their qualifications are then reviewed by an impartial committee of distinguished educators. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the Ford Foundation, is committee chairman.

The other committee members are: Dr. George N. Shuster, Hunter College; Dr. John Dale Russell, New York University; D.r Esther Lloyd-Jones, Columbia University; and Dr. John A. Davis, New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

After the committee has made the final selections, the Fund underwrites the financial aspects through a "two for one" dollar-matching procedure. For every dollar that a college makes available for the doctorate study of its nominee, the Fund contributes two more. At the present time, $30,553 college dollars are being matched by $61,106 from the Faculty Fellowship Fund. Faculty members of 13 of the 33 UNCF colleges are participating in the current program.

The varied fields of doctoral study reflect the versatility and high educational standards of the colleges themselves, according to Mr. Raullerson. The subjects include parasitology, audio-visual communication, linguistics, 15th and 18th century English literature, general sociology, community organization, student personnel and guidance, German, romance languages, educational psychology, dramatics, speech, physical education, teacher education and supervision, religion, educational administration, government and constitutional law.

The faculty scholars will study at 17 leading American universities. They are the Universities of California (Berkley), Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pittsburg, Rochester, Southern California and Texas. They also include Catholic, Columbia, Drew, Iowa State, New York, Ohio State and Tulane Universities and the Middlebury College Foreign Language Schools.

The following UNCF college teachers are current participants in the Faculty Fellowship Fund's doctorate program: L. Allen Pyke II, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; Edward J. Brantley, Clark College, Atlanta.. Wilson Q. Welch, Fisk University, Nashville; Dowling M. Bolton, Howard Brucker, James M. Griffin, Hampton Institute, Va.; Samuel W. Byuarm, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Floyd L. Bass, Juanita V. Williamson, LeMoyne College, Memphis; Leon C. McCrary, Thelma B. Watson, Dorothy S. Williams, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Albert W. Grauer, Joseph Jones Jr., St. Augustine's College, Raleigh; Iris L. King, St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.; John P. Jones, Alexander E. Strawn, Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Singer A. Buchanan, Lillian H. Harvey, Pearl W. Headd, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Franklin J. Gayles, John A. Watson, Virginia Union University, Richmond; Henry M. Dehaune, Xavier University, New Orleans.

14j 1960

DR. JOHNNIE H. WATTS

DR. JOHNNIE H. WATTS
..AWARDED RESEARCH GRANT
— A $47,414 research grant to study amino acid nutrition problems in adult men and women has been awarded to Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, research associate at the Carver Foundation and professor of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee Institute. (Amino acid makes up muscle tissue in the human body.)

The award, to cover a three-year period, was made by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Allocation for the first period (June 1, 1960-May 31, 1961) is $17,338.

447,414 RESEARCH GRANT TO STUDY
AMINO ACID NUTRITION PROBLEMS IN
ADULT MEN AND WOMEN

FIRST ALLOCATION $17,338 for first period
June 1, 1960-May 31,1961

Graduate Degree To Marian Wright

ATLANTA — Marian Wright, a 1960 honor graduate, has been awarded a John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship and a Yale University Law School scholarship for graduate study, 1960-1961.

Miss Wright

Miss Wright, a native of Bennettsville, S. C., will do advance study in the field of law at Yale University.

In 1958, Miss Wright received a Merrill Foreign Study-Travel grant. She attended the Sorbonne, Paris, France, during the summer of 1958, where she concentrated in the study of French civilization and language.

She was one of 28 Negroes among 64 recipients for 1960.

MISS HILDRED E. ROACH

WHITNEY FELLOW — A John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship has been awarded Miss Hildred E. Roach, Tuskegee Institute instructor of music.

The Foundation announced that the grant will finance study toward the master of music degree at Yale University school of music.

Miss Roach, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University, has completed a year of advanced training at Julliard School of Music, New York.

14j 1960

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION

Fifty-Four Outstanding Students Receive John Hay Whitney Foundation Opportunity Fellowships

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

New York, June 13—In the 11 years of its Opportunity Fellowship program, the John Hay Whitney Foundation has awarded 551 Fellowships to outstanding Young Americans of all races and creeds. This year 54 have gone to men and women of outstanding ability in 23 states, District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Hong Kong.

Included among this year's winners are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Chinese-Americans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, displaced persons, residents of the Ozark Mountain area and of the Territories. They will commence or continue their training in the arts and sciences in 29 American colleges and universities. Six will study privately, and six will be abroad for reseach or special projects.

The winner in the state of Mississippi is Miss Johnnie Eugenia Porter of Jackson, a graduate of Tougaloo Southern Christian College. She will study toward the master of science degree in zoology at Syracuse University, beginning in September.

The Opportunity Fellowship program was conceived in 1949 to further the careers of promising young Americans who because of racial, cultural and other artificial barriers might be prevented from realizing their full development and making their fullest contribution to society.

These fellowships continue to provide an inspiration and stimulus to individuals and groups where higher education attainment is considerably below the national average.

Among former Fellows applying the fruits of their learning in various parts of the world are John Artichoker, Director of Indian Education, South Dakota and Chairman of the Governors' Inter-State Indian Council; Edwin Seda Bonilla, professor and staff member of the Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico; Anacleto G. Apodaca, consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture, Madrid, Spain, and Antonia Pantoja, Director of Community Relations, New York City Commission on Inter-Group Relations.

Others are Edward P. Dozier, Professor of Anthropology, University of Arizona, now conducting research work in the Philippines; Ulric Haynes, formerly of the UN Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland, now specialist in office management and procedure for the Ford Foundation pilot project in Nigeria; Evelio Grillo, Community Relations Consultant, Department of Recreation, Oakland, and member of the California State Commission on Metropolitan Area Problems, and Dr. Felix A. Jacques, conducting studies under a grant from the National Heart Institute at the Saint Louis University School of Medicine.

The program's Committee of Award is composed of:

Miss Rosemary Park, President of Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut; Huntington Cairns, Secretary, National Gallery of Art; Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director, Museum of Modern Art; Marti D. Jenkins, President, Morgan State College; Kenneth Macgowan, Professor Emeritus of Theatre Arts, University of California, Los Angeles; D'Arcy McNickle, Director, American Indian Development. Selections of Fellows in music, creative writing and the fine arts is facilitated by juries composed of authorities in these fields.

Applications for next year's awards should be submitted to the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, no later than November 30, 1960.

List 14 Among Top Educators

Chicago Defender

Pittsburgh Courier 1-23-60

Fourteen Alabama educators have been listed in "Who's Who In American Education, it was announced recently. They are:

Mrs. Bessie Estelle, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association; Wayman R. F. Grant sr., vice president of the Alabama State Teachers Association; Mrs. Maggie Forte, supervisor from Montgomery; Mrs. Ethel Belle, Monroe, Ala., supervisor;

Mrs. Catherine Boseman, Dallas County, Ala., supervisor; James Kidd, dean of Daniel Payne college in Birmingham; Mrs. Lucille Edmiston, principal of Payne Elementary school at Selma; N. J. King, principal of Dolomite school, Birmingham; Mrs. Zelia Evans, State Teachers college, Montgomery; Prof. Edgar E. Evans, State Teachers college, Montgomery:

Paul E. Thurston wins Eddy award

EASTON, Pa. — Paul E. Thurston of Williamsport has been presented the 1960 William W. Eddy scholarship award by Lafayette College's chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Presented annually in memory of the professor who taught history at Lafayette from 1923 until his death in 1948, the award is given to a senior who plans to make college or university teaching his career and exhibits high intellectual promise.

Thurston, a chemistry major, is also the recipient of a Danforth Foundation fellowship. He will use both grants for study leading to a Ph.D. in organic chemistry at Cornell University.

14j 1960

WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIP

WOODROW WILSON FELLOW. . .Shelby Faye Lewis, senior political science major at Southern University, has been named a Woodrow Wilson Fellow for her high academic average and potential in the field of college teaching. A native of Plain Dealing, Louisiana and one of several children, Miss Lewis has an almost unlimited choice among the nation's universities for which the fellowship can be used. She is shown with Dr. Felton G. Clark, President of Southern, at a reception honoring Miss Lewis for her achievement. Time Magazine mentioned Miss Lewis in its March 21 edition.

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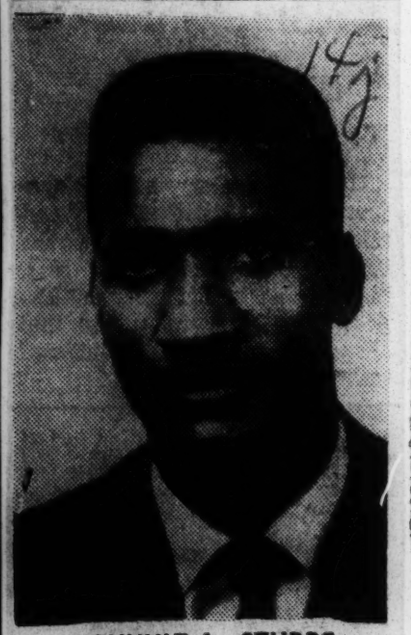
$1,500 Woodrow Wilson Award to Arkansas Senior

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Johnnie L. Stubbs, senior mathematics major at Arkansas A. M. and N. college, has been named a Woodrow Wilson fellow for 1960-1961 by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.



JOHNNIE L. STUBBS

The announcement was made this week by Sir Hugh Taylor, president of the foundation and dean emeritus of Princeton university's graduate sctool.

The award carries a basic stipend of $1,500 plus family allowances and full cost of a year's graduate study to any university of the recipient's choice in the United States or Canada.

Stubbs is a native of Eudora, Ark., and completed his high school at East Side high school. He has maintained one of the highest scholastic averages during his four years at A. M. and N. Stubbs is listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, associate editor of the student annual, The Lion; a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor society and former chairman of the Student Union Governing board at A. M. and N.

Stubbs is one of 1,259 winners representing 355 universities and colleges in the United States and Canada. The winners were selected from 8,800 applicants representing 861 institutions. Of the group selected, 224 were scientists and mathematicians.

The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program was established in 1945 to recruit promising students from the college teaching profession and to support them during their first year of graduate work. In 1957 the program received a $24,500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to increase the scope of its operations and to intensify its search for college teachers.

One unusual feature of the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships is that students may not apply directly for the award—they must be nominated by a faculty member. For this reason practically all of the candidates are superior students, and it is considered an academic honor just bo be nominated.

The foundation can make 1,200 awards annually, and as a result number of well-qualified and deserving candidates do not receive fellowships. This year there were 1,203 such candidates who were given "Honorable Mention." Their names, fields of study, and undergraduate schools have been sent to deans of graduate schools in the United States and Canada and to the foundation's representatives on 1,000 campuses. It is anticipated that most of them will receive alternative awards either directly from universities or from other organizations.

IN LUVERNE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Negroes Plan Meeting On School Principal

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs, 9-22-60

LUVERNE (AP)—A meeting called to settle a student boycott at a Negro high school broke up Tuesday night with conflicting statements.

Chairman Charles King of the Crenshaw County School Board said the four-hour closed-door meeting, attended by board members and trusteees of the Crenshaw County Training School, brought an agreement.

King said Principal L. M. Campbell, center of the controversy, would remain through this year and students would be urged to return to class.

But one of the trustees, James Cobb, said nothing was settled as far as he was concerned. He said Negroes would decide at a mass meeting Monday night "wheather the boycott will be halted."

Students have remained away from class since school reopened Sept. 2. Supt. Clem Carpenter conceeded that there has been an organized effort to keep them away, but said at the same time that attendance is normally low at this time of year because farm work keeps students at home.

Cobb and Trustee Jesse Salter said the principal has been "uncooperative with school patrons and has refused to let them hold meetings at the school."

No racial issue is involved in the dispute, Cobb said, and no integration effort is under way.

Negro high school boycott end awaits Monday's meeting

The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

LUVERNE, Ala., Sept. 22—(AP)—School officials began waiting today to see whether a meeting aimed at settling a student boycott at a Negro high school accomplished that goal.

Thurs 9-22-60

Conflicting statements on the outcome of the session came Tuesday night after the four-hour closed-door meeting of the Crenshaw County School Board and trustees of the Crenshaw County Training Schcool.

Board Chairman Charles King said an agreemtnt was reached that Principal L. M. Campbell, center of the controversy, would hold his post through this year and students would be urged to return to class. A Negro mass meeting is scheduled Monday night.

Trustees Jesse Salter and James Cobb said the principal has been "uncooperative with school patrons and has refused to let them hold meetings at the school."

Negro School Boycott Is Reported Settled

Birmingham Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

LUVERNE, Sept. 21, (UPI)—The chairman of the Crenshaw County Board of Education reported today an agreement with trustees of a Negro high school to halt a student boycott.

Thurs 9-22-60

Charles King said the agreement was reached following a four-hour closed door meeting yesterday. King said the Negro students would be urged to return to classrooms and L. M. Campbell would continue as principal of the Crenshaw County Training School for the remainder of the year.

However, James Cobb, school trustee and president of a Negro civic organization, said, "As far as I am concerned the matter is not settled. We will put it before the people Monday night and we will decide whether or not the boycott will be halted."

Negro students have boycotted the school since opening day, Sept. 2. Cobb said attendance gradually has increased from 56 opening day to 65 Sept. 15.

Campbell, around whom the controversy revolves, said last week the enrollment was 200. Peak enrollment of 640 was reached last December.

Clem Carpenter, Crenshaw school superintendent, admitted there is an organized movement keeping students away from classes. He added enrollment normally is low at this time of year because of crop harvesting.

Seek To Oust Principal

Negro leaders say the boycott was ordered in an effort to have Campbell dismissed as principal. Cobb and Jesse Salter, another trustee, said Campbell had been "unco-operative with school patrons and has refused to allow them to hold meetings at the school."

Campbell's refusal to permit the school to be used as a meeting place reportedly stems from a meeting held under the auspices of the PTA which had racial overtones.

Cobb, maintained race is not involved in the issue and there is no plan to attempt integration.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I believe the Negroes in Crenshaw County have better school facilities than whites."

Honor graduates of the Negro Crenshaw County Training School cannot meet minimum college requirements, Cobb said, in his bid to oust Campbell, who has been principal of the school for 23 years.

Carpenter said Campbell is protected by the teacher tenure law and may not be removed without justifiable cause.

Demonstrations Continue

Cruel Situation In Little Rock

By THE ASOCIATED PRESS

A school official says although Negroes have cracked the color barrier in Little Rock, a cruel situation exists in the integrated classrooms.

Everett Tucker Jr., school board president, told a federal judge Wednesday that the eight Negroes attending integrated high schools are shunned by their white classmates.

Negro students had protested to Dist. Judge John E. Miller the school boards use of an Arkansas pupil placement law to limit integration. The board has assigned only a few Negroes to once-white high schools and has rejected applications of about 50.

"There is now an intangible area of attitude — of intolerance, if you will—and there is not a great deal the board can do about that," Tucker said. He said, however, that the integration picture is brighter than in 1957.

Elsewhere fights and a cross burning marked an episode at an integrated Air Force radar station near Albuquerque, N. M.

Arguments and fights erupted early Sunday at a dance at the NCO Club between white and Negro airmen. Later some of the white airmen fashioned a crude cross and set it afire.

Lt. Col. S. A. Tidwell Jr., commander of the West Mesa Radar Station where the incidents occurred, made little of the situation. But airmen reported Wednesday that friction between white and Negro airmen had been brewing for some time.

In Washington, a group of college students picketed the White House in support of Negro demonstrations against segregation of lunch counters in the South.

Joseph Hernon, 23-year-old graduate student at Catholic University, implied he had help from Democrats in organizing the march.

He said he got in touch with leaders of the Democratic groups at his own school and at Georgetown, George Washington, Howard and American universities

He led a group of about 20 Negro and white students in a parade to try to win approval by Congress of a strong civil rights bill.

Picketing of downtown lunch counters continued in Houston, Tex.

The church entered the picture in Princeton, N. J., and Orono, Maine.

Approximately 150 students and townspeople attended a special service in the Princeton University Chapel "to express Christian concern of racial discrimination in the South and North."

Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord of Boston told a church meeting in Orono that the sit-in demonstrations are a test of Christianity.

Negro students shunned in L. R., judge told

By The Associated Press

Although Negroes have cracked the color barrier in Little Rock, Everett Tucker Jr., school board president, told a federal judge yesterday that the eight Negroes attending integrated high schools are shunned by their white classmates.

Negro students had protested to District Judge John E. Miller the school board's use of an Arkansas pupil placement law to limit integration. The board has assigned only a few Negroes to once-white high schools and has rejected applications of about 50.

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LITTLE ROCK PUPILS STILL SHUN NEGROES

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23—The president of the Little Rock School Board testified in Federal District Court Wednesday that Negroes in the city's integrated high schools were "shunned" and "isolated."

Everett Tucker Jr. said there was "an intangible area of attitude—of intolerance, if you will—and there is not a great deal a school board can do about that."

"This is a rather cruel situation for these children who are forced to exist every day with this sort of attitude by the white students or, at least, on the part of a majority of them," Mr. Tucker said.

The school board president said there had been some physical harassment of the Negro students in the first part of the year, but he said this stopped when the students involved were told they would be expelled for further incidents.

Mr. Tucker said the situation was greatly improved over 1957-1958, when integration began with Federal troops guarding the Negro students at Central High School.

This year there are five Negroes at Central and three at Hall High School.

Appeal Filed On School Case

ST. LOUIS — (UPI) — An appeal from a U. S. district court ruling in the Dollarway school district integration case was on file last week in the U. S. Court of Appeals here.

Three Negro pupils, Ernestine Dove, James E. Warfield and Corliss Smith filed the appeal. They had challenged the Dollarway School board's method of determining admission to the all-white Dollarway high school.

Their petition asked reversal of a lower court ruling that the three could not be admitted to the high school in this academic year.

U. S. District Judge J. Smith Henley at Little Rock dismissed the pupils' complaint Feb. 22 and ordered the Dollarway School board to prepare a positive plan of racial integration within 30 days.

7 More Negroes Will Be Integrated

Dozen May Attend Little Rock Schools In Fall

LITTLE ROCK, May 21.—(AP)—Little Rock's gradual desegregation plan will expand to take in 12 Negro high school students next fall.

The school board said it will assign seven incoming Negro 10th graders to once-white high schools, bringing the total of Negroes in predominantly white schools to no more than 12.

Eight Negroes are attending Central and Hall High Schools this year. Three are scheduled to graduate this spring.

Little Rock high schools were reopened last fall by the school board after Gov. Orval Faubus closed them in 1958 to avoid integration. The law by which Faubus closed the schools eventually was overturned in Federal court.

The school board will make its official assignments under the Arkansas pupil placement law, held valid by Federal courts. The law stipulates that school boards must use 16 criteria, excluding race, in placing a student.

A board spokesman said seven out of more than 200 Negro ninth graders were selected to attend predominantly white schools next year on the basis of aptitude and adjustment tests and questionnaires asking which high school they wanted to attend.

Little Rock Signs Eight Negro Pupils

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — The Little Rock School Board has assigned eight more colored students to two schools for the 1960-61 session, increasing colored attendance to a total of 13 students.

The school board assigned the pupils, all sophomores, Wednesday night. Mrs. L. C. Bates, state NAACP president, said the assignments were "ridiculous."

She said 100 colored pupils wanted to go to schools nearer their homes. A total of eight colored students is attending Central and Hall formerly white high schools this session. Three of the eight were graduated this term.

Little Rock School Board Must Decide Negro Quota

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The Little Rock school board will meet Wednesday night to decide how many Negro students it will admit this fall to predominantly white high schools.

The Arkansas Gazette reported last night that the board contemplates assigning no more than seven additional Negroes to once-white schools. Three of eight attending white schools now are eligible for graduation.

Board President Everett Tucker Jr. said the board has not reached a firm decision on pupil assignments and any speculation about the number of Negro students is premature.

The Gazette said 35 Negro students qualified through psychological tests for transfer to white schools but only seven of these expressed a desire to attend a white school. Twelve other Negro students applied for integrated education but failed to qualify under the test, one of 16 assignment criteria set out in a state pupil assignment law, the Gazette said.

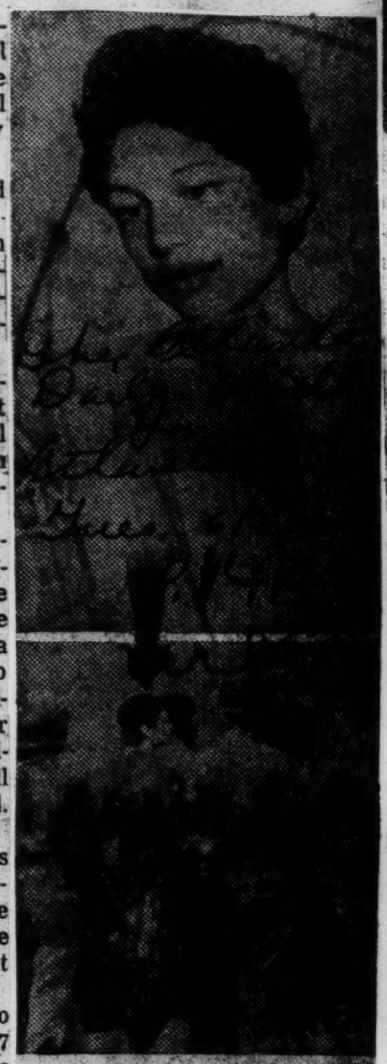
SEVEN POSSIBLE

If seven new Negro students are admitted and the five now attending elect to return to white schools, Little Rock would have 12 Negroes attending with about 2,800 whites.

Negroes first were admitted to Little Rock high schools in 1957 under protection of federal troops called out after Gov. Orval E. Faubus blocked integration with National Guard troops.

Faubus closed the city's four high schools against integration during the 1958-59 school year, using a hastily enacted school closing law. A federal court invalidated the law in June, 1958, and the school board reopened the schools last fall, using the pupil assignment law to limit integration.

Pending now before U.S. District Judge John E. Miller is a suit filed by 16 Negro students whose applications to attend white schools were rejected last fall. Miller could order the board to admit some of these plaintiffs. His decision is expected in late June or early July.



NOW SHE'S A GRADUATE—Carlotta Walls, 17, looks at her picture in the 1960 yearbook of Little Rock's (Ark.) Central High School, from which she is now a graduate. The photo at bottom shows Carlotta (arrow) being escorted by armed troops in September, 1957, after Federalized Arkansas National Guard and Army paratroopers were ordered to protect Negro students integrating Central High School.

LAST OF LITTLE ROCK NINE—In celebration of their graduation from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark., Miss Carlotta Walls, left, and Jefferson Thomas, visited New York recently. They stopped by NAACP national office to report to NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins, second from left. At right is Mrs. Daisy Bates, their mentor and guiding spirit through the 1957 school integration crisis.

39 Negroes' pleas rejected

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6—(AP)—The Little Rock School Board Saturday formally rejected the applications of 39 Negro students for transfers to all-white junior high schools.

The board had announced previously it did not plan to extend desegregation to the junior high level this Fall.

Thirteen Negroes have been assigned to once-white Central and Hall High Schools for the term which will start Sept. 6.

Assignments and rejections were made under an Arkansas pupil placement law which is being challenged in U. S. District Court. Negro plaintiffs in the case want the school board to assign all students according to residential area, without regard for race.

Little Rock Board Rejects Move To Mix Junior Highs

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Seven were assigned to Central and five to Hall in earlier board action.

In announcing the rejection of junior high applications, the school board said it had reassigned Everett Dixon Morehead from all-Negro Horace Mann High to Central, making a total of 13 Negroes in Little Rock's only two integrated schools.

The board said 33 other Negro high school students had applied for transfers to predominantly white schools, but most of them failed to show up for scheduled hearings and no approval was granted. Several of these will be heard at an Aug. 25 board meeting.

Assignments and rejections were made under an Arkansas pupil placement law which is being challenged in U.S. District Court. Negro plaintiffs in the case want the school board to assign all students according to residential area, without regard for race.

Little Rock Graduates

Despite two years of constant harassment, Miss Carlotta Wall, left, and Jefferson Thomas, two of the original "Little Rock Nine" stuck it out to earn their diplomas from Little Rock's Central High School.

The two entered the school under watchful eyes of soldiers in the September, 1957 tension created by Arkansas' Gov. Faubus. At finals exercises Monday, they were "just two other students" and their friends and relatives were "just other guests" at the exercises.

Despite Constant Harassment

Norfolk, Va.

Two Of "Original Little Rock 9" In Class Of '60

Jour. & Guide 6/4/60 p. 1

Special to Journal and Guide

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Two of the three colored graduates of desegregated Little Rock schools this week were members of the original "Little Rock Nine."

They were Miss Carlotta Wall and J. Thomas, veterans of the September, 1957 created crisis at Central high school here. They received Central high diplomas during the finals ceremonies at Quigley Stadium Monday. The third graduate here was Miss Effie Jones of Hall high school.

BOTH CENTRAL high graduates and their families have undergone numerous pressures, intimidations and reprisals. Ellis Thomas, father of Jefferson, was discharged after 10 years employment by International Harvester. He was subsequently arrested while guarding the home of Mrs. Daisy Bates, leader of the state NAACP.

The home where Miss Walls lives with her parents was bombed, and the youngsters themselves suffered continued harassment within the schools that went unpublicized.

The national office of the NAACP also forwarded a $1,000 contribution to the Little Rock Scholarship Fund, treasured by Mr. Thomas, for educational expenses of the original "Little Rock Nine." The Association has contributed to the Fund in the past.

Ernest Green, also a member of the "Little Rock Nine" and currently attending Michigan State university at East Lansing, is president of the Association's unit there.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told the students in a telegram that "by your patience, courage and determination, you have demonstrated the highest values of citizenship.

"Under tremendous stress, Secretary Wilkins added, "you have persevered, maintained a good scholarship record and been a credit to your race, your community and the nation."

When the "Little Rock Nine" began high school, they were protected by paratroopers.

AT THE Monday graduation ceremonies, dozens of Little Rock policemen were on hand. Some were in plain clothes, others in uniform. All had billy clubs and sidearms.

Miss Walls and Thomas marched with the white students in alphabetical order to get their diplomas. Their friends and relatives sat in the crowd shoulder to shoulder with white parents. There were no incidents.

OFF-RECORD HELPERS — Three women who raised $1,470 to pay the Chicago public school out-of-state tuition for three Little Rock girls were honored by the McKinley House Women's Board. Shown at the luncheon in Lake Meadows Restaurant are Mrs. Virginia Lewis, Mrs. Helen Lewis of the Emma Lazarus Club, who was speaker, and Miss Eutopia Morsell. Standing: Mrs. Anita Cook, board president, and Mrs. D. L. Naylor, basileus of AKA Sorority's Theta Omega Chapter, which was also cited. The third honored guest, Mrs. Robert Miller, was out of town.

LAST OF THE "NINE"—Carlotta Walls, left, and Jefferson Thomas, second from right, visited New York City this week in celebration of their graduation from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark. They stopped by NAACP national office to report to Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, second from left. At right is Mrs. Daisy Bates, their mentor and guiding spirit through 1957 school integration crisis.

3 Negroes Graduating

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Three Negro students — two of them members of the "Little Rock nine" who first desegregated public schools here — will be graduated from integrated high schools this month.

Jefferson Thomas and Carlotta Walls are among a 420-member Central High School senior class to graduate May 30. Both first entered Central in 1957, when integration brought violence and federal troops ringed the building to enforce court-ordered desegregation.

Effie Jones, one of three Negroes who integrated Hall High this year, is to graduate with 219 white seniors May 31.

School officials announced graduation plans Saturday.

One other Negro has been graduated from an integrated school here. Ernest Green, now a Michigan college student, received his diploma in June of 1958 at the end of the tense first year of desegregation.

Public high schools were closed against integration the next year by Gov. Orval E. Faubus. They were reopened this year after federal courts struck down the school closing law. Three other Negroes attend Central and two others go to Hall.

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STUDENTS FIND MIXING 'CRUEL'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A school official says although Negroes have cracked the color barrier in Little Rock, a cruel situation exists in the integrated classrooms.

Everett Tucker Jr., school board president, told a federal judge Wednesday that the eight Negroes attending integrated high schools are shunned by their white classmates.

Negro students had protested to Dist. Judge John E. Miller the school board's use of an Arkansas pupil placement law to limit integration. The board has assigned only a few Negroes to one-white high schools and has rejected applications of about 50.

"There is now an intangible area of attitude—of intolerance, if you will—and there is not a great deal the board can do about that," Tucker said. He said, however, that the integration picture is brighter than in 1957.

Elsewhere fights and a cross burning marked an episode at an integrated Air Force radar station near Albuquerque, N.M.

Arguments and fights erupted early Sunday at a dance at the NCO Club between white and Negro airmen. Later some of the white airmen fashioned a crude cross and set it afire.

Lt. Col. S. A. Tidwell Jr., commander of the West Mesa Radar Station where the incidents occurred, made little of the situation. But airmen reported Wednesday that friction between white and Negro airmen had been brewing for some time.

In Washington, a group of college students picketed the White House in support of Negro demonstrations against segregation of lunch counters in the South.

Joseph Hernon, 23-year-old graduate student at Catholic University, implied he had help from Democrats in organizing the march.

He said he got in touch with leaders of the Democratic groups at his own school and at Georgetown, George Washington, Howard and American universities.

He led a group of about 20 Negro and white students in a parade to try to win approval by Congress of a strong civil rights bill.

Picketing of downtown lunch counters continued in Houston, Tex.

The church entered the picture in Princeton, N.J., and Orono, Maine.

Approximately 150 students and townspeople attended a special service in the Princeton University Chapel "to express Christian concern of racial discrimination in the South and North."

Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord of Boston told a church meeting in Orono that the sit-in demonstrations are a test of Christianity.

Junior High Entry Denied 39 Negroes

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14k 1960 ARKANSAS

Little Rock Lets In 12 Negro Students

New York Herald Tribune

New York, N.Y.
Mid. 9-7-60
P 23

No Disturbance As They Enroll In High Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6 (UPI).—Seven Negroes started classes without incident today at Central High School, which three years ago was the nation's bloodiest integration battleground.

14K

Five other Negroes quietly entered Hall High School, another formerly white institution, making a total of twelve Negroes in formerly white schools.

President Eisenhower sent 1,000 paratroopers to Little Rock in September, 1957, to protect nine Negro students at Central after a riot the first day they entered.

The four high schools in Little Rock—two white and two Negro—were closed through the 1958-'59 term while a private, white high school system was tried.

Number Increased

A few Negroes attended Hall and Central during the 1959-'60 session under a state pupil-assignment law. The number of Negroes attending white high schools was increased this session.

Six reporters and photographers and a few Little Rock police and F. B. I. agents made up the only audience as seven Negroes entered Central.

Two Negro boys and two Negro girls arrived in one car and walked into one off the side entrances after most of the white students had gone to classes. One Negro boy and two Negro girls arrived two minutes later in another car and entered another side entrance.

About the same time, five Negro girls walked together through the front entrance at Hall High, in the well-to-do residential Pulaski Heights area.

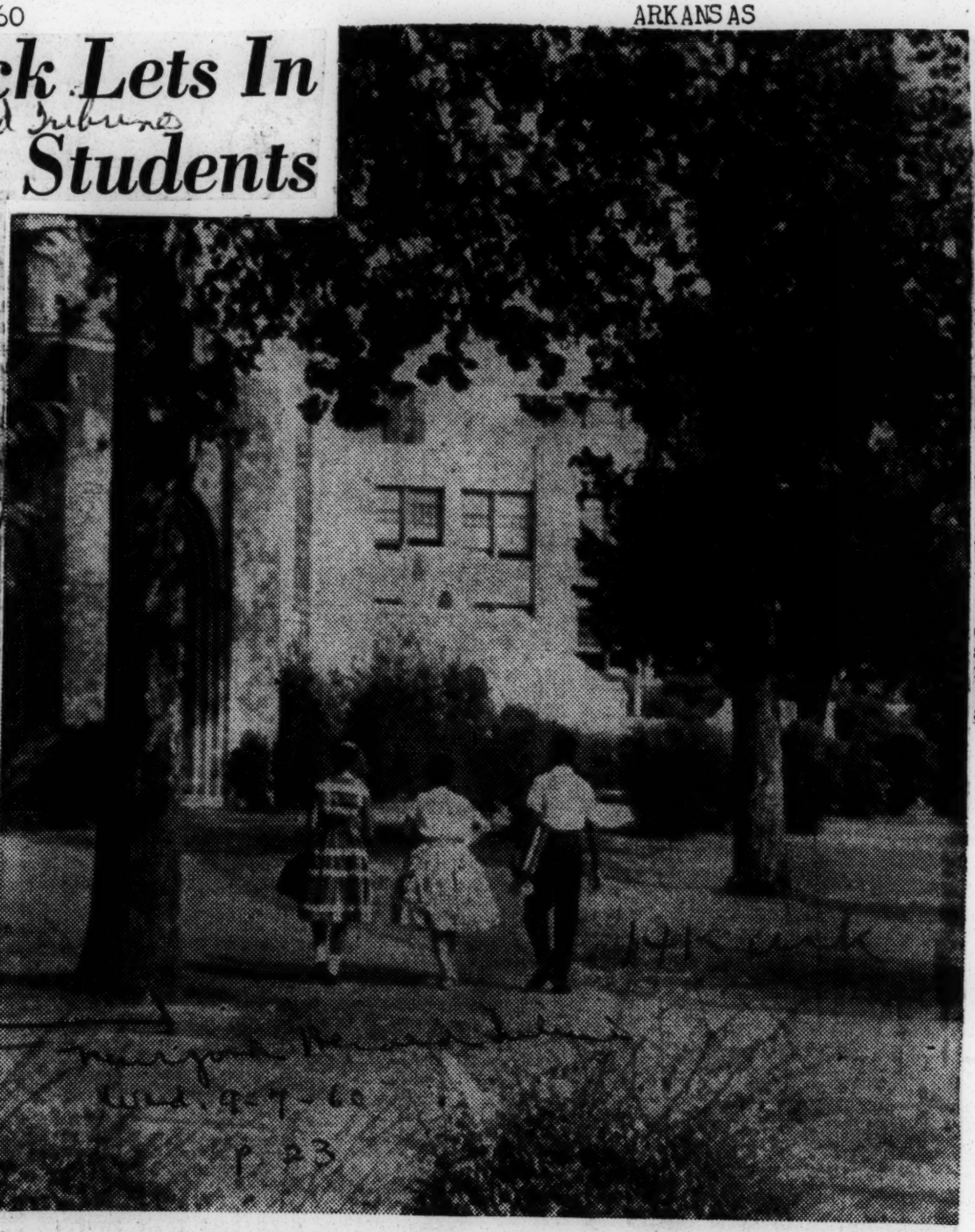
80 Policemen in Area

Police Chief R. E. Glasscock said he had eighty uniformed officers and plainclothesmen in the vicinity of Central. Two uniformed patrolmen stopped traffic from moving in front of Central, but permitted cars to move freely along the two side streets.

Everett Tucker jr., Little Rock School Board president, and three other members of the board stood with reporters and photographers as the Negroes entered Central.

"It's nice that school opened, and it was just the day after Labor Day," Mr. Tucker said.

The integration dispute in Arkansas today appeared to have shifted forty miles to the south to Pine Bluff's Dollarway School District. A six-year-old Negro girl plans to integrate the first grade when school opens there tomorrow.



NOW—Three Negro children heading for classes across peaceful campus at Central High School as fall term opened yesterday. Associated Press wirephoto

Fire destroys Arkansas school

Herald-Sun
Durham N.C.
Mid. 9-7-60
P 23

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Coleman Junior - Senior High School, a 558 - pupil school completed in 1952 at a cost of $134,000, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night.

The school was located in the Watson Chapel School District six blocks west of the city limits.

Although firemen were unable to determine the cause of the fire, Fire Chief Joe Edwards said no evidence of arson was found.

14K

The fire started in the attic and burned through the roof before two fire companies arrived at the scene. Lack of water and high winds hindered the fire - fighting attempts.

Only portions of tre walls were left standing.

B. E. Whitmore, supervisor of Jefferson County schools, said the pupils would be taught in the gymnasium, band room and another building on the school grounds.

Unbelievable: In his office, Gov. Orval Faubus and Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP prexy, warmly shake hands in unbelievable greeting between the two who bitterly criticized each other during Little Rock integration crisis. Visiting Trinidad diplomat, William Richardson, looks on.

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 2-60

Gov. Faubus And Daisy Bates In Miracle Meet

Washington, D. C. — Speakers from Little Rock today told a Washington audience that Moral Re-Armament can bring an answer to the deadlock in their city.

The speakers, Mr. L. C. Bates, publisher of the Arkansas State Press, and husband of Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP, and Mr. Al Kuettner, roving southern editor for UPI, are in Washington with an MRA force of 200 from 31 nations, which has been invited by the District Commissioners. Welcoming them at the National Theatre, Dr. S. Douglas Cornell, Executive Officer of the National Academy of Sciences, said, "What America needs is an ideology that will win, and that ideology is Moral Re-Armament. You can't co-exist with Communism; co-existence in their language means non-existence for us."

Mr. Bates said, "If we instill MRA into the people of Little Rock, it will turn the city from chaos into happiness. This week Mrs. Bates, a strong foe of Governor Faubus, met with the governor for more than two hours. It was her experience with MRA that gave her the courage to ask for this appointment. It was probably something of Moral Re-Armament in him which made him accept. It is hard to evaluate this now, but it may be a turning point. We are making headway. The absolute standards of Moral Re-Armament are the only thing that can give real peace to Little Rock.

"Three months ago when I interviewed Governor Faubus, such a meeting between him and Daisy Bates would have been impossible," said Al Kuettner. "I nearly collapsed when I saw the wirephoto picture of Daisy Bates shaking hands with Governor Faubus." Turning to Mr. Bates, he said, "This meeting was a miracle."

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 1-5-60

Faubus Calls Pupil Plan A 'Munich'

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas likens Little Rock's pupil placement plan to the Munich pact between England and Nazi Germany before the outbreak of World War II.

"It is a temporary expedient to gain a temporary truce," Faubus said in an interview with Aubrey Morris, news director of radio station WSB.

"It is true that we now have a period of tranquillity just as they had after Munich," Faubus said, "but if the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) continues with its plans as publicly announced, there will be further strife and the age-old problem which has proved so disastrous in Washington, D.C., Newark, N.J., Baltimore and other cities throughout the nation."

Faubus closed all four of Little Rock's high schools in 1958 to prevent integration. The schools were reopened in August last year with a few Negroes attending two of them.

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 1-2-60

Faubus Sees No Epidemic Of Mixing

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus predicted yesterday that public school integration would not spread to any more Arkansas towns in 1960.

The governor then forecast that integration would be a principal issue in the 1960 gubernatorial race. Faubus has not said whether he will seek an unprecedented fourth term.

Faubus rode the integration issue to a third term victory in 1958 after he temporarily blocked integration of Central High here with National Guard troops. Later, he closed Little Rock High schools against integration.

The governor said he could not predict now whether integration would spread at Little Rock. "That's up to the school board," he said.

The school board initiated a token plan of integration after Faubus' school closing law was invalidated by federal courts. Eight Negroes now attend two once-white schools. Faubus said he had no reports of incidents within the schools.

The Afro American P. 8 Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-23-60

Things good at Hall, bad at Central, L'tle Rock group says

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"Your Committee joins with Congressman Diggs in his appeal to President Eisenhower to make a good will tour of the south as he had one in foreign countries."

This was one of the reflections of a committee of the Arkansas Christian Movement. The committee was organized to investigate conditions at two integrated Little Rock high schools — Hill and Central.

The committee reported that:

"The members of the school board stated that they were interested in the peaceful operation of our integrated schools and pledged their support toward that end.

"They also requested the names of any students who are responsible for any organized misconduct. We were impressed with their apparent sincerity and pledged cooperation."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE HAD this to say of Hall High School, located in an upper class residential area:

"Conditions at Hall High School are almost normal. In short, we found that there had been some name calling at the begining of the school year, that there had never been any physical misconduct directed at colored childrens and that all the present misconduct is what is usually expected among school children of that age."

The committee continued, however:

"While conditions at Central High have greatly improved from the 1957 status, there still remains misconduct which needs much correction.

"It was found that there is name calling and periodic physical manifestations of misconduct such as pushing and kicking. Some of the physical intimidation is being carried on by children not in school.

"It was also found that the parents still feel that carrying the children to and from school is necessary for the protection of the children.

* * *

"THE PARENTS seem somewhat reluctant to make continuous complaints as their child might become a central target."

It was also discovered: "The colored children at Central High feel that the faculty is not sufficiently sympathetic toward their plight and tend to minimize the reported incidents."

The committee commended Police Chief Eugene Smith and Prosecuting Attorney Frank Holt. They credit them with seeing to it that matters are not worse.

The committee referred to Detroit's Rep. Charles Diggs who made an on-the-spot survery of conditions in Little Rock recently.

The committee sent a copy of its report to the Little Rock school board and pledged its support to correct conditions at Central High.

* * *

SIGNING THE report were: I. S. McClinton, president, Arkansas Democratic Voters Association; Dr. Roland Smith, president, Arkansas Christian Movement and pastor of First Baptist Church; the Rev. Paul L. Bigby, president, CME Ministerial Alliance and pastor of Bullock Temple;

Also: Dr. N. Nichols, president of the Baptist Ministers Alliance and pastor of Collins Temple Baptist Church; the Rev. W. R. Vaughn, pastor, Eighth Street Baptist Church;

Also: Bishop O. L. Sherman; the Rev. M. W. Williams, pastor, Arch Street Baptist Church; C. H. Jones, president, State Non Partisan Voters Association; the Rev. R. K. Young, pastor, Bethel AME Church, and Thad D. Williams, attorney, committee chairman.

The Late Ordeal Of Little Rock

The Miami Herald

LAST SPRING The Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock won two richly merited Pulitzer Prizes for its courage in the Little Rock school integration crisis of 1957-58. Among other things which occurred in those years of law defiance and violence, it deplored the economic damage to its community.

Nearly a year later The Gazette resurveys its town and finds that "good order and public education have been restored and secured by this community's own leadership, in actions which have now been ratified both in the state courts and at the polls."

So it addresses an appeal "to outside capital, wherever you are."

That the years were hard on Little Rock, nearly everyone but Gov. Orval Faubus seems to concede. No new industrial starts of consequence were made and plants canceled their plans because families of technical employes wouldn't move to Little Rock. While such things are not always susceptible of tangible proof, and may in this case have been overdrawn, The Gazette's reappraisal is sufficient unto the day thereof: "Here the trouble is past. In other Southern cities, and we take no satisfaction in this observation, the adjustment may be only beginning."

In these circumstances we can all wish Little Rock well and trust that it will flourish. What is its lesson? Not merely the folly of racial conflict and demagoguery but the breakdown of local law and order. When the schools at length reopened, firm-handed public officials saw to it that the job was done in an orderly manner.

An interesting epilogue to Little Rock is spinning itself out far to the North, at Albert Lea, Minn.

There, police and sheriff's men have done little or nothing to handle a mob of strikers at the Wilson packing plant. Gov. Orville Freeman, like the other Orval, called out the National Guard in support of the strikers. When the courts sat him down, the mobs took over again while local law enforcement sat around and watched.

The issues are not the same but the principles of law and order are identical. It will be interesting to see if Albert Lea emerges from its ordeal with as much confidence as Little Rock — and with as much aid and sympathy.

Faubus Predicts 'Further Strife'

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA (UPI) — Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus attacking Little Rock's pupil placement plan, said "It is a temporary expidient to gain temporary truce."

Faubus, reviewing the school situation in an interview with Atlanta radio station WSB, declared "The so-called pupil placement plan as put into effect in Little Rock to me is very similar to the Munich plan which was a pact drawn up and signed by Chamberlain and Hitler back in the days before the great war."

Faubus said "It is true that we now have a preiod of tranquility just as they had after Munich but if the NAACP continues with its plans as publicity announced there will be further strife and the age old problem which has proved so disastrous in Washington, D. C., Newark, N. J., Baltimore and other cities throughout the nation."

HITS NAACP PLAN

The Arkansas Governor added that the "NAACP has made it very plain they do not plan to stop with token integration and token integration is all we have in Little Rock."

In a separate interview, Everette Tucker, jr., chairman of the Little Rock Board of Education said "We have achieved a high degree of normality in the operation of schools here in Little Rock."

Referring to the opinions of townspeople, Tucker said "The people are gratified to have a full school program in operation this year in contrast to the situation which existed previously." Asked about future plans in Little Rock, Tucker said "I can't predict the future. We just live from day to day."

Atlanta's school board is proposing a pupil placement plan as a means of complying with federal court orders to desegregate Atlanta public schools. The plan is under consideration by a federal judge and the Georgia Legislature must enact laws to implement such a plan before it could be put into effect in Georgia. Present state laws forbid any racial integration in Georgia.

LR Negroes Accuse Congressman

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A committee of Negro citizens says a Negro congressman from Michigan has overemphasized racial disturbances in Little Rock's two integrated high schools.

But the committee agreed Thursday with Rep. Charles H. Diggs D-Mich that Negro pupils at Central High School have been subjected to name calling, pushing and kicking.

Diggs said last month that Negroes in both Central and Hall high schools were being harassed and mistreated by white pupils. He asked President Eisenhower to make a trip to Little Rock to appeal for an end to racial turmoil.

Little Rock school officials denied Diggs' assertions.

The Citizens' Committee, made up of Negro lawyers, clergymen and political leaders, reported that conditions are normal at Hall High but at Central there is "name calling and periodic physical manifestations of misconduct such as pushing and kicking."

"Congressman Diggs merely made a fly by night investigation here and didn't take but one party's word on how things were," said one committee member, Dr. Roland Smith, a Baptist minister.

He added that he thought the city and the entire nation owed the Little Rock School Board "a great debt for restoring a degree of normalcy to the school situation and the community."

Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., attorney for the Negro plaintiffs, objected to Tucker's testimony about the school situation.

Branton contended this line of questioning was irrelevant. Miller overruled the Negro lawyer.

White Pupils Shun Negroes At Little Rock

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — School Board President Everett Tucker Jr. testified in a federal court hearing Wednesday that the eight Negroes now attending integrated Little Rock high schools are shunned by their white classmates.

"This is rather a cruel situation," Tucker said.

Tucker was a witness in the latest court phase of the lengthy Little Rock integration case.

A number of Negro students protested to U.S. District Judge John E. Miller against the school board's use of an Arkansas pupil placement law to limit integration.

The board assigned only a handful of Negroes to once-white high schools when the current school year began last August. Applications of about 50 Negroes for Central and Hall high schools were rejected.

Tucker was called as a witness for the defense.

He said the five Negroes enrolled at Central and the three at Hall are "shunned in the halls . . .forced to exist every day with this sort of mental attitude by the white students, or at least the majority of them."

Tucker said some interracial clashes have occurred but that students and parents were advised any repetition would result in explusions.

The integration picture is considerably brighter than in the tense days of 1957, Tucker said.

"But I would be less than frank if I said I felt there was complete acceptance of the Negro students and complete normalcy at either Central or Hall."

He said his opinion was based on personal checks of the situation and on reports from school principals.

"There is now an intangible area of attitude—of intolerance, if you will—and there is not a great deal the board can do about that," Tucker said.

3 Negroes Graduating

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Three Negro students — two of them members of the "Little Rock nine" who first desegregated public schools here—will be graduated from integrated high schools this month.

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14k 1960 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK

Veterans Of 'Battle Of Little Rock' Graduate

What ever became of the 'Little Rock Nine'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — When the courageous "Little Rock Nine" braved abuse, insult and attack to desegregate Central High School here in 1958, they captured the fancy of the nation.

Here is a run-down of where they are and what they are doing now:

MINNIJEAN BROWN — She is a second-year student in the Mt. Sinai College of Nursing in New York.

* * *

ELIZABETH ECKFORD — She is a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

ERNEST GREEN — First Central High graduate, he is a sophomore pre-law student at Michigan State University.

THELMA MOTHERSHED — She attends the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale.

MELBA PATILLO — She attends San Francisco (Calif.) State College.

GLORIA RAY — Dropped out of school.

TERRANCE ROBERTS — Dropped out of school.

JEFFERSON THOMAS — He is a 1960 graduate of Central High School with

CARLOTTA WALLS — And they are the last of the "Little Rock Nine."

They bravely faced mobs and bayonets

LITTLE ROCK—"Thank you."

Carlotta Walls and Jefferson Thomas moved across the stage at Central High School's commencement and uttered those words as they received their diplomas along with 413 white classmates.

Nearly three years earlier the same words had been uttered by Melba Pattillo, a 15-year-old who had just been struck in the face by a much smaller white girl.

Melba had followed her "Thank you" with a smile, and "That, too, I can take."

That was in September, 1957, when Melba, Carlotta an Jefferson were part of a small band of nine colored pupils who were barred from their classes at the newly "integrated" school by the rifles of Arkansas National Guardsmen.

* * *

TWO WEEKS ago, on May 31, Carlotta and Jefferson became the last of the nine to leave Central High School.

They, too, had proved that they could "take it," and while there was no applause as any of the graduates received their diplomas, there were few in the huge gathering who failed to remember the ring of bayonets around Central.

Certainly there was none among the 15 friends and relatives of the two colored graduates present who did not remember how Elizabeth Eckford, another 15-year-old, had walked in erect aloneness to the barrier of bayonets to ask why she could not enter the school.

Balked by a Guardsman's uncompromising "I've got my orders," she turned and walked back alone through a jeering, hooting, spitting mob, to collapse in tears on a bench, where she was comforted by Mrs. Lee Lorch, the white wife of a Philander Smith College professor.

* * *

BY THE time that the infamy of Little Rock and "Faubusism" had been spread across the newspapers of the world and a reluctant National Administration had acted to protect the rights of the pupils, Elizabeth had her tears.

As part of the "Little Rock Nine," she went back to school with an armed escort.

With her were Carlotta, Jefferson, Melba, Thelma Mothershed, Minnijean Brown, Terrance Roberts, Gloria Ray and Ernest Green.

The protection of the paratroopers, who had been dispatched by President Eisenhower and of the National Guardsmen, after they had been federalized and reassigned, was good only as far as the doors of the school.

* * *

DURING THEIR first year "The Nine" were subjected to constant physical as well as verbal harassment and abuse in the cafeteria, classrooms and corridors of the school.

Ernest Green, a senior at the time of his admission, was graduated at the end of the 1958 school year. He has now completed his sophomore year of a pre-law course at Michigan State University.

Minnijean Brown, most spirited and outspoken of the group, was twice suspended after clashes with her tormentors, then expelled when she retorted, "white trash," to one of them after a promise had been exacted from her not to "retaliate verbally or physically."

Almost immediately she entered the New Lincoln High School in New York City on a scholarship and is now completing her second year in the Mt. Sinai College of Nursing in New York City.

* * *

ELIZABETH ECKFORD and Thelma Mothershed received certificates of graduation from the school in the fall of 1959 after taking correspondence couses from the University of Arkansas and completing the required units in summer school in St. Louis, Mo., after Governor Faubus closed the schools during the school year 1958-59.

Elizabeth is enrolled at College in Galesburg, Ill., University of Southern Illi- and Thelma is enrolled in the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale.

* * *

MELBA PATTILLO, who completed her units in Santa Rosa (Calif.) High School, after taking a correspondence course and attending summer school during the 1958-59 term, is now enrolled at San Francisco State College in California.

Terrance Roberts and Gloria Ray, the remaining two, quit Central High after the first year.

Carlotta and Jefferson, along with Effie Jones, who was admitted to Hall High School in September after the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated Faubus' school closing law, were guests of honor at a graduation party sponsored by the NAACP on May 30.

None had been permitted to take part in the graduation social activities at their schools.

* * *

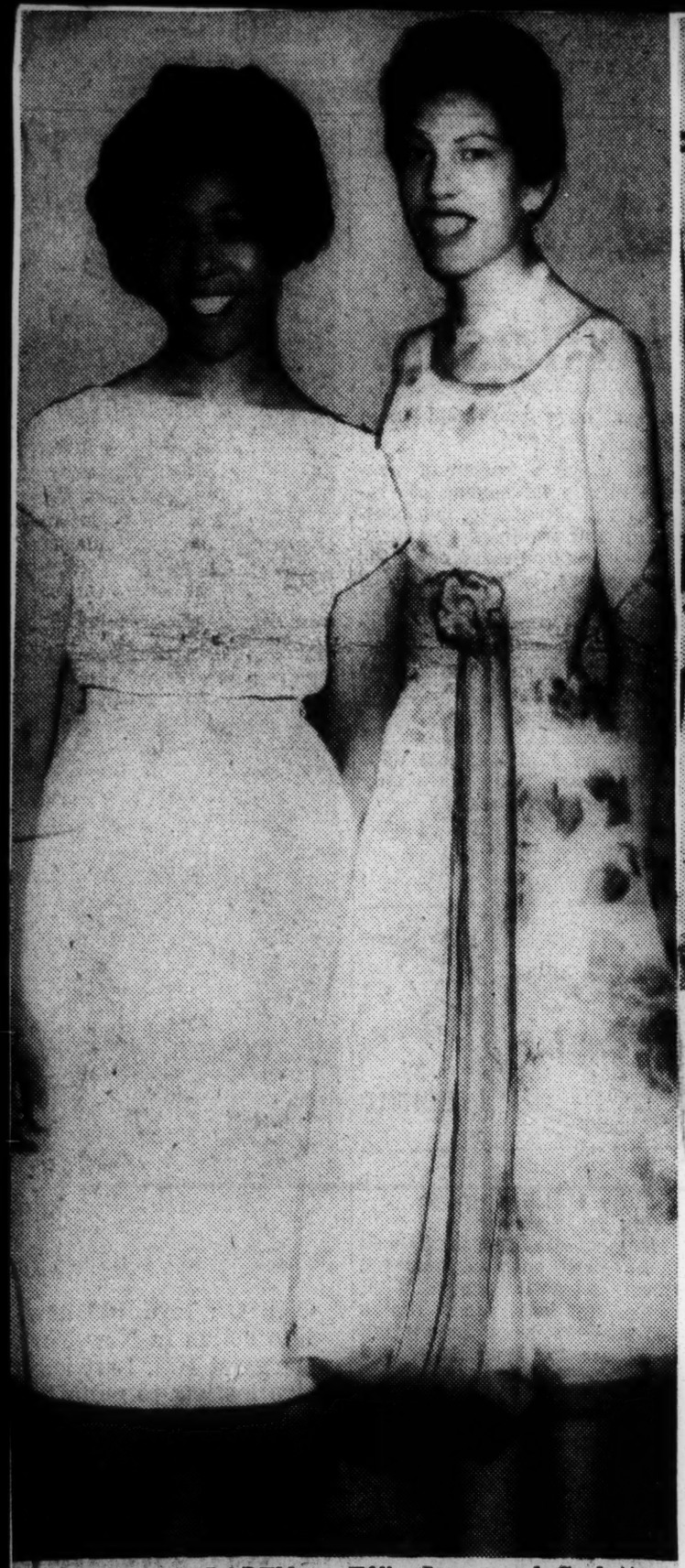
MR. AND MRS. Henry King owners of the Flamingo Club, made its facilities available free of charge for entertainment of the three graduates and their friends.

Classic Ballou and his band, currently playing the Flamingo, furnished music without charge, and the entire club personnel donated services in appreciation of the hardship and abuse the children had suffered.

In addition to presentation by the NAACP of a $1,000 check toward the scholarship fund to assist in the education of Elizabeth, Thelma, Melba, Carlotta and Jefferson, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary wired the graduates:

"...By your patience, courage and determination, you have perserved, maintained highest value of citizenship.

"Under tremendous stress, you have perservered, maintained good scholarship record and have been a credit to your race, your community and the nation."



TIME FOR A PARTY — Effie Jones and Carlotta Walls are shown at party after graduating from Little Rock's Hall and Central High Schools. The NAACP and the Flamingo Club gave the party for the two girls and other members of the famed "Little Rock Nine."

THE LITTLE ROCK NINE — This group picture of the famed Little Rock Nine was taken after they received, jointly, the Spingarn Medal during the 1958 NAACP convention. Seated from left are: Misses Thelma Mothershed, Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford and Gloria Ray; Standing are Jefferson Thomas, Miss Meba Patillo, Ernest Green, Miss Carlotta Walls, Mrs. Daisy Bates and Roberts. Mrs. Bates was also a joint recipient. See story on this page telling what they are doing now.

14k 1960 D.C.

Girls Cook Lunch for 9: Cost? 8 Cents Per Plate

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

By Carole Bowie
Staff Reporter

Ninth graders at Jefferson Junior High in the Southwest cooked luncheon for company yesterday for 8 cents a serving.

The menu prepared by 17 students: creamed chipped beef on rice, carrot and cabbake salad with cooked dressing, corn meal biscuits, and chocolate pudding with whipped topping—all prepared with the six surplus foods distributed by the Welfare Department. The most costly items were beef, carrots and cabbage.

The nine guests included representatives from the D. C. Department of Education, the Welfare Department, the The U. S. Department of Agriculture and Jefferson's principal, Hugh S. Smith.

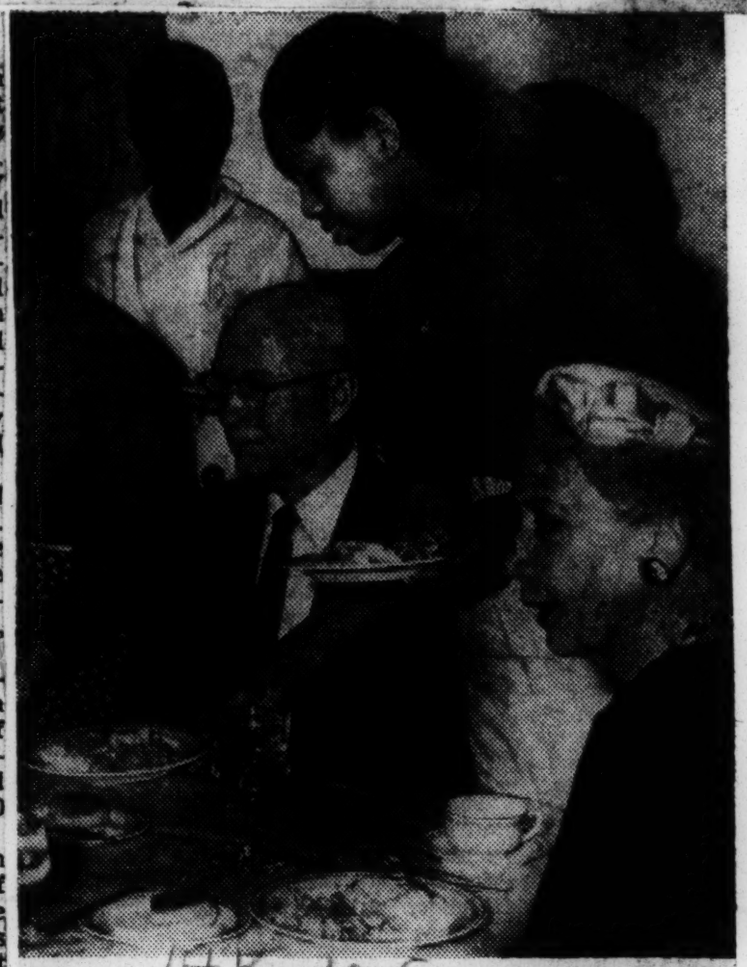
They were invited to experience first hand the results of a six-lesson course in the use of surplus rice, lard, flour, cornmeal, dried milk and dried eggs, being taught to the 200 girls who attend the school.

The course is an outgrowth of a demonstration of uses of surplus food presented at the opening of Greenleaf Gardens public housing project last spring by the Health Department and girls from Jefferson's home economics classes.

"The program was so succesful, we felt all girls in this low income area should have the experience of learning to use these surplus foods," Principal Smith explained.

With the help of two Health Department nutrition consultants, Mildred Brooks and Lois Earl, and their home economics teacher, Mamie Bowman, the girls learn cooking, food budgeting, and the basic esesntials of nutrition at low cost, he said.

"Many of the girls receive the surplus foods in their homes," Mrs. Earl said. "We encourage them to try our recipes in their homes and give them extra credit if they do."



By Henry Rohland, Staff Photographer

Jefferson Junior High School student Gretchen McKinney is shown serving Lawson Cantrell, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and Margaret Pepper, administrative assistant to the superintendent, a meal which her home economics class cooked from surplus foods.

Teaching the girls that the surplus foods are perfectly good and nutritious, improves their morale as well as their health habits, she added.

As homework for the cornmeal lesson, the young cooks baked biscuits for their families using cornmeal mix they made in class. Parents were asked to write a note reporting the results. Parents in general are as receptive to the class as the girls, Mrs. Earl said.

One 14-year-old who shares cooking chores with her mohter said she found most useful the mimeographed booklets of recipes the teachers distribute for each food.

"We had five cans of powdered eggs in our refrigerator because we didn't like them at first," the pupil said. "But I showed my mother how to make scrambled eggs like we do here, and she made french toast from the recipe, and now we like them."

The student has also learned to make macaroni and cheese, Spanish rice, and corn meal breakfast buns for her family of four, she said.

D.C. Teacher Loses Job After Charges Involving Students

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
2-7-60

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The District of Columbia Board of Education last week upheld recommendations of Supt. Carl F. Hensen for the dismissal of Ernest S. Jenkyns from the school system.

Jenkyns, former principal of Randall Junior High, was acquitted by the District Court in November on moral charges involving teen age school boys. The dismissal in criminal court was based on insufficient evidence.

The 47-year-old educator who had been suspended from his position awaiting the outcome of the charges, then applied for reinstatement into the school system.

The board held 13 days of hearings stretched over a period of four months. During the hearings there was testimony from 70 witnesses, 50 of whom favored Jenkyns' reappointment to his former position.

In spite of these recommendations the board approved the dismissal. Although Jenkns had spent about 25 years at Randall, he had not been in the system long enough to draw retirement compensation.

The Superintendent said he would be able to draw on funds he had paid into the school retirement plan when he reaches the age of 62.

The Afro Am
Sat-8-27-60
P.17
Baltimore Md

RETIRES — Three long - time public school servants are retiring this year. From left, they are Valerie E. Chase, principal, Langley Junior High School; Mrs. Anita F. LeMon, Latin teacher, Dunbar High and Edgar P. Westmoreland, supervising director of industrial trades.

Retirement of three leaves schools at 'grievous loss'

The Afro-American P. 17
Baltimore Md
Sat 8-27-60

WASHINGTON — Two school officials and a teacher will be missed this fall in the Washington system as they join the ranks of the retired.

They are Edgar P. Westmoreland, supervising director of trade-industrial education; Miss Valerie E. Chase, Langley Junior High principal, and Mrs. Anita F. LeMon, Dunbar Latin teacher.

Mrs. LeMon's retirement became effective July 31 after teaching Latin for 31 years in the District school system. She taught a term at Garnet-Patterson Junior High School and was then transferred to Dunbar, where she was once a student.

School officials said Mrs. LeMon was noted during her teaching carer for "producing a superior student in Latin."

She was graduated from Howard University and obtained the master's degree at Columbia. She did further post graduate study at New York University.

MISS CHASE retires after nearly a half century of distinguished service to District schools. Her retirement becomes effective Aug. 31 with a total of 49 years of service.

School officials cited her "broad teaching and administrative experience" that added up to an outstanding career.

She had a reputation for "being able to establish rapport with all types of children and help them adjust to school and community life," officials said.

"She has been outstanding in the training of teachers and young administrators."

They added that "the public schools sustain a grievous loss on the retirement of this officer."

Miss Chase served successively as principal of Browne Junior High, M Street, Terrell Junior High and Langley.

* * *

MR. WESTMORELAND retires Aug. 31 with 42 years of service.

His career is studded with achievements as a teacher, coach, evening school principal and supervising director.

In recent months, he revised all trade courses for vocational high schools. This contribution was among this last to the system that school officials said he had served diligently and faithfully.

"He leaves an enviable record of accomplishment and service that is an inspiration and example to his associates," they said.

Mr. Westmoreland took special interest in the development of boys through athletics and trades leading to gainful employment.

* * *

HE DEVELOPED and taught the first course in shoe and leather work in the District school system.

He was instrumental in organizing the first golf teams and set up the first tournament in the sport. He helped to organize the South Atlantic High School Athletic Association.

Mr. Westmoreland served as a specialist in the U.S. Office of Education between 1942 and 1945, promoting war production training for the Southern region.

After the war, he carried on a commission for two years under the International Cooperation Administration on the Tuskegee Project with the Minister of Education in Indonesia.

Florida Board Orders 2 Schools Integrated

MIAMI, Fla., June 30 (AP)—The Dade County School Board, by unanimous vote, has ordered token integration of two schools in North Miami Beach.

The board yesterday voted, 4-0, to admit a Negro girl to Fulford Elementary School and her sister to North Miami Beach Junior High. The girls are Barbara and Rosetta Pearson, who live in the area.

Fulford will become the third elementary school in Florida to be integrated, all in Dade County. North Miami Beach Junior High will be the first white secondary school in Florida to admit a Negro.

The board denied requests of 12 other Negro pupils seeking admission to white schools. No reasons were given.

DENIED BY STATE BOARD

Two Dade Negroes Lose School Transfer Appeal

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 16 (AP)—Two Dade County Negroes seeking admission to white high schools lost out today in their appeals to the State Board of Education under Florida's pupil assignment law.

The board rejected the appeal of Benny Pearson of Miami Beach on the ground it was premature. It turned down the appeal of Theodore Gibson Jr. of Miami on the ground there was no showing the Dade County school board had arbitrarily assigned him to a Negro high school because of color.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, who handles the state's racial litigation, said Gibson's argument that the school board followed the color line in assigning pupils wouldn't hold water because the board already had integrated several schools.

Odum said there were many factors involved in the case of Gibson that led to rejection of his transfer petition by the Dade County board and that color was not one of them.

Gibson's case was the first under the 1956 pupil assignment law which has gone through the administrative appeal procedure set forth under the law. He has the right to appeal to Leon County Circuit Court within 30 days.

Gibson was assigned to the Booker T. Washington School for Negroes. He seeks admission to Miami Jackson High attended by whites.

Odum said Gibson's father, Theodore Gibson Sr., acknowledged that the case was prompted by "his interests in furthering the cause of integration."

Odum said Pearson applied more than a year ago for assignment to a white junior high school. However, he said that was a "moot" question since he now was in high school.

Pearson's appeal from his assignment to North Dade Senior High School for Negroes is premature, Odum said, since the Dade County school board hasn't heard his appeal. He seeks admission to the North Miami Beach Senior High attended by whites.

Catholic school in Miami to integrate

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 22—(AP)—A Miami Catholic high school is becoming racially integrated Sept. 6.

Officials today said three Negro teen-agers have been accepted for admission to Archbishop Curley High. Curley is a boys' school.

It will be the first integration of a Catholic school in Florida. Two Miami area elementary schools were integrated last year.

Brother Keric Dever, principal of Archbishop Curley, said, "we are simply opening school. We are not making a fuss about this."

Students 2 To 1 For Integration

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 2-27-60
P. 3
14k
General

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A survey claimed Wednesday that one-third of the southern high school students questioned favored school integration. Two-thirds of the 10,000 youths interviewed in all sections of the country backed integration.

The results were made public at the opening session of a three-day meeting of National Organizations of Women for Equality in Education. Now represents 17 national women's groups that has banded together to promote school integration.

The survey was part of a continuing research project being conducted by Purdue University under the direction of Dr. H. H. Remmers.

AREA CONTRAST

The study showed that an average of 80 per cent of the youths questioned in the East, Middle West and West supported school integration. In the south 33 per cent favored integration.

Dr. Martin Hamburger, assistant professor of education in New York University and research coordinator for NOW, said the survey also showed that a "disturbingly large minority" of U. S. high school students lacked appreciation and understanding of democratic principles.

14k 1960

GEORGIA

Orders Ga. school board to admit Koinonia pupils

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat., 11-19-60

AMERICUS, Ga. — A Federal District Court has forbidden the Americus school board to bar white children of Koinonia Farm from the public schools solely because of their religious and social practices and beliefs, the American Civil Liberties Union disclosed early this week.

The Koinonia community is a religious fellowship which believes in non-violence and racial equality as Christian concepts. The group has been under heavy pressure in recent years, including shootings and economic reprisals, because of its anti-discrimination stand.

The board's refusal to admit three Koinonia students, at the same time, admitting 27 non Koinonia white students, "denied them equal protection of the laws," Judge W. A. Bootle declared in his opinion announced Oct. 25 in Macon.

He rejected the school board's contention that it might reject a student "for any reason at all, or for no reason."

A test case against the Americus school board, supported by the ACLU was filed in Federal District Court at Macon, Sept. 12 on behalf of William Wittkamper, Lora Ruth Browne, and Jan Jordan.

The school board has not appealed Judge Bootle's order, and the three students are now attending Americus High School. The Koinonia community reports that there have been no reprisals and a number of the Americus students have gone out of their way to make friendly overtures.

14k 1960

GEORGIA

Georgia School Board Of Education Denies Rights To White Children

Nashville Globe 11/18

Nashville Tenn.

A Federal District Court has forbidden the Americus, Ga., school board to bar white children of the controversial Koinonia Farm from the public schools solely because of their religious and social practices and beliefs, the American Civil Liberties Union disclosed yesterday, (November 13). The Koinonia Community is a religious fellowship which believes in a non-violence and racial equality as Christian concepts. The group has been under heavy pressure in recent years, including shootings and economic reprisals, because of its anti-discrimination stand.

The board's refusal to admit three students from the farm while, at the same time, admitting 27 non-Koinonia white students, "denied them equal protection of the laws," Judge W. A. Bootle declared in his opinion announced October 25 in Macon, Georgia. He rejected the school board's contention that it might reject a student "for any reason at all, or for no reason."

"Plaintiffs are complaining of denial of their rights to 'equal protection of the law,' equal protection being a right in itself independent of any right to attend a particular school system or a particular school in a system," Judge Bootle added. "Undoubtedly, the City Board could lawfully refuse to accept any students living in Sumter, Co., (in which Koinonia Farm is situated) outside the City of Americus into the City school system. However, when the City Board decides to accept some students living in Sumter County outside the City of Americus into the City school system and proceeds so to accept some such students, the City Board is then obligated under the law to afford equal protection to all such students desiring to transfer from the County to the City school system. Such obligation exists even though County students have no right to attend City schools . . . the City Board may not arbitrarily refuse to admit a transfer student for 'any reason at all, or for no reason' if it is admitting other transfer students. Although the City Board has a discretion, it is a legal discretion which must be exercised in accordance with the Constitution's requirement that all persons be accorded equal protection."

A test case against the Americus school board, supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, was filed in Federal District Court at Macon, Georgia, September 12 on behalf of William Wittkemper, Lora Ruth Browne, and Jan Jordan. The school board refused to accept the students on ground that their presence in the Americus high school might lead to violence instigated by other pupils. The high school is the only school in the area which offers a pre-college course.

In permanently enjoining the school board from refusing to accept Koinonia Farm residents only because of their beliefs, Judge Bootle stated:

"This court recognizes that the primary right and duty of fixing requiremetnts for the transfer of students from the Sumter County school system to the City of Americus school system and of passing upon qualifications of applicants for transfer to the City of Americus school system rests upon the head of Public Education of the City of Americus and its members, and nothing in this decree shall be construed to restrict the proper exercise of that right."

It was evident, he held, that the action of the City school board "in rejecting the applications of plaintiffs was state action within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment . . . Defendents concede that the three plaintiffs are very nearly model students and that no trouble in the Americus high school is to be expected from them. However, defendants have rejected trouble from other students as a result of community resentment against Koinonia Farm . . . Therefore, the reason for plaintiffs' rejection is the religious and social beliefs of themselves, their parents and the other residents of Koinonia Farm. This will not do."

Judge Bootle's order concluded: "This court retains jurisdiction of this cause for the purpose of passing any and all additional orders herein as may, in its judgement become appropriate."

The School Board has not appealed Judge Bootle's order, and the three students are now attending Americus High School. The Koinonia Community reports that there have been no reprisals and a number of the Americus students have gone out of their way to make

Not Complete

High School Enrollments Jump 18,000

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 12-15-60

Ninety-one per cent of the 19,635-pupils increase in Georgia elementary and high school enrollments this year is among high school students, the State Department of Education said Wednesday.

A break-down of figures extracted from reports by the state's 197 school superintendents showed enrollment in high schools to be 288,620, representing 12,417 more white and 5,497 more Negro high school students this year.

Elementary school enrollment showed a net increase of 1,732, with an increase of 2,902 in Negro enrollment and a decrease of 1,171 in white elementary enrollment. Total elementary enrollment is 645,807.

The report, prepared by Paul Wills, director of the statistical service of the state department, showed that only 9 per cent of the total pupil increase was among elementary school students.

Racially, the increase in pupils was 57 per cent white and 43 per cent Negro students.

AMERICUS HIGH SCHOOL
3 STUDENTS FROM KOINONIA FARM
REV. CLARENCE JORDAN

Barred Koinonians To Avert Trouble, School Chiefs Say

The Atlanta Constitution p. 1

Atlanta Jr.

MACON—Americus school officials conceded Wednesday they had rejected applications of three Sumter County white children because they came from the controversial Koinonia Farm.

Thurs. 9-1-60

The officials, including the superintendent and three board members, said that if the children were admitted to Americus High, they probably would be a source of trouble.

p. 1

Board Chairman James Harvey compared the prospect of admitting the three with having a stick of dynamite loose in the town, and board member Warren Fortson called the idea a "potential powder keg."

Attorneys for the Americus school board contended that the city school was under no obligation to accept any county students and could reject them for any reason whatever.

1415

But lawyers for the children maintained that as long as the city accepts non-residents, it must do so in accordance with the 14th Amendment's equal-protection provision.

"It boils down to one thing, and that's the word Koinonia," plaintiffs' attorney William Harrell asserted. "The board heard the word Koinonia, and their minds locked in blind prejudice."

Koinonia is a communal farm located in Sumter County near Americus. Once bi-racial, it has been for several years the object of violence and criticism.

The three minor plaintiffs—Jan Jordan (daughter of the farm's co-founder Clarence Jordan), William Wittkamper and Lora Ruth Browne — graduated from the Thalean Elementary School last spring and applied then to go to Americus High.

Clarence Jordan told the court that "we could not conscientiously send them to Plains (county high school) without compromising our religious principles . . . until this case is settled."

EARLY DECISION

Federal Judge W. A. Bootle, who heard the case without a jury, promised a decision in the near future.

p. 16

Former Thalean principal Mike Jones testified that all three children were model students in deportment, scholastic achievement and adjustment, and had encountered no troubles at Thalean.

Atlanta Jr.

(Americus officials did not challenge the good records of the applicants during Wednesday's hearing in federal court here.)

Board Chairman Harvey testified that of 30 Sumter County applicants to Americus High, only the three Koinonians were rejected.

Sumter School Supt. W. W. Foy testified that under a working agreement between the county and city, a child who wants to transfer must be released by his own system and accepted by the other.

Defense attorneys established that all but four of some 30 or 32 city pupils who applied to the county school system this year were rejected. But Foy said all were either disciplinary or scholastic problems or had applied too late.

Evidence showed that the only two other county pupils barred from Americus High in recent years were Jordan's older son, Jimmy, and a Koinonia girl.

JUDGE SUMMARIZES

Another of Jordan's children, Eleanor, attended Americus High several years ago without incident, Harvey said.

At the conclusion of arguments, Judge Bootle summarized the case as follows:

"As long as the city is accepting (county pupils) under that working agreement, does the school board have the right to decline to accept them for arbitrary reasons?"

Attorney Harrell argued that under the Supreme Court's Little Rock decision, the threat of violence is not sufficient reason for rejection.

DIDN'T ACCEPT HIM

Foy testified under cross-examination that Jimmy Jordan, now a Mercer University freshman, had dropped out of Plains High because of trouble with other students.

"The students largely didn't accept Jimmy . . . he was isolated and perhaps mistreated . . . we regret it very much," Foy said.

He added that no other Koinonian children had had trouble at Plains.

Lora Ruth Browne, an attractive 13-year-old, was asked what she would do if mistreated at Americus. She replied that under her religion's non-violent approach, "if it was violent, I would try to walk away. If it was words, I would try to settle it with words or else walk away."

Eight All-Negro High Schools Receive Low Academic Ratings

The Louisville Defender Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 5-11-60 pc 1 4K

All-Negro High Schools which comprise only 48 of the States 52 public and parochial institutions, number eight among them that were rated by the State Board of Education this week as "conditonally temporary."

Board spokesmen said that the 40 remaining Negro schools had only ten that could be considered in real trouble academically and physically. The thirty other Negro schools were reported spacious and would be in use for some time to come.

The "conditional temporary" rating is at the bottom of the states new accreditation system. The system was applied for the first time at the beginning of the 1959-60 school year.

The Negro schools receiving the low rating were:

Dotson, Caldwell County; Rosenwald, Knox County; Dunbar, Union County; Douglass Murray; Mason Lancaster; Dunbar, Mayfield; Dunham, Jenkins, and Lincoln, Stanford.

Central High of Louisville was the only all-Negro school to receive the highest ratings of comprehensive by the State Board. Hopkinsville Attucks, Lexington Dunbar and Douglass were rated standard one step behind comprehensive.

The ratings are based upon the number of units offered for study at the schools. The comprehensive rated schools offer 43 courses to students the conditonally temporary rated schools offered only 18.

Mrs. Murray Walls, Louisville, only Negro member of the State Board suggsted to the board that stronger action be taken against such poor Negro schools. She contended that some local boards making no moves to integrate are allowed to escape with the Negro schools being in such poor condition.

Mrs. Walls

Mrs. Walls reported that no direct action was taken on the proposal but the "board did discuss the matter and asked the Bureau of Instruction to study the problem and make inqueries."

Mss. Walls added that a number of Negro schools rated provisional temporary last year have now been elminated and the students integrated. She stated also that the board would resume discussion on the matter when a report on desegregation is available later this month.

There were also eight white public high schools receiving the lowest rating. The board revealed that eight parochial schools also were rated conditionally temporary.

'Integration Scare' Hits Carver School In New Orleans

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP)—Everyone got a scare here this week and segregationists "just knew" that schools had been integrated. Negro teachers felt that white teachers were being used to replace Negro teachers. Many did not know what to think. They either smiled or frowned depending upon how they looked at it.

It all happened when a white substitute teacher reported for duty at the all-Negro Carver senior high school. She got through the fighting lines and worked until afternoon before anyone found out there was a round peg in a square hole.

The authorities at Carver did not know she was white. There are Negroes at Carver whiter than she. The principal was not in his office when she arrived and never saw her before she began work. Nobody thought she was white.

"CRIME" COMMITTED

Finally the office found out that they had committed a "crime" by sending a white teacher to a Negro school. Faces turned red, wheels began to move; things began to pop; and the poor little dear was removed pronto from the school.

This was the first assignment for the substitute teacher. Then, too, she hailed from Seattle (Washington), where she is accustomed to seeing Negroes and whites in school together.

School authorities take the blame for the error and say the young lady will not be penalized for the mistake. She worked where she was sent and it was her duty to do so. Who was to tell her that the integration order due November 14 had not arrived early?

Integration Scare Hits A New Orleans School

By O.C.W. TAYLOR

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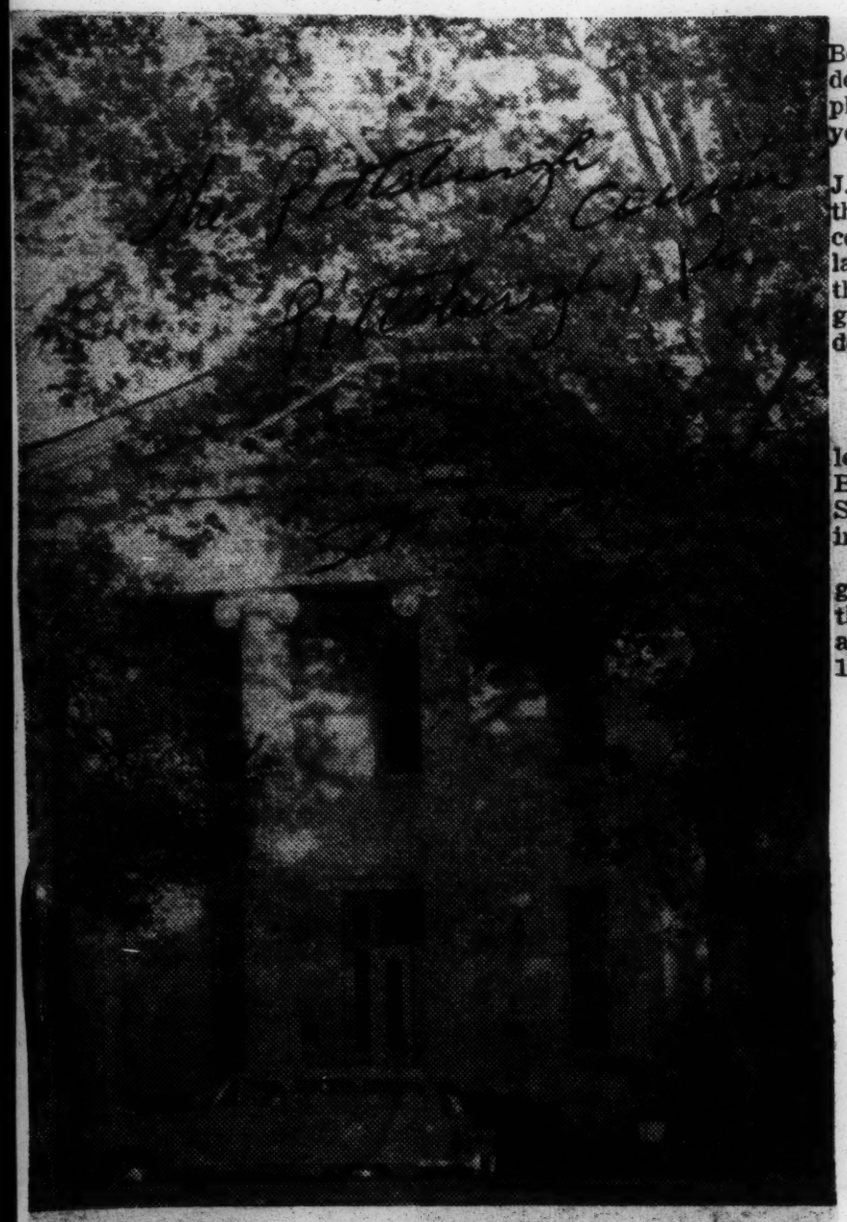
14k 1960

LOUISIANA

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL
FOR SUPERIOR STUDENTS (GIFTED STUDENTS)



CAUSES PROTEST — The Benjamin Franklin High School for Superior Students, 719 S. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, has been in existence since 1957 but admits only gifted white pupils. — Associates Photo.

The Orleans Parish School Board is under Federal Court order to submit desegregation plans for its entire system this year.

School Board President Lloyd J. Rittner told the P-TA group that the board was bound to comply with state segregation laws but that it is investigating the possibility of having a Negro high school for gifted students.

■

THE PETITION pointed out: "In September, 1957, the Orleans Parish Board opened the Benjamin Franklin Senior High School for children of superior intelligence.

"At the time no qualified Negro children were admitted into the school and none have been admitted since. In the spring of 1959, a group of parents and educators arranged for the testing of promising Negro high school children to determine whether there were Negro children qualified. for Benjamin Franklin School.

"Altogether, 108 promising high school children were given the Otis Quick Scoring Test by a professional psychologist. Thirty-five children had scores of 120 or above, the minimum IQ level required for admission to Benjamin Franklin High School, and some of the children attained scores considerably above 120.

"Twenty-three of these children were completing the ninth or tenth grade, the two grades from which students can transfer to Benjamin Franklin. These children came from the public and the parochial schools.

"Some of the children in the parochial schools had received their elementary and junior high school education in public schools but were transferred by their parents to the parochial high schools because in the opinion of the parents none of the public high schools designated for Negroes offered adequate preparation for college.

"A majority of the parents wrote for application forms as prescribed in the Benjamin Franklin handbook. All of these parents received replies that their children were not qualified.

■

"THE PARENTS wrote again to point out that their children had IQ scores on public or parochial school records of 120 or above and appeared to meet all other requirements for admission to Benjamin Franklin outlined in the handbook.

"To this second letter the school board replied that under state law Benjamin Franklin was a school designated for white children. This year additional parents wrote for application forms and received the same reply . . ."

The P-TA petitioned the board to admit qualified Negro pupils to the Benjamin Franklin School in the September 1960 term.

New Orleans Negroes
The Pittsburgh Courier

Seek Admittance To Superior School

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-30-60

NEW ORLEANS—Negro parents last week petitioned the Orleans Parish School Board to admit qualified Negro students to the Benjamin Franklin High School, a public facility for superior white pupils.

The petition was read by Mrs. Joseph Buggage of the Walter L. Cohen Senior High School Parent-Teacher Association.

Not The Time To Integrate Catholic Parents Are Told

The La. Weekly, New Orleans, La.
Sat. 6/18/60

"This isn't the time to integrate due to material losses that may be incurred by the Catholic Schools and Church."

His Excellency Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, on two different occasions, reiterated the above statement to a committee of four Catholic parents.

The committee of Horace Bynum, Henry J. Harris, Henry Hayes and Llewelyn J. Soniat revealed this in a statement to the Louisiana Weekly last week.

The letter to the Editor of the Louisiana Weekly stated:

"On March 21, 1960, we had a conference with His Excellency Archbishop Joseph Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans to get his approval for a group of Negro boys of above average ability to take the entrance examination with other boys as prospective students that wished to be enrolled in a newly established Christian Brother School located in City Park in New Orleans. At that time His Excellency stated that he felt that it was not time to integrate the Catholic School and that he would wait until Judge Skelly Wright would render his decision in the Orleans Parish School Board case.

The letter continued: "On May 27, 1960, we had another conference with His Excellency Archbishop Rummel. This conference followed the Court Order of Judge Skelly Wright that stated, "with the opening of school in September, 1960 all Public Schools in the Parish of Orleans must integrate the first grade."

"You may be aware of a Pastoral letter read in all churches in the archdiocese of New Orleans on Sunday, February 19, 1956 written by Archbishop Rummel, condemning racial segregation as being morally wrong and sinful. In his letter he stated and we quote "To deny to members of a certain race, just because they are members of that race certain rights and opportunities, civic or economic, educational or religious, recreational or social imposes upon them definite hardships and humiliations, fustrations and impediments to progress which condemn them to perpetual degradation which is only a step removed from slavery."

"In a subsequent Pastoral letter on August 6, 1956, Archbishop Rummel stated that and we quote, "Certain difficulties still remain and we are not now prepared to introduce integration generally, therefore we deem it necessary to postpone integration in schools in which it has not yet been effected at least until September, 1957. In the meantime we hope to overcome difficulties and make necessary preparation."

"This conference was for the express purpose of discussing with Archbishop Rummel plans for integration of Catholic schools in September, 1960. Again and again he reiterated that this isn't the time to integrate due to material losses that may be incurred by the Catholic Schools and Church.

We brought to the attention of Archbishop Rummel that if secular government, military leaders and private organizations can eliminate the sin of segregation and discrimination, we can do so too.

The group concluded in their letter "We are Catholic parents who went to Archbishop Rummel with a deep concern over the education of our children and other Catholic children in our community. We have been taught that what you do to the least of the brethren you do to Christ; and the idea of a segregated Christ seems like a blasphemy to Him. Is it not Catholic Doctrine that when a brother is excluded, rejected, segregated, it is Christ who is insulted and humiliated?"

Archbishop Turns Down Mix Pleas

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
June 6, 1960
p. 2

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A group of Negro parents said Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans refused their request to enter a group of "above average ability" Negro boys in a new Catholic high school.

Horace Bynum, Henry J. Harris, Henry Hayes and Llewelyn Soniat authored the statement. In several conferences with the archbishop, they said he "reiterated that this isn't the time to integrate due to material losses that may be incurred by the Catholic school and church."

In a telephone interview with The Associated Press, the archbishop declined comment on the statement, pending his receiving a copy of the letter addressed to the Louisiana Weekly, a New Orleans Negro newspaper.

HOLD CONFERENCE

The letter said the four had a conference with the archbishop on March 21 to get his approval to enter the boys in the newly-established Christian Brothers school in City Park.

They said the archbishop told them at that conference he would wait until Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright had issued his decision on integrating New Orleans public schools.

The four said they had another meeting with Archbishop Rummel after Judge Wright ordered integration in the first grades of New Orleans public schools in September.

The archbishop again refused the request, contending the time was not ripe for integration in parochial schools.

"We brought to the attention of Archbishop Rummel that if secular government, military leaders and p r i v a t e organizations can eliminate the sin of segregation and discrimination," the statement said, "we can do so too."

The letter identified the group as "Catholic parents . . . with a deep concern over the education of our children and other Catholic children in our community."

"It is not Catholic doctrine," the statement asked, "that when a brother is excluded, rejected, segregated, it is Christ who is insulted and humiliated?"

The letter also noted the archbishop's pastoral letter of Feb. 19, 1956 in which he condemned segregation as morally wrong and sinful.

In a subsequent pastoral letter, the statement noted, Archbishop Rummel stated that "certain difficulties still remain and we are not now prepared to introduce integration generally" and postponed it until September, 1957.

There has been no official order from the archbishop on integration in parochial schools.

REBUFFS NEGRO PARENTS

Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans, shown in a picture made last month, has refused a request to enter a group of Negro boys "above average ability" in a new Catholic high school according to their parents. The archbishop declined comment pending receipt of his copy of the parents statement which is in the form of a letter to a Negro newspaper. The letter noted the archbishop's statement of February, 1956 condemning segregation as morally wrong and sinful.

Suit asks court to open school

BALTIMORE

The NAACP has again filed suit in U.S. District Court here against the Harford County Board of Education, charging now that this Board has failed to carry out a previous court order to open its high schools to colored students.

The current suit has been filed on behalf of Alvin Dwight Pettit, a ninth grade student, and his father, George D. Pettit, 103 A Rodman Rd., Aberdeen.

Harford Board of Education members named as defendants are:

David G. Harry Jr., president, Pylesville; Howard S O'Neill, Bel Air; Mrs. Jason T Pate, Havre de Grace.

Also. Samuel W. Galbreath, Rocks; Mrs. Robert Fletcher, Magnolia; and Charles W. Willis, Harford County superintendent of schools, of Bel Air.

* * *

THE SUIT CHARGES .that young Pettit has been denied a transfer to the Aberdeen High School for whites, solely because of his race.

NAACP attornevs point out tha' the U.S. District Court here on June 20, 1957, ordered the Harford County Board of Education to allow such transfers of colored students in a decision rendered in the case of Stephen Moore Jr. vs. the Board.

Also charged is that this school board dismissed an appeal, following an Oct. 16, 1959, hearing on behalf of young Pettit, on the grounds that it did not have jurisdiction.

The suit asks that:

* * *

1 **THE COURT** order a speedy hearing on the application for preliminary and permanent injunction;

2. The court entered a declaratory judgment at such hearing that refusal of admission of any student to any public school on account of his race or color is a violation of his rights under the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment;

3. **The court declared that since the decree in the Moore case approving a stair step integration plan for high schools in Harford County, there is no basis for denying any colored student entry to a white school.**

4 The court issue a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining the Harford County Board of Education from continuing such practices.

NAACP attorneys in the suit are: Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg, of New York City, and Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell and Tucker R. Dearing, of Baltimore.

Federal Court Orders Maryland Board To Accept Negro At White City School

Baltimore, Md., May 2—A federal court orderded the Harford County Board of Education to admit a Negro student, who was recently barred from the Aberdeen, Md. High School, to the 10th grade at the 1960-61 term.

The student, Alvin Dwight Pettit, a 14 year old 9th grader who moved to Aberdeen last year, applied for admission to the 1959-60 school term last summer. He was rejected because the Harford Board of Education's stair-step desegregation plan did not include the grade to which he sought admission.

The Harford County Board of Education's stair-step plan is described as piecemeal and complicated. It provides for desegregation at some grade levels in certain schools but different grades at other schools

The plan did not include desegregation of the 9th grade at Aberdeen High School at the time Pettit applied. Integration of the 9th grade is scheduled to begin with the 1960-61 school term. The 10th grade will not be desegregated until 1961-62.

The plan, however, does provide for the acceptance of students who, in the judgment of the school authorities, can make "satisfactory adjustment" in the classes to which they seek admission. According to the attorneys for the NAACP Ltgal Defense and Educational Fund who appeared in behalf of the Negro student. his past school performance was about that of the average student at Aberdeen High School.

The court ruled today that the Negro student is entitled to a chance to make good at Aberdeen High School and should have been permitted to enroll at the time applied.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys for Pettit are Juanita Jackson Mitchell and Tucker Dearing, both of Baltimore. Md., Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg of New York City.

'Family' Tactics Aid Students

By Mary Kelly
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Mrs. Elnera Burton, who considers herself just one of 5,000 students attending Teachers College, Columbia University, this summer, comes from a Baltimore school that has considerably more than a run-of-the-mill reputation.

Largely under her leadership a school hall in Houston Junior High—where she teaches—is no ordinary school hall. Instead, it is "courtesy lane." A corridor is not just a corridor. It has become known as "cordiality drive."

The school with its staff and pupils is "The Houston family." The custodian is no mere janitor. He is a member of the family.

Sunday has become a church-going day for many of the 1,800 students at the school who hadn't thought previously of the school being an influence toward religion.

Camera Arts Studios

Mrs. Elnera Burton
"You see a job to be done, and you do it."

Social Standards Rise

Interest in keeping the community clean has branched out of an effort to keep the schoolhouse steps clean. Improved personal attitudes and evidences of good taste are showing up at the social dances.

These are a few of the more obvious outcomes of the School Council, which Mrs. Burton, a home economics teacher, sponsors. A few years ago when it was started as a Student Council, she decided to change the name to School Council, realizing that in that way she could include the teachers as well as the pupils.

Now she has 10 active teachers as advisers. Houston Junior High is an all-Negro school, with the probability, of course, of being integrated.

Talks with ministers and parents on ways to improve the program are held regularly. This summer, while working for her master's degree in home economics, Mrs. Burton is giving further thought to the project back home, as she studies an enriching course on "education and society" at Teachers College.

Togetherness Accented

Youth Week is held every spring. This gives the community a chance to see what the 120 young members of the School Council are trying to do. Friendship Day, for instance, is a time when each student wears a name tag in the shape of a hand, each student trying to make as many friends as possible and thinking about what it means to be a good friend. For example, there is a special effort to make youths who have run into difficulties feel that they, too, belong.

The "inner" satisfaction which she says is her pay for all this work became outward for a moment in Mrs. Burton's smile, so alive to the great possibilities of youth.

"When I read about juvenile delinquents," she said, "I wonder how many of them might have been salvaged. I believe we are too quick to say, 'He's bad.' We don't stop to wonder why. If we teachers could find out why, maybe it would help. You have to do a little more for children of this type.

"You have to listen to them."

'Inferiority' Overcome

She told of putting a boy who felt "inferior" in charge of a committee, where it proved he did an excellent job. He learned to realize he was actually one of the group and "knew how to act" in front of other people, as he put it.

24 Negro Students Search For High School To Attend

DETROIT (AP) — School bells will ring next week for thousands of Michigan children, but as of the moment neither state nor suburban Royal Oak township officials know whether 24 Negro students will have a high school to attend.

The 24 were among a class of 60 Negroes graduated in June from George Washington Carver Elementary School in Royal Oak Township. They want to enroll as high school freshmen but have been unable to find a school to take them in.

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams and Lynn S. Bartlett, state superintendent of public instruction, have taken a hand in effort to find a classroom for the 24 and expressed some optimism that a solution can be found before summer vacation ends.

The focal point of the dispute is the community of Royal Oak Township, which had its beginnings in World War II when the federal government threw up some shacks to house migrant workers.

Those workers moved on after the war and the little community of 8,000—it is less than half a square mile in area—became the home of a predominantly Negro population.

Surveys by social study groups showed the community could pay for a grade school but could not afford a high school of its own. The high school students were farmed out, therefore, to secondary schools in adjacent Detroit.

Economic troubles beset the little community and it currently owes the Detroit school system $125,000 in back tuition. Detroit officials said this year they could no longer carry the burden of the community.

Nearly half the population of the township is on relief. Officials of the community said they could not raise any additional tax money to add a room on its elementary school to take care of the schoolless 24.

Supt. Bartlett, after conferring with leaders of the community, said, "This is not a state problem. It has to be settled on a local level."

Said Everett Spurlock, Negro executive secretary of the Pontiac Urban League: "This is more than a legal problem. It is a moral problem. I think it lies directly in the laps of the Ferndale and Royal Oak school boards.

"Oak Park residents are in the majority Jewish, a minority group. This is going to look awfully bad nationwide if these 24 children are turned down in this by another minority which itself has been persecuted."

School officials of Oak Park and Ferndale declined to comment pending further study by their school boards.

24 Negroes Can't Find High School To Attend

By The Associated Press

Detroit, Sept. 1.—School bells will ring next week for thousands of Michigan children, but as of the moment neither State nor suburban Royal Oak Township officials know whether 24 Negro students will have a high school to attend.

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Housed Migrant Workers

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Students Farmed Out

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Nearly half the population of the township is on relief. Officials of the community said they could not raise any additional tax money to add a room on its elementary school to take care of the schoolless 24.

Called Moral Problem

The little community is bounded by Detroit, Ferndale, and Oak Park. Ferndale said it could not handle any outside students; Oak Park echoed that view.

Said Everett Spurlock, Negro executive secretary of the Pontiac Urban League:

"This is more than a legal problem. It is a moral problem. I think it lies directly in the laps of the Ferndale and Royal Oak school boards.

"Oak Park residents are in the majority Jewish, a minority group. This is going to look awfully bad nationwide if these 24 children are turned down in this by another minority which itself has been persecuted."

Negro School Opening Set

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
10-11-60

MORTON, Miss. (Special) — Bettye Mae Jack High School along with the other county Negro Schools will open July 11. All students are urged to begin school when school opens on July 11 or face the danger of non-promotion at the end of the school year.

The faculty for the session of 1960-61 will be as follows: J. W. Deering, principal; W. James Smiley, assistant principal and social studies; Golden H. Odom, librarian and English; Grady C. Gordon, coach, science and physical education; Willie F. Jackson, agriculture; Beatrice Bacon, homemaking; Robert L. Brown, band and study hall; Buster C. Smith, Chorus and English; Jannye C. Smiley, public school music and mathematics; Bonnie J. Lyles, commercial subjects.

Elementary teachers, grades one through six are as follows: Claudell W. Holbert, elementary principal; Alice P. Buckley, Carrie L. Deering, Ora Dishman, Edwina Gray, Lorraine Y. Jackson, Mary H. Keeton, and Katie McCoy. Some more teachers will come with the consolidated students and they will be announced later.

14k 1959

MISSISSIPPI

Institute Founder Honored By School

New $500,000 Prentiss Negro School Named For J. E. Johnson

PRENTISS, Miss. (Special) — A $500,000 Negro high school soon to be completed here will be named in honor of the late J. E. Johnson, co-founder of the Prentiss Institute for Negroes.

The Jeff Davis County School Board announced naming of the building this week. They named Garrett E. Gray as principal of the school with Henry A. Watts as assistant principal.

Gray is a former Negro county agent and recently has been connected with the state extension program. His wife, the late Hattie Lucas Gray, was for many years Negro home demonstration agent for Jeff Davis county.

Watts is a member of the faculty of Prentiss Institute.

The school will consist of 40 classrooms and will accommodate 1,500 students with a staff of 50 persons.

PETITION ASKS TO KEEP SCHOOL

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

McCOMB, Miss.—Petition asking the South Pike county consolidated school district to maintain a white high school in Osyka have begun circulating following a mass meeting there.

The petitions request that, at a future date, a new high school plant be built between Osyka and Progress and named for both communities. Until then, the existing Osyka school would be used.

Under the long range program of the district both Pike communities would lose their high schools and send their students to a consolidated plant at or near Magnolia.

Over 300 persons from around Osyka attended the meeting, sponsored by the Osyka School Association. Adolph Butscher, chairman, presided.

Charles B. Henley, Jackson attorney engaged by the association to assist in the battle to retain the Osyka school, spoke and explained the petitions.

Henley urged all patrons of the area outside Magnolia in the district to concentrate their efforts in getting and keeping a high school at Osyka. Any other effort would mean the end of the fight, he said.

Scott Negro Students Move Into New School

FOREST, Miss. (Special) — Happy Negro students — 585 of them — moved into their new E. T. Hawkins High School this week after meeting classes for nearly two years in churches and a Negro Masonic Hall.

The modern new building, at least fifty per cent larger than the old E. T. Hawkins school which was destroyed by fire in November, 1957, represents an investment of about $375,000.

L. O. Atkins, superintendent of the Forest Separate School District, said a few more days work will be required before students can use the shop, cafeteria and gymnasium.

The Hawkins school, named for the principal who has served Forest for the past 27 years, has 24 classrooms as well as other modern conveniences.

It was financed by insurance collected after the fire at the old building and a special allocation from the State Education Finance Commission.

Supt. Atkins said a formal opening and special program for visitors will be held at the beginning of the next term in September.

Students Move Into $375,000 High School At Forest

Forest, Miss., April 27.—Negro students moved in to the new E. T. Hawkins High School last Monday after having classes for nearly two years in churches and the Masonic Hall.

The modern new building, at least 50 per cent larger than the old E. T. Hawkins school which was destroyed by fire in November, 1957, represents an investment of about $375,000.

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Senatobia To Vote On Bonds May 12

$365,000 Structure Needed For White Pupils

Special to The Commercial Appeal

SENATOBIA, Miss., April 24. —A special election for the issuance of bonds to improve the white school facilities of the Senatobia Municipal Separate School District has been set for May 12.

The proposal to issue $365,000 of bonds is being submitted to voters after a request for such action by the board of trustees of the district was unanimously adopted by the mayor and board of aldermen.

The bond money will be used for construction of a 10-room high school building, to include a library, science laboratory, home economics department, vocational classrooms; a gymnasium, a band building, and a cafeteria. Approximately $15,000 will be used to improve the city school athletic field.

Superintendent Otho Monroe said the bond issue will increase present school taxes in the Senatobia Separate School District about five mills, making a total of 23 mills for all school purposes. Mr. Monroe said this is one of the lowest over-all millage rates in any of the 47 separate school districts in Mississippi.

Before election day a parade through the business section of Senatobia is planned. It will feature the 575 students who now attend the school built in 1939 for 150 students.

A new high school and gymnasium for Negroes is under construction and will be occupied in the 1959 session.

School Work Is Approved

Mississippi Contracts Are OK'd By Education Finance Group

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., June 15.—The State Educational Finance Commission Monday approved several contracts for construction of schools and additions and renovations at existing schools.

Contracts approved were:

A Negro high school near Coldwater in Tate County, $340,298; Beasley Negro Elementary school in Clay County, $131,870; Cruise Street Elementary School of Corinth, $29,558; Rock Hill Elementary Junior High School for Negroes at Oktibbeha County, $153,520; Starkville High School, $7,671.

Other Projects OK'd

Fielding L. Wright High School in Sharkey-Issaquena County Line Consolidated District, $51,479; Inverness High School of Sunflower County, $84,309; Falkner High School in Tippah County, $50,956; Walnut High School in Tippah County, $80,072; and New Hymn Negro High School of Simpson County, $105,990.

Bid Dates Set

Among the bid dates set by the commission were:

Pontotoc High School, July 14; Morgan City Negro Elementary School of Leflore County, Money Negro High School of Leflore County, Sam Balkin Negro High School at Slaughter and the Minter City Elementary School, July 28; Harris High School for Negroes, Meridian, July 19; Canton Elementary White School, July 17; Negro Elementary School near Iuka, July 28.

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL—This 20-classroom South Side Elementary School for Negro students was opened last November at West Point. It is a part of the $775,000 school building program almost completed in the Mississippi town.

West Point Plan Complete As New Negro School Opens

By WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Special to The Commercial Appeal

WEST POINT, Miss., Sept. 15.—West Point's ambitious program to equalize white and Negro public schools is now complete with the opening this week of the new $453,000 Fifth Street Junior and Senior High School for Negroes.

The gleaming, modern, fire-resistent structure completes the last phase of a $775,000 construction program for Negroes under the re-organization program put into effect late in 1956.

A $220,000 20-classroom South Side Elementary School was opened last November as the first phase of the program. North Side High School is now being renovated for an elementary school and renovation of the Abbott School is expected to be completed next year.

All Went To Negroes

Superintendent B. D. McCallister said every cent of the $622,500 allocated by the state was used for Negroes. The balance of more than $200,000 was provided from a local $900,000 school bond issue.

The modernistic structure covers what was a Negro park and residential area. Its students will come from the new West Point Municipal Separate School District composed of 243.2 square miles. The original city school system embraced only 3.2 square miles.

Several thousand whites and Negroes attended open house last week end. The Fifth Street School, which will accommodate 720 students, will consist of 15 standard class rooms and is 315 by 255 feet.

Outstanding features include an administrative suite, two-teacher business education suite, two-teacher home economics department for a class of 48, science department and trade shop department.

Library And Gymnasium

Library for 150 students, modern kitchen and cafeteria, combination gymnasium and auditorium with more than 1,000 seating capacity, dressing rooms, store rooms, rest rooms, and several auxiliary rooms also are featured.

The facility was built by the local Building Service Co. with Fort and White of Jackson, Miss. as architects. Mr. McCallister said the school will operate with an over-crowded 1,070 students until renovation of the North Side School is completed.

Mother Says Daughter Is Being Denied Right To Go to Sumner High

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri 1-15-60

A Kansas City, Kas., mother who complained to THE CALL this week that she has been making a vain effort to get her teen-age daughter reinstated in Sumner High school, said she has sought the aid of the School Superintendent's office, the Mayor's office, and the Wyandotte County Grand jury.

MRS. LOLA CHILDERS

Mrs. Lola Childers, 1952 N. Third street remarked that "I've really been around trying to get my daughter back in school before the loss of time causes her to fail in her studies."

In a letter which she left with THE CALL, Mrs. Childress had this to say:

"The principal of Sumner High school, Eighth street and Oakland avenue, Kansas City, Kas., failed to admit my daughter, Shirley Childers, to attend Sumner High school. She was rebelliously sent home by him, during the first few weeks of school this year (1959), because I was unable to comply to his request of fees in the amount of $12.50.

"During the absence of about three weeks, due to the lack of fees, I still was unable to raise $12.50."

The mother of 12 children, Mrs. Childers, said she still has four minor children in school, "and facing a circumstance of illegal support for them, it was quite a problem for me to raise the $12.50. After a period of three weeks had passed, and there still was no progress of money in sight, I decided to call the office of Sumner High school, to see if I could make preparations for my daughter, Shirley, to return to school with a promise of date to which I kept for the payment of $12.50 fees.

"A few weeks later in November she was sent home from Sumner High school again, by a teacher, Mr. Brown, through, the office of the school, on the account of failing to have $1.50 for candy, which Mr. Brown demanded that she bring home against my demand."

The mother said that during both of these absentees her daughter became "very discouraged and suffered shock."

After nursing her daughter, "I thought it would be best to have a doctor check her to see if her nerves were in good order, before her return to school, and I did. Dr. Lloyd Cole of the Brotherhood building, gave her a thorough check and told me: 'She is able to return to school,' which was November 25, 1959.

"The following Monday morning I sent my daughter to school and told her to go to the office, as Miss Roberson had requested. She sat in the office for more than two hours waiting for permission to go to her classes; from there, she was sent home again," the mother informed.

Mrs. Childers said the principal, Mr. S. H. Thompson requested more information, as dates the doctor had checked the girl, and that the principal "is holding the girl out of school for this information."

Mrs. Childers also added that one of her sons, William R. Bell "was kept out of school in 1953," and since that time the son enlisted in the U. S. Marine corps, where he finished his high school education.

Mrs. Childers asked: "What are we paying taxes for if our children can't attend the public schools?"

Mr. Thompson, Sumner High school principal was contacted Wednesday by THE CALL for a statement about the case.

He said the girl, Shirley Childers, "has never been suspended from school." He informed that no child is kept out of school permanently for inability to pay fees. and, that he has been advised by the Superintendent's office that because the girl has lost so much time out of school this semester, she would not be able to be reinstated until January 21.

The principal inferred that there is "much more involved" in the matter which has to do with the girl's attendance record.

Regarding Mrs. Childers' son, William R. Bell, Mr. Thompson informed there is no record of him ever attending Sumner High school.

14k 1960

NEW YORK

N. Y. to combat school jim crow

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — The New York City Board of Education is working on a plan for combatting school segregation in its junior high schools by permitting 7,500 pupils to transfer, over a three year period, to schools outside of their neighborhoods.

The plan represents a major policy change, in that the board, in the past, has virtually shrugged its shoulders over existing de-facto segregation, claiming that it was due to the segregated housing patterns of the city.

School officials term the plan a "controlled experiment," designed to see what effect integration has on colored and Puerto Rican pupils to be transferred and white pupils with whom they will attend classes.

The plan is being drawn up by Associate Supt. Joseph O. Loretan, in charge of junior high schools. Board officials hope to have it completed in time for the opening of school on Sept. 12.

* * *

ELSEWHERE on the school integration scene, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lee Vickers of Carboro, N.C., filed a supplemental complaint in their suit to compel the Chapel Hill Board of Education to admit their son to a white school nearer his home.

In their original suit, filed in February, Mr. and Mrs. Vickers alleged that their son, Stanley, had been denied reassignment from Northside Elementary School to Carboro Elementary School, solely because of his race and color.

He vainly sought reassignment for the 1958 - 59 and 1959 - 60 school years, and in the meantime was promoted to junior high school.

In the amended complaint the parents seek reassignment of their son from the colored Lincoln High School to the white Chapel Hill Junior High.

* * *

AT NEW ORLEANS the Orleans Parish School Board met to discuss plans for the closing of schools in the face of a Federal Court order to integrate the schools, starting with the first grade in the fall.

Two weeks ago a state civil district court judge issued an injunction barring the board from taking steps to comply with the Federal court order.

The state court upheld the constitutionality of a legislative act giving the state legislature authority to assign schools as white, colored or integrated.

Despite a warning by State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion that the board members might be held in contempt if they met, four of the five members turned out to discuss the integration crisis and steps which might be taken by the board.

* * *

BOARD MEMBER Emile Wagner left the meeting after declaring the board had no constitutional authority to close the schools and therefore had no right to make plans for their closing.

Board President Lloyd Rittiner said the discussion would be of value no matter who took charge of schools if they were closed, and that the meeting would be held unless Governor Davis advised him that he was not interested in the board's plans.

The Governor wired Rittiner that he would not need information on the Board's plan because "I intend to do everything to keep the schools open and segregated."

Rittiner went ahead with the discussion after replying that he felt it his duty, since "There are many problems that can't be solved at the last minute if your efforts fail."

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the Tulane University chapter of the American Association of University Professors adopted a resolution describing threats for closing of the schools as "the most irresponsible and thoughtless threat" ever inflicted upon the school children of the city.

The professors also attacked proposals for private instead of public schools: "To impose an inferior 'make-do' educational system upon the children is to invite a community tragedy born of irrational spite," the group said.

* * *

AT LITTLE ROCK, Ark., the school board assigned one more colored pupil, 11th-grader Everette Dixon Morehead, to Central High school.

The assignment will make eight colored pupils, four boys and four girls, at Central High this fall and five, all girls, at Hall High.

One other colored pupil, Irma Jean Routen, was assigned to Central when the board made its first group of reassignments, but she was sent back to all - colored Horace Mann High School after her parents inquired about the possibility of her obtaining band training at Central.

Colored pupils have not been permitted to take part in extra - curricular activities at Central.

* * *

PULASKI COUNTY School Board officials and the commandant of the Little Rock Air Force Base announced last week that there will be no difference this September in the operation of the base school which was integrated last year.

The school, built and equipped with Federal funds, is operated for the children of air force base personnel under lease to the county by the Federal Government.

* * *

AT HOUSTON, Texas, Federal Judge Ben C. Connally clarified his school integration ruling, stating that integration of the city's public schools will start next month with the first regular grade of elementary school.

School officials had interpreted the order of last week to mean that the grade-a-year integration plan would start with kindergarten.

At Durham, N.C., lawyers representing 165 colored pupils seeking transfers to white schools pressed last week for the hearing of oral arguments in their case during the August 15 term of Federal Middle District Court, so that it may be decided before the opening of the September school

OFFICERS TAKE CHARGE—Dunn Police Chief Alton Cobb, left, and other officers Thursday balked efforts of Indian children to enter the all-white Dunn High School. Stoney Chance, right, was one of the children escorted into police cars. He's a ninth grader. Deputy Sheriff Clarence Moore is in the background.

SCHOOL'S OUT—Huey Paul Maynard, ninth grade Indian boy, was in high good humor Thursday morning when officers escorted him and other Indian children from the grounds of Dunn high school. Dunn Police Chief Alton Cobb is on the extreme left. Others are unidentified.

Indians Attempt School Mixing

DUNN, N.C., (AP)—Indian parents, rebuffed in efforts to get their children admitted to the all-white Dunn High School Tuesday, promised to return to the school daily until the students are admitted.

Ten Indian students arrived at the school to reigster for classes which begin Wednesday.

Miss Ophelia Matthews, school principal, told the group no students would be enrolled except those assigned to the school by the Harnett County Board of Education.

North Carolina provides separate schools for whites, Indians and negroes.

Talks With Harnett Officials

Two Girls Heed Words, Go To "White" School

LILLINGTON, N. C. (UPI) — Playwright Paul Green, who has written several outdoor dramas in which Indians played an important role has urged Harnett County Indians to seek an education.

Mr. Green said he went to Lillington Friday to hear both sides of a heated Indian-school board dispute.

THE WELL-KNOWN author who wrote the outdoor drama "The Lost Colony," said he talked with Indians trying to seek out what they were considering doing.

He denied however that he encouraged the Indians to keep up their fight. "It looked to me like everyone was trying hard to solve the problems of where the Indians were to go to school," he added. "And that's an important question because to have a strong state and nation we need good education.

THE INDIANS had sought to enroll their children in all-white Dunn high school this week and last instead of sending them 70 miles daily to a special Indian school in nearby Sampson County.

The Indian wars resumed—politely — Monday.

MOST OF THE 75 Indian families in the east - central North Carolina county agreed last week to give up efforts to enroll their children in the all - white high school at Dunn if the school board would promise to build them a high school of their own.

But two Indian girls ignored the compromise and a court order and went to class Monday with the children. Nobody bothered them.

TEACHERS REFUSED to issue books to the two girls who entered the white school Monday. But one of the girls, Juanita Chance, said the white pupils eagerly shared their textbooks.

Juanita and Emma Jean Chance, cousins, telephoned a taxi at lunch time and had food delivered to them.

THE INDIAN parents, meanwhile, appeared before the county school officials asking once again for their children to be admitted to the white high school.

Willie Crafton Jones, spokesman for the Indians, told the board the parents were prepared to carry their fight to court as early as next week if the assignments were not made by Friday.

Charges Mount

Indians Fail Again To Enroll at Dunn

DUNN (AP) — Seven Indian children were twice taken into custody Thursday as police thwarted their efforts to enter the all-white Dunn High School for a third straight day. Both times they were later released.

However, five older Indians, the parents and brother of one of the seven, and the parents of another, did not fare so well.

Violation Charged.

They were accused of violating a court order forbidding them from "engaging in sitting-in picketing, trespassing or otherwise interfering with the normal operation" of the school.

They were taken briefly before Judge W.H.S. Burgwyn in Harnett Superior Court at Lillington. He ordered them to appear at a hearing Friday morning to determine whether they will be held in contempt of court.

Judge Burgwyn indicated the scope of the hearing may be much broader and that he may seek to work out a solution to the problem posed by the Indians in their efforts to enter the school.

Judge Burgwyn, who directed the Dunn School Committee and the Harnett County Board of Education to appear at the hearing, said he thought the whole affair something of "a tempest in a teapot" as he expressed the hope it could be settled amicably.

Hodges Comment.

Governor Hodges said at his press conference Thursday that he "hated to see the publicity" which the case had aroused.

But, said Hodges, he views the affair as "one of those situations which must be handled locally . . . under our State plan this is left on a local basis . . . there is nothing we can do."

Hodges said he "wished it wouldn't come up."

He said the Indian group had sent him a petition a couple of weeks ago, asking his help or asking him to contact someone who could. Hodges said he forwarded the petition to the Harnett County board of education and the Harnett county commissioners.

Not Interested.

Spokesmen for the Indians have stated that they are not particularly interested in entering the white school if the board of education provides them a school of their own nearby.

The seven children, who have been turned down in their formal applications to enter the Dunn school for two years straight, have been assigned to attend the Eastern Carolina Indian School in Sampson County. They say this involves a daily round-trip bus ride of 72 miles for the children.

Woodrow Groves, one of the five charged with violating the court order, told newsmen shortly before his arrest, "We're seeking an education for our children. We are planning on bringing them (to the Dunn school) until they take them in or build us a school of our own."

"I do not want them to go to a white school," Groves added. "We've tried for six years to get a school of our own."

Others accused of violating the court order included Mrs. Groves, the Groves' 17-year-old son, Claudie, and Mr. and Mrs. James Chance. Claudie Groves and Chance were arrested at the school Wednesday on trespass charges which are to be tried in Dunn Recorder's Court Sept. 8.

It was the third successive day the Indian children have attempted to gain admission tot he school by "sitting in" tactics. They showed up at registration Tuesday and were rebuffed. Wednesday, the children entered the school at the start of classes and took their seats in classrooms. Officers persuaded them to leave after Chance and Groves were charged with trespass.

They're Both Out—Girvaud Roberts, left, and her brother, Gustevas, right, are both out of the integrated Charlotte (N. C.) schools. "Gus" was graduated in 1959 from Central High School, a "first," and entered the U. S. Air Force.—Anderson Photo.

Negro Students Make History In Durham, N.C

DURHAM, N.C. — (ANP) Two Durhamites made news last week when they became the first Negro students to graduate from the previously all-white Durham high school.

Larry Scurlock, son of Mr and Mrs Dave Scurlock, and Jocelyn McKissick, daughter of Atty and Mrs Floyd McKissick, received their high school diplomas along with some 400 other students at the school's exercises.

The Durham daily press threw a news black-out on the fact that two Negro students were graduating.

No mention was made of the fact in either of the Durham daily newspapers and no pictures of the grauation exercises oor the senior class were carried.

Larry and Jocelyn were two of five Negro students admitted last year for the first time to all-white high schools in Durham.

Chapel Hill Rejects Negroes' Appeals

Students Seeking Admission To All-White Schools

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 23. — (UPI) — The Chapel Hill School Board has turned down the appeals of five Negro junior high school students who sought admission to all-white units.

The five were among nine whose requests for reassignment were denied last month. The board, however, in the earlier meeting held to its announced policy of starting integration in the first grade and admitted three Negroes to a white elementary school.

Although the decision was unanimous in each case last month, the members voted 3-1 in favor of turning down the appeals. The Rev. J. R. Manley, a Negro minister, voted to admit the Negroes to white schools.

Among the five Negroes appealing the decision was Stanley Vickers whose application had been turned down last year and again this year. His family has moved the case into Federal Court.

Attorneys for the other four youths indicated they were considering taking the cases into Federal Court.

The board announced last summer that it would admit Negroes to the first grades of white schools beginning this fall.

School Board Rejects N. C. Mixing Appeal

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. —(UPI) — The Chapel Hill School Board turned down the appeals Friday of five Negro junior high school students who sought admission to all-white units.

The five were among nine whose requests for reassignment were denied last month. The board, however, in the earlier meeting held to its announced policy of starting integration in the first grade and admitted three Negroes to a white elementary school.

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Among the five Negroes appealing was Stanley Vickers whose application had been turned down last year and again this year His family has move the case into federal court.

Seven More Negro Pupils Transferred at Durham

DURHAM, (AP)—Seven more Negro pupils have been admitted to white schools here.

The city board of education, in a closed session Wednesday night, studied 205 applications from Negroes seeking to enter white schools, finally approving seven of the bids.

Thus Durham schools will begin the new year Aug. 30 with 12 Negroes attending class in predominantly white schools. Five are returning after having been assigned to white schools last year.

City Schools Supt. Lew Hannen said the school board Wednesday night admitted three pupils to Durham High, two at Brogden Junior High, and two at Carr Junior High. The five Negro students who attended white schools last year have been readmitted to Durham High, Carr Junior High and Brogden.

No Negro students were accepted at the other Junior high school here, East Durham, and no pupils were accepted in the elementary schools. Negro students had sought to enter these schools.

Indians Will Seek Admission To High School In Dunn Today

DUNN — Parents of Harnett Indians expressed their intention Monday of presenting their children for enrollment at Dunn High School Tuesday.

Supt. of Schools A. B. Johnson, head of the Dunn school system, said his only alternative is to accept the fact that the Harnett County School Board is in charge of pupil assignment and has already ruled.

Mrs. James Chance, mother of a 13-year-old Indian, said her daughter and possibly others will definitely be presented for admission at 1 p.m. Tuesday.

"I can't speak for the crowd," said Mrs. Chance, "but my 13-year-old will be there. We're not going up there for any violence. We've been asking for a high school of our own for the past six years or longer so what do they think we're going to do."

"One thing I'm not going to do is send any daughter of mine on a 72 mile trip every day to get her schooling," she added.

"The Harnett County Board refused, earlier this summer, to assign four Indian youngsters to the Dunn school, ruling that the application forms and been improperly filled out.

Mrs. Chance said a week ago an attempt was made to register some students at the high school and that their names was taken down, but principal of schools, Ophelia Matthew, told them he was not able to register them.

The Indian parents take the position that they never accepted assignment of their children to E.C.I. from the Maple Grove Indian School, where Harnett Indian children complete their pre-high school studies.

Reassignment Asked For Two Negro Pupils

By JANE HALL.

A local NAACP official whose son became the first Negro admitted to an all-white public school here asked the city school board Tuesday to reassign his two other children to Morson Junior High for white students.

The board took no action on the request from Ralph Campbell, secretary of the Raleigh chapter of the NAACP.

Ralph Campbell Jr. and Mildred Campbell were assigned to Ligon Junior-Senior High School for Negroes at the beginning of the present term. Ralph Jr., according to Principal H. E. Brown, is enrolled at Ligon. Mildred is not.

Law Requirement.

Attorney Howard Manning told the school board that State law requires that application for reassignment be made upon prescribed forms and that Campbell had not met this requirement.

The board voted to send Campbell the proper forms and advised him that, when the application was completed and returned, it would rule upon his request. Thereafter, Campbell will have five days in which to ask for a formal hearing.

The school board's next meeting is scheduled for November.

At the beginning of the present school term, the board granted Campbell's request that his youngest child, William Campbell, be admitted to the second grade of Murphey School.

It denied, however — on the grounds of over-crowding—his request that Ralph Campbell Jr. and Mildred Campbell be assigned to Morson Junior High School. Instead, they were assigned to Ligon. Formerly, all three Campbell children attended St. Monica's, a private Catholic school for Negroes.

Campbell's Statement.

Campbell told the school board Tuesday that ". . . the schools are supported by the taxpayers. I don't feel the board ought to assign children to segregated schools.

"Would the superintendent have assigned a white child living in a white home next to Ligon to Ligon School?

"I ask that my children be sent to a school convenient for them to attend. I feel discriminated against as a citizen and a taxpayer . . . To assign a child at any time to a segregated school is in violation of the Constitution and the Supreme Court Decision of 1954."

"I have served my country as a citizen and have fought in two wars. Therefore, I feel that my children ought to attend any school that the taxpayers support."

Campbell inquired as to the identification of attorney Howard Manning and then asked if it was customary for the board to have its attorney present.

"Whenever he's needed," replied board member LeRoy Martin, who acted as chairman in the absence of Mayor W. G. Enloe.

Campbell was accompanied by the Rev. Arthur J. Calloway, rector of St. Ambrose Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Calloway said he had no questions to ask of the board.

Martin's Comment.

Martin remarked that there are two sides to every question. Campbell asked how there could be two sides regarding the initial assignment of a child in the city of Raleigh? "I should think," he said, "that he should be assigned to the school most convenient for him to attend."

Board member Vic Fisher recalled the uproar when a group of Fred Olds students was transferred to Frances Lacy School and said that the board couldn't please every parent.

Campbell pointed to the fact that white children living directly across from Thompson School (formerly a white school, now a Negro school) are now assigned to a white school. He said Negro children are sent as much as three or four miles away to a segregated school.

Martin told Campbell that children were assigned by the board on the basis of what is best for the children and for the school system. The Campbell children, he added, were assigned to Ligon on this basis and not on the basis of any color or creed. Morson is very much over-crowded, he said. "We are trying to avoid assigning more children there and are trying to take them out," he said.

Campbell replied. "You say in the best interest of the child and the school system. I gather that segregated schools are to the best interest of the school system."

"Not necessarily," Martin said. "We take into consideration the best interest of the child . . . The schools are operated only for children."

Indians Ask Admission to School At Dunn In Federal Court Action

Harnett County Indians went to federal court Monday in their battle to get their children admitted to the all-white Dunn High School.

Accompanied by two Fayetteville lawyers, four of the Harnett Indians filed their suit against the Harnett Board of Education in U.S. Eastern Distict Court here.

The complaint asked the court for the "earliest possible hearing" of the case and for an order directing the admission of the children to the Dunn school.

The suit was filed in behalf of three Indian children specifically—Juanita Chance, 15; Emma Jean Chance, 14; and Huey Paul Maynard, 13—and all other Harnett Indian children of high school age.

The three children named in the action staged week-long sit-in demonstrations at the Dunn High School early in September. They called off the demonstrations only after their parents were cited to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for violating a court order. The order forbade the Indians from setting foot on the school premises.

The complaint was sworn to by James Chance, father of Emma Jean Chance. Other Indians who accompanied Attorneys Nelson Taylor and Jesse Henley Jr. to Raleigh to file the complaint were: Eugene Chance, father of Juanita Chance, and E. C. Carter, stepfather of Huey Paul Maynard, and Frank Brewington.

In the complaint the Indians contended they had exhausted their administrative remedies before the Harnett Board of Education before apealing to the federal court. It said the Harnett Indian children of high school age had been assigned to the East Carolina Indian School in Sampson County—some 35 miles from their home. It described the Sampson school as "a high school inferior in quality to high schools in Harnett County and to high schools in North Carolina on the average."

It said parents of the three children had requested reassignment to the Dunn school but had been rejected by the Harnett Board of Education. It contended that assigning the children because of their race to a high school outside Harnett County violated their constitutional rights.

The federal court was asked to issue temporary and permanent orders restraining the Harnett board from assigning the Indian children to a school outside Harnett County and "from failing and refusing to assign" them to the Dunn High School.

It asserted that the Harnett board had "so pursued, interpreted, misinterpreted, distorted, avoided and applied (the State school assignment law) as to . . . make their actions pursuant to it unfair, discriminatory and unconstitutional as applied" to the Indian children.

EUGENE CHANCE AND JAMES CHANCE (WITH CIGARETTE) OF HARNETT COUNTY . . . Talk with Attorneys Jesse Henley (L) and Nelson Taylor of Fayetteville.

Harnett Indian Parents Planning Suit

FAYETTEVILLE (AP) — A suit to force admission of Indian children to the all-white Dunn High School is expected to be filed in Monday.

The decision was announced here Wednesday by attorneys representing parents of the Indian children. The parents object to sending the children to an Indian school 36 miles from Dunn, and have been trying to enter them in the Dunn school. Three Indian children staged sit-in demonstrations at the Dunn school for a time.

Attorneys Joe Tally Jr. and Nelson W. Taylor, both of Fayetteville, said they asked the Harnett County Board of Education last week to admit the three children to the Dunn school on Monday, Oct. 10.

"The board has failed to do so," they said. "Accordingly, as we then notified the board that we would do in case of such failure, we shall, within five days file suit to have these three children and any other qualified Indian children in Harnett County admitted to Dunn High School," the attorneys said.

The attorneys also said in their statement:

"The (school) board members or their attorneys, or both, have failed to follow what we think are the clear and compelling principles of law involved.

"They are dealing with Indian children and not with chattel. The thing being sought is an equal education for them. Until the suit is decided, arrangements will be made by friends and relatives of these children to give them interim school instruction."

Last week, two Indians were given suspended sentences on charges stemming from the sit-ins by the Indian children. James Chance, father of one of the children, and Claudie Groves Jr., were sentenced to 30 days in jail, suspended on payment of a $5 fine and court costs.

Seven Negro Pupils Enrolled In Yancey

BURNSVILLE (UPI) — Seven Negro children quietly entered two Yancey County high schools Monday in the first public school integration in Western North Carolina.

Yancey County School Supt. H. D. Justice said four children were on hand for the start of classes at Cane River High School and three Negroes at East Yancey High. He said the integration was accomplished quietly and there were no incidents at either of the previously all-white schools.

In compliance with an order handed down last month by Federal Judge Wilson Warlick, the County Board of Education assigned 10 Negroes to the two schools but only seven were present Monday.

The others were expected to begin classes later in the week. The integration originally was set for last Thursday but was delayed because some of the children were enrolled in private schools outside the state. The others were attending a private school at Asheville.

Classes Set By Negroes

BURNSVILLE (AP) — Ten Yancey County Negroes will attend their first classes Monday at the county's two previously all-white high schools to which the Negroes have been assigned.

The announcement of their plans was made here Thursday night by Asheville attorney Ruben J. Dailey, who represented the Negro plaintiffs in the integration fight.

Dailey also said that the 22 younger Negroes assigned to the newly-built Oak Crest Elementary School in Burnsville also will attend classes in that school for the first time Monday, "whether or not they appeal the assignment."

The Yancey County Board of Education, after a Federal Court order, assigned five of the Negroes to East Yancey High School, five others to Cane River High School, but deferred from sending the younger pupils to all-white Burnsville Elementary School.

The board said that the new school, originally built to house all the county's Negro students, was closer to the homes of the Negroes and that Burnsville Elementary was already overcrowded.

The 32 Negroes named in the assignments could have attended their first classes Thursday. They received notification Wednesday although the assignments were made at a board meeting held Monday, Oct. 3.

Dailey said some of them were attending classes in Asheville and others were going to school in South Carolina and that they needed the time to make the transfer to the new schools.

Indians to Attend All-White School

DUNN, N. C., Oct. 21 (AP).— A group of Indian children, expected to number between 15 and 20, probably will begin attending all-white Dunn High School under court order Monday.

Nelson Taylor, Fayetteville lawyer, posted $1,000 bond in Federal Court at Raleigh Wednesday put into effect a court order restraining the Harnett County Board of Education from refusing to assign the Indian children to the school.

The action permits the children to attend the school until the issue can be settled in court.

Three Indian children staged a sit-in demonstration at the Dunn school for one week at the start of the school year. This was halted by a State court order.

Parents of the children claim they have to go up to 40 miles to attend a school for Indians in an adjacent county.

Hartnett County traditionally has had a triple-segregated school sstem—separate schools for whites, Negroes and Indians.

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NORTH CAROLINA

But Full Hearing on Suit Is Slated

Indians Again Blocked from Admission to All-White North Carolina School

RALEIGH, N.C. —(UPI)— Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves Saturday dissolved a restraining order which would have admitted Indian pupils to the all-white Dunn High School Monday.

Reeves set Nov. 21 as a date for a full hearing of the suit brought by Indian parents seeking admission of their children to high schools in Harnett County without regard to race or color. There are no Indian high schools in the county.

Nelson W. Taylor of Fayetteville, attorney for the plaintiffs, told Reeves that they want a hearing as early as possible.

A hearing at an earlier date, however, was impractical because of prior commitments by I. Beverly Lake of Raleigh, an attorney handling the case for the defendant school board.

Reeves, of Kansas City, said it was likely that the resident district judge of the Eastern District Court would hear the case although there is a possibility that he will still be assigned to the district court at that time.

The order dissolved Saturday directed the Harnett County board to admit Indian children to Dunn High while other courts decide whether or not they are entitled to attend the school.

The Indians staged classroom sit-in demonstrations early in September in an effort to force the board to admit them. They protested a 70-mile daily round-trip to an Indian school in Sampson County.

the court order as having applied for admission did not show up.

School officials said that two were in schools in South Carolina and the third had moved to New York a year ago.

Order Letting Indians Enter School Killed

RALEIGH, N. C. (UPI) —Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves today dissolved a restraining order which would have admitted Indian pupils to all-white Dunn High School on Monday.

Reeves set Nov. 21 as a date for a full hearing of the suit brought by Indian parents seeking admission of their children to high schools in Harnett County without regard to race or color. There are no Indian high schools in the county.

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NEGRO PUPILS ACCEPTED

Enter North Carolina White Schools for the First Time

BURNSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 17 (AP) —Seven Negro children were enrolled in two white high schools of Yancey County today in the first instance in North Carolina of integration by direct Federal court order.

Three other children listed in

ORDER VACATED IN INDIAN CASE

However, Federal Judge Calls Harnett Board to Hearing On Nov. 21

A court order which would have allowed Indian children to enter the all-white Dunn High School Monday was dissolved Saturday by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves.

At the same time, the veteran Missouri judge issued an order for the Harnett County Board of Education to show cause at a hearing Nov. 21 why the Indian children should not be admitted to the Dunn school.

Judge Reeves, 86, told attorneys for the Harnett board and a group of Harnett Indians he had reached his decision after a long conference with District Judge Algernon Butler of Clinton.

Gives Explanation.

He explained it would be embarrassing for the court if the Indian children should be admitted to the school now and the court should find out later after hearing the suit that the children were not discriminated against. This, he said, was why it was decided to dissolve the temporary restraining order and issue a show-cause order.

"The show-cause order," he said "will allow all the issues to be brought before the court."

Judge Reeves, who had signed the temporary restraining order early this week, is holding a two-week term of court here to help reduce the large case load in the Eastern District.

He said "Such cases are sensitive and explosive" and "the main question to be decided is whether the children have been discriminated against."

The suit filed in Federal Court to force the Harnett board to admit the Indian children to the Dunn school specifically named only three children, Juanita Chance, Emma Jean Chance and Huie Paul Maynard. The suit called for admission of other qualified Indian students to the high school.

Lake's View.

Dr. I. Beverly Lake of Raleigh, one of the attorneys for the Harnett board, said he felt the entire suit should be dismissed on the grounds that it is a class action and does not name the Indian children individually.

"We think that if they have any remedy it should be in the state court on a mandamus," Lake added. Such action would seek to force the county board to act on the applications of the Indian children.

Several Indian students applied for admission to the Dunn school this past summer, but the board rejected them and assigned them to the East Carolina Indian School in neighboring Sampson County.

Two students, Juanita Chance and Emma Jean Chance, are now staying with a family in High Point and going to school there. Nelson W. Taylor of Fayetteville, attorney for the group of Indians, said the two girls are having to pay non-resident fees to the school at High Point.

The two girls and the Maynard boy recently staged sit-in demonstrations for several days at the Dunn High School in an unsuccessful effort to gain admission.

Taylor told Judge Reeves "by and large" the other Indian high school students in Harnett are not attending school because of the long daily round trip to the East Carolina school. Some have to travel 72 miles daily and contend the school is sub-standard.

Taylor said "we are trying to arrange some tutoring for the students not in school so they won't get too far behind."

Police Seize Indian Pupils During Sit-In

7 Held Only Briefly In N. C. School Row

DUNN, N. C., Sept. 1 (UPI) —Seven Indian children who don't want to attend Negro schools or travel seventy miles a day to go to the nearest Indian school staged their second sit-in at all-white Dunn High School today and were taken briefly into police custody.

The determined Indian children and their equally determined parents agreed to discuss their complaint at a court hearing tomorrow, but one of the parents told newsmen: "We are going to keep taking our children to the school until they let us in or give us one."

The Indians, proud of their Cherokee and Lumbee tribal backgrounds, have been well satisfied with this region's unique triple segregation school system. The Indians eat in white restaurants and are admitted to white sections of movie houses but have shown a preference for their own schools.

Wouldn't Build Schools

The peaceful co-existence broke down because Dunn has refused to build a school for the small number of Indians here and has insisted the children make the trip to the nearest Indian school.

Police removed the seven Indian children forcibly from the school grounds today and held them in patrol cars for forty-five minutes when the children, acting on instructions by their parents, defied the court order signed early today by Superior Court Judge W. H. S. Burgwyn.

Authorities then issued summonses for twelve Indian adults and nine children, citing them for violating the court order. They were taken before Judge Burgwyn at Lillington, sixteen miles away.

Judge Burgwyn said the school authorities who obtained the court order and filed the complaint would appear in court tomorrow. The court will "try to organize and end this thing," he said.

The complaint by school authorities, signed by school superintendent G. T. Proffitt, referred to the danger of violence in the situation and disruption of normal school operations.

No Bonds Required

"The court does not want to be harsh or unkind to you," Judge Burgwyn told the parents. "Therefore you should get yourself an attorney." He released the defendants without requiring bond.

More than fifty Indians, adults and children, appeared at the hearing. They made clear they want a school of their own in Harnett County and the failure of the county to provide one, after six years of requests, is the reason behind the protests.

There is triple-segregation of schools in this and some other parts of North Carolina with separate systems for white, Negro and Indian races. Under a state pupil placement law, however, local school boards assign pupils to schools without regard to race or color.

North Carolina Schools Under Federal Court Order Assigns Eight Negro Pupils

Burnsville, N. C. — The first public school board in North Carolina ordered to integrate by the courts, today obeyed a federal court mandate and assigned eight Negro students to two previously all-white high schools.

The Yancey County Board of Education had been ordered on September 13, to admit the eight Negro students to either one or both of its two-all-white high schools within 30 days by federal Judge Wilson Warlick.

School authorities also indicated that the board would not appeal a recent decision to Judge Warlick ordering the school to reconsider the assignments of 17 Negro children to a new tworoom elementary school, built solely for Negroes.

Judge Warlick's integration order resulted from a case filed on November 11, 1959, by attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on behalf of 27 Negro students. Prior to the 1958-59 school term, the county operated a seuarate, one-room wooden elementary school in Burnsville (the county seat) for about 30 Negro children. This represented the entire Negro school population of the county. It is estimated that Yancey's Negro population is 200, while there are 16,000 whites.

In the summer of 1958, the Yancey County grand jury had condemned the one-room wooden building as "inadequate," "unsafe," and "unsanitary." During the 1958-1959 school year the Negro children journeyed 80 miles daily to Ashville by bus, to attend Negro schools. The County School Board had never operated a high school for Negroes and during the past two years, maintained no schools for Negroes.

On June 16, 1960, parents of the Negro children asked the school board to assign them to the Yancey schools rather than to Ashville, which is located out of the county. The transfer requests were rejected on August 10, 1959, and the children were reassigned to the Ashville segregated elementary school. The

Thurgood Marshall

school opened for the 1960-61 year in late August with two Negro teachers. All Negro children in the county, with ages ranging from 13 to 19, were assigned to the new school without regard to ages or grades. Only four students reported on the opening day.

Legal Defense attorneys petitioned Judge Warlick for a temporary injunction restraining the school board from assigning all of the countys Negro children to this new school because of race. Judge Warlick termed the action of the school board "discriminatory," "unlawful," and a "violation" of their constitutional rights.

On September 13, Judge Warlick signed the injunction ordering the school board to assign eight of the Negro children to either one or both of the Countys two high schools within 30 days. He also gave the school board 30 days in which to reconsider the assignment of the 17 other Negro children assigned to the two-room Negro school.

School Dispute

Indians Win Round In U. S. Court Here

A federal judge has signed an order which, in effect, directs that Indian children be admitted to all-white Dunn High School while the question of their eligibility is being fought out in the courts.

The temporary court order, signed late Monday by federal Judge Albert Reeves of Missouri, was made public Tuesday.

Nelson Taylor, attorney for the Harnett Indians, said the order is not effective until a $1,000 is posted. He said the bond will be posted Wednesday.

The temporary order restrains the Harnett Board of Education from (1) assigning the Harnett Indian children to a high school outside the county, and (2) restrains it from failing and refusing to assign the children and "others similarly situated who otherwise qualify" for the Dunn High School.

Early Hearing Likely.

Taylor agreed the effect of the order is to direct the Harnett board to admit the Indian children to the Dunn High School pending further hearings in the case. The order set Nov. 26 as the hearing date on the question of issuing a temporary injunction in the case. However, an earlier date for the hearing probably will be set.

G. T. Proffit, superintendent of Harnett County schools, said in Lillington late Tuesday he had received no word of the court order.

"Of course I have no statement to make. I don't know anything about such an order," Proffit said. He refused to speculate on what might be done by his office or the county board of education, when they receive word of the order.

Admission of the Indian children to the school would be a matter on which the board of education would have to act, Proffit noted.

Judge Reeves, who is presiding at a term of U. S. Eastern District Court, here signed the temporary order in the case only a few hours after the Indians filed a complaint in federal court seeking admission of their children to the Dunn school.

The complaint was filed in behalf of three children specifically —Juanita Chance, Emma Jean Chance and Huey Paul Maynard —and generally in behalf of other Harnett Indian children of high school age.

The three children mentioned started an all-week sitdown in the Dunn high school early in September.

They and other Indian high school children in Harnett County are assigned to the East Carolina Indian School in Sampson County. However, Indians have balked at sending their children there. They say the school is substandard and is too far from their homes.

The order signed by the judge said the Harnett board was restrained because "immediate and irreparable loss or damage will result to plaintiffs before notice can be served and a hearing held."

He found that the children have been denied their rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and that each day the children are suffering a loss of education and educational opportunity."

Attorney To Seek Admisson Of Indians At White School

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. (AP)— An attorney plans to file a suit in federal court at Raleigh Monday seeking to force admission of Indian children to the all-white Dunn High School.

Nelson W. Taylor of Fayetteville said that along with the suit he will seek a temporary injunction to prevent the Harnett County Board of Education from doing anything to prevent Indian children from attending the Dunn school.

Taylor and a law partner, Joe Tally Jr., represent a group of Harnett County Indian parents who object to sending thier children to an Indian school in Simpson County, 35 miles from their homes.

Taylor said "the constitutional rights of the Indians children are being violated when the county provides school for some children and does not for others."

He added, "we hope to get very quick action on the suit. We also hope to have a hearing soon before Federal Judge Algernon Butler on the question of the temporary injunction. If issued, it would continue in force until the trial on the merits of the issues."

Three Indian children staged sit-in demonstrations for several days recently at the Dunn school. Two older Indians were given suspended sentences growing out of the sit-ins. James Chance, father of one of the children, and Claudie Groves Jr., were sentenced to 30 days in jail, suspended on payment of a $5 fine and court costs.

Taylor said he and Tally had asked the Harnett Board to admit the three children on Monday, Oct. 10, but the board failed to do so.

The suit will seek to have these three children "and any other qualified Indian children in Harnett County admitted to Dunn High School," Taylor said.

Several Indian children applied for admission to the Dunn School this year, but the Harnette Board assigned them to the Eastern Carolina Indian School, in a neighboring county. The board said the applications had not been filled out properly.

The parents object to their children having to travel such a distance to school. They also contend the Indian school is substandard.

14k 1960

Attorney Plans Federal Suit to Admit Indian Children to All-White School

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 15 (AP)—An attorney said yesterday he will file a suit in Federal Court at Raleigh Monday seeking to force admission of Indian children to the all-white Dunn High School.

Nelson W. Taylor of Fayetteville said that along with the suit he will seek a temporary injunction to prevent the Harnett County Board of Education from doing anything to prevent Indian children from attending the Dunn school.

Taylor and a law partner, Joe Tally Jr., represent a group of Harnett County Indian parents who object to sending their children to an Indian school in Sampson County, 35 miles from their homes.

Taylor said "the constitutional rights of the Indian children are being violated when the County provides school for some children and does not for others."

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No school for girl who is 'too dark' for community

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
10-1-60

DUNN, N.C. —"If we started sending them home because they were a little dark-skinned, there would be three of four home."

Despite this opinion by Mrs. L. L. Milam, principal of Mary Stewart Elementary School, seven - year - old Edna Sue Hump cannot attend the school.

The daughter of migrant Georgians, in the area to pick cotton, Edna Sue was thought to be a little to dark by Dunn residents. They therefore threatened that if she were admitted to the school there would be trouble.

Edna Sue's birth certificate, from Americus, Ga. lists her as white and she formerly attended schools with all-white enrollment.

However, folks in Dunn thought she was a shade or two too dark.

SAID MRS. MILAM: "After that Indian situation in Dunn, they all are so touchy. When this little girl came with dark skin, they came to the conclusion she should have been sent home."

The "Indian situation" refers to the efforts of Indians to desegregate the local high school. Two were fined for encouraging their children to stage a "sitdown" is the school.

Teenagers in Dunn, who are either colored or Indian, must travel many miles daily to attend segregated schools instead of using the high school facilities there.

As for Edna Sue Hump, she's out of school. It appears that with a "white" birth certificate, she is too white for one jimcrow school and two dark for the other.

N. C. Board Desegregates

Burlington Times-News p. 5

BURNSVILLE, N. C — The first public school board in North Carolina ordered to integrate by the courts, today obeyed a federal court mandate and assigned eight Negro students to two previously all-white high schools.

The Yancey County Board of Education had been ordered on September 13, to admit the eight Negro students to either one or both of its two-all-white high schools within 10 days by federal Judge Wilson Warlick.

School authorities also indicated that the board would not appeal a recent decision of Judge Warlick ordering the school board to reconsider the assignments of 17 Negro children to a new two-room elementary school, built solely for Negroes.

St. 10-22-60

Judge Warlick's integration order resulted from a case filed on November 11, 1959 by attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on behalf of 27 Negro students. Prior to the 1958-59 school term, the county operated a separate, one-room wooden elementary school in Burnsville (the county seat) for about 30 Negro children. This represented the entire Negro school population of the county. It is estimated that Yancey's Negro population is 200 while there are 16,000 whites.

In the summer of 1958, the Yancey County grand jury had condemned the one-room wooden building as "inadequate," "unsafe," and "unsanitary." During the 1958-59 school year the Negro children journeyed 80 miles daily to Asheville by bus, to attend Negro schools. The County School board had never operated a high school for Negroes and during the past two years, maintained no schools for Negroes.

U. S. Judge Delays N. C. Indian Ruling

The News & Courier

RALEIGH (AP) — A federal judge Friday delayed overnight a decision on whether to continue in force a court order under which Indian children would enter the all-white Dunn High School.

Judge Albert L. Reeves, of Missouri holding emergency court in the Eastern District, said he wanted to talk the matter over with Judge Algernon Butler of Clinton, presiding jurist for the district.

"Right now, I'm inclined to think I will be compelled to continue the restraining order," Judge Reeves told lawyers for the Harnett County Board of Election.

The judge, who issued the order early this week, presided over a hearing on the motion by the Harnett board to dismiss the restraining order. Around 35 to 40 Indian parents and children were in the courtroom.

Dr. I. Beverly Lake, Raleigh attorney appearing for the Harnett board, said the order should be dismissed "to avoid what we believe may be a difficult situation" should the Indian children atempt to attend classes at the Dunn school Monday morning.

Nelson Taylor, attorney for the Indians, said that if the order is in effect, the children do plan to attend the school Monday morning.

Dr. Lake also cited to Judge Reeves a restraining order issued in Harnett County Superior Court to forbid interference with normal operation of the school. The order was obtained by the board to halt sit-in demonstrations by Indian children at the school.

Judge Reeves waived the possibility of any conflict with the state court's order.

"That order was issued very properly, to prevent interference with the school. The children were not at that time assigned to the school. This court's order would have the effect of assigning them, and so would not conflict with the State Court's order," he explained.

The judge said the issue seemed simple. "The sole question is whether the school board acted in good faith. They have the authority under state law—and it's a good law—to assign the children," he said.

"But if they refused to assign the children solely on the basis of race—because they were Indians—the court will have to overturn it," Judge Reeves added.

The judge said he was anxious for the matter to be tried as quickly as possible.

Dr. Lake said the school board had learned that Emma Jean Chance and Juanita Chance, two of the plaintiffs in the federal suit, have moved to High Point and are attending school there.

However, Taylor said the girls are only living in High Point in order to attend school. Their parents still live in Harnett County, and the girls will return when schooling is available, he added.

Lake and Robert B. Morgan, for the Harnett board, argued that schooling is available for the children at East Carolina Indian School in Sampson County, adjoining Harnett. They also contended that the Indian children had not exhausted their administrative remedies under the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

In reply, Taylor read articles from the Fayetteville Observer which he said outlined inadequacies of the Sampson school. He also asserted that the Harnett Board had shown by its attitude that it would be "vain and futile" for the Indian parents to attempt to follow administrative remedies.

14k 1960

NORTH CAROLINA

No Judge Available

The News And Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

Court Hearing Delayed In Dunn School Hassle

Mon. 11-21-60

A hearing originally scheduled here Monday on a show cause order why Indian children should not be admitted to the all-white Dunn High School has been postponed.

Nelson W. Taylor of Fayetteville, attorney for a group of Indian children, said Sunday the hearing has not yet been rescheduled.

It was postponed, he added, because no judge is available due to the crowded Federal Court docket in Eastern North Carolina. Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves, who had set the hearing for Nov. 21, has since returned to his home state of Missouri.

Judge Reeves issued an order Oct. 22 for the Harnett County Board of Education to show cause at the hearing why the Indians should not be admitted to the Dunn school.

"We hope the hearing can be held before the first of the year," Taylor said.

Judge Reeves said the main question to be decided is whether the Indian children have been discriminated against.

Taylor filed suit in Federal Court to force the Harnett Board to admit the Indian children to the Dunn school. The suit specifically named only three children—Juanita Chance, Emma Jean Chance and Huie Paul Maynard — but called for admission of other qualified Indian students.

Several Indian students applied for admission to the Dunn school last summer, but the board rejected them and assigned them to the East Carolina Indian School in nearby Sampson County.

Parents of the Indian children said they object to sending the students to the Indian school because of the distance —a round trip of about 72 miles daily. They contend the school is sub-standard.

Jail Youths Who Picketed White Schools

DARLINGTON, S.C. — Four youths who picketed and demonstrated before the white high school here were jailed and released under $100 bond each on charges of parading without a permit to do so.

They are listed as Arthur Stanley Jr., 16, Jerry Wingate, also 16, John Nettles, 17, and Willie Lee Johnson, 20, all from the Darlington area. No date for their trial was set immediately.

C. C. Mangum, white, superintendent of the area (district) in which the school is located, said he had conferred with young Stanley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stanley Sr., and that the Stanleys had requested and received application blanks designed for students who wished tranfers to schools other than those they normally attend.

MR. STANLEY, a Darlingtin businessman—told Mr. Mangum, the latter said, that he wished his children transferred to the white high school because he believed the white school offered better and a more varied course of study than was available at the Mayo (colored) high school. The application blanks, Mr. Stanley was quoted as saying, would be used if necessary and turned over to unidentified lawyers.

Superintendent Mangum said such transfer applications have to be approved by the Aera's full board of trustees.

Two Negro Students are Rebuffed at S. C. School

Charleston, S. C. — Two Negro youngsters ran into a wall of evasion here when they attempted to attend all-white Charleston High School this week.

Sixteen-year-old Minerva Brown and Ralph Dawson, 14, students at all-Negro Burk High for admission to Charleston High only to have the principal send them back to Burk High for transfers.

The students, under NAACP guidance, secured the transfers and returned.

Declaring that he had made a mistake, the white principal then told the Negro youngsters that their transfers should have been secured from the school board.

On the same day, Oct. 10, Rev. B. J. Glover attempted to transfer his six-year-old daughter from all-Negro A. B. Rhett elementary to all-white Mitchell. He too was told to secure a transfer.

Upon return to the all-white school, Rev. Glover was told that the certificate of transfer was invalid since he already lived in the school district.

Rev. Glover was advised that he would have to move outside the school district and then move back in order for the transfer to be acceptable.

SCHOOL UNDER GUARD

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Precaution Is Planned At Clinton High

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 26.—(UPI)—School officials said Friday an armed guard will be on duty at the new Clinton High School as a precaution against another bombing such as the one which severely damaged the integrated school in October, 1958.

Sat. 8-27-60

The plan calls for guards to patrol the school ground every night during the school year. In addition, police and sheriff's deputies will keep a close watch on the building.

P. 22

Classes start Monday at the $75,000 plant. Students have been going to classes in nearby Oak Ridge while the new school was being built. More than 925 students registered Thursday, including 14 Negro students.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

New School Rises Over Bombed Ruins

Thurs. 9-29-60 14K

By DREW PEARSON

CLINTON, Tenn.—A monument to a healthier America opened its doors in this little Tennessee hill town last week. It's a new schoolhouse, built on the ashes of a school that was dynamited by unknown hatemongers during a period of sickness that Americans want to forget.

Children from all over the United States, and even South America and Europe, contributed nickels and dimes and gave up soft drinks to "buy a brick for Clinton." They bought bricks because they were ashamed that anyone who called himself an American should take advantage of school children by blowing up their school; because they didn't want the school children of one community to suffer.

I came down to Clinton to see the new school, and I can report to the many thousands who bought bricks that they can be proud of what they helped to build.

The new school stands on the same hill as the old building which was blown up on Oct. 5, 1958, two years after it had obeyed a court order to integrate nine Negro children. When I had come here shortly after the explosion, plaster and broken glass were strewn everywhere. The brick walls were bulging. A gaping hole yawned in the concrete floor outside the English room. Steel lockers in which children kept their books and coats were twisted into weird shapes.

Proud School Superintendent

But now, how different! Neat rows of school lockers line the walls, a locker for every one of the 900 children. Nearby was one of the water coolers, donated by a Pennsylvania company.

The chemical laboratory which had just been installed in 1958 and near which one dynamite charge exploded, was furnished with shining new equipment.

The old gymnasium had been transformed into a library. A new kitchen for domestic science was decked out with glistening new electric stoves, sinks and refrigerators. Windows of aluminum were contributed, as was the glass for them.

James Newman, the school superintendent, who worked so hard at rebuilding the school, showed me with pride the new language classroom just underneath the spot where the huge hole was blown in the concrete floor. The room has 36 little booths, with microphones and tape recorders, so that students can record a foreign language, then play it back to check their accent; also so the teacher can listen to 36 different students at the same time.

Spanish, incidentally, is the foreign language being taught. The faculty of Clinton High believes in equipping their youngsters to practice the good neighbor policy.

When I visited Clinton after the explosion two years ago, the biology room was a shambles. But among the broken glass and shapeless cinder block, by some weird coincidence, stood a pan of barley seedlings marked "don't touch, Kermit Jeffress." And the dynamiters, by some freak, had respected that sign. They had not touched the seedlings.

This time the biology room, rebuilt and refurbished, contained no barley seedlings, but a spider was peacefully spinning his web in a glass for classroom observation. Nearby was a sign: "Biology Can Be Fun."

The Golden Age

And on that earlier trip to Clinton I had noted above the debris of plaster and glass and twisted iron and wrecked chairs, a blackboard on which was chalked "Do Not Erase." Underneath was the English literature assignment captioned "The New Nation, the Golden Age," referring to the nation which our forebears built in the days when our country was uncorroded by hate and passion.

The required reading was still on the blackboard: "James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, Oliver Wendell Holmes."

Those were the writers who inspired this country in its vigorous years, and those were the writers the children of Clinton were assigned to study when suddenly their school was blown up.

They are back in school now. And the other children and adults who helped rebuild it, ranging from Boy Scout Troop 11 in Rocky Mount, N.C., to Tokuji Ono of Honolulu, to the student body at Colton, Calif., Junior High, to Frank Seymour and the supporters in a Detroit radio station, will be glad to know that 400 people gathered in the school cafeteria one evening last week to celebrate the opening of the school and thank the many thousands of people who, unsolicited, helped them.

W. D. Human, the school principal, who wept as he saw the old building go up in smoke, was in gay mood as he presided. Judge J. D. Yarnell, with O. C. Mayes and the school board members who had come to Washington to try to see President Eisenhower after the explosion, were at the dinner and feeling better than on that earlier occasion when Ike not only refused to see them but when his officials held out little hope for federal funds.

But they had pushed ahead without help, had resolved that the children of Clinton should not miss one day of school, had borrowed an old schoolhouse from nearby Oak Ridge, swept it out, dusted the chairs, and made the substitute schoolhouse do until the new building was opened.

So last week you could sense a note of justifiable pride among the people of Clinton as they raised the Stars and Stripes on a slim new flagpole in front of their monument to a healthier America.

Suit Is Filed In Tennessee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-1-60

P. 19

Reorganization Of County System Is Being Requested

NASHVILLE (ANP) — A sweeping reorganization of the Davidson county school system including assignment of principals and teachers as well as pupils on a non - racial basis was asked in a suit filed here last week.

The Federal court suit, brought against the county board of education by 12 colored children and their parents, was prompted by the board's refusal Sept. 8 to admit Negroes to Antioch high school, Glencliff Junior high school and Bordeaux Elementary school.

FRANK P. WHITE, chairman of the board is one of the defendants named in the suit.

"We don't know yet what we're going to do. We haven't even been served with the papers. All we know about the suit is what we've heard from reporters," he said.

THE PLAINTIFFS asked the court to enjoin the board and Supt. J. E. Moss from refusing to admit the children "and other persons similarly situated" to the three schools.

They also asked that compulsory segregation in the country schools be declared unconstitutional and void and that the court order the board to submit a plan for the reorganization of the school system on a non - racial basis.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. Miller is to hear the motions for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.

The suit was the third of its type in Tennessee to mention integration of school faculties as well as student bodies. Suits filed in Memphis and Chattanooga last March and April also asked teacher integration.

THE MEMPHIS case has not yet been tried, but in Chattanooga, Judge Leslie R. Darr ruled May 5 that teacher assignment could not be an issue in the case there. In a memorandum opinion, he said no pupil rights could be affected by teacher assignments.

"The equal protection of the laws for the minority group would not require a change in the white schools for good or for bad, but would permit the Negro children to attend school with white children with equal conditions, present and future," Judge Darr ruled.

109 Schools Endorsed; 20 Dropped

MEMPHIS, (AP) — The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Tuesday endorsed 109 schools for "accrediation" or "approval" but dropped 20 from its rools. No Alabama schools were dropped.

The association, which sets scholastic standards for schools and colleges in 11 Southern states, made the decisions here at its 65th annual meeting.

The endorsements are subject to a fianl vote at another meeting Wednesday. Little opposition is expected, however. White sch not dropped will be formally "accredited" and Negro schools "approved."

The following new Alabama schools were endorsed for accreditation: Alexandria—Alexanderia H.S.; Anniston—Walter Wllborn; Bessemer—Oak Grove: Birmingham—Banks H.S.; Birmingham—Homewood Jr. H.S.; Mountain Russellville — Belgreen; Springfield — Springfield H.S.

These new Alabama Schools were endorsed for approval: Auburn—Drake H.S.; Dothan—Carver H.S.; Huntsville—Wm. H. Councill H.S.; Montgomery—Geo. W. Carver H.S.; Montgomery—Booker T. T. Washington H.S.; Uniontown—Perry County Taining School. No alabama schools were dropped, discontinued or reorganized.

Three Refused Admission In Aldine District

HOUSTON — Aldine Independent School District Tuesday, refused to allow three Negro children to enroll in the District's white schools.

One of the three was a high school student who attempted to enroll in the Aldine High School, and the other two children were refused entry at Orange Grove Elementary School. The high school student was referred to Carver High School.

The elementary school children, nine-year old Leola Mae Sampson and her sister, Beulah, age 7, were instructed to enroll at Bethune Elementary School.

Desegregation Spreads To More Virginia Cities

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
9-7-60
Page 1

By Joseph Y. Smith

RICHMOND, Sept. 6 (UPI) Token desegregation began quietly today in three more Virginia localities, including this former capital of the Confederacy where two Negroes entered a junior high school, previously for whites only, without incident.

Segregation also ended at schools in Roanoke, Western Virginia's largest city, and the Southwestern Virginia town of Pulaski.

In three other Virginia cities, Norfolk, Charlottesville and Alexandria, school desegregation, begun last year, continued. Schools in four other localities opened for the new term last week on a desegregated basis.

There was no suggestion of trouble at Richmond's Chandler Junior High School where two Negro girls walked quietly through the main entrance to join some 700 white classmates.

Several policemen were on hand but there were no crowds, only newsmen and photographers. The Negroes adrived five minutes after the opening bell had summoned the white students to classes.

At Roanoke, four registered at Melrose Elementary School. They are among nine entering three Roanoke schools for whites for the first time this year. Four others registered at two schools last week and were not required to attend today, while another student will report when classes open for first graders later in the week.

The Negroes at Richmond and Roanoke were assigned by the state pupil placement board.

However, 14 who entered the Pulaski High School with 1260 whites, were enrolled under Federal court orders.

Norfolk school officials re-

United Press International

Flanked by police and reporters, Gloria J. Mead, at left, and Carol I. Swann entered Richmond's Chandler Junior High School yesterday, making it the first desegregated school for the Old Dominion Capital city.

desegregated classes resumed quietly. Twenty-three Negroes were enrolled in five predominantly white schools with a total enrollment of nearly 11,000.

Five predominantly white schools in Alexandria admitted 26 Negroes along with some 4000 whites today.

Twenty Negroes entered two predominantly white schools in Charlottesville.

Eight Negroes a Federal judge ordered the Grayson County School Board to enroll in white schools remained away from classes today. Their attorney said they would not attend school until they were permitted to enter the high school at Galax where white children from their neighborhood attend.

Grayson County school officials said Federal Judge John Paul did not specify which school the Negroes were to attend so the board assigned them to the high school at Independence.

Galax, Grayson County Seek Stay On Order Admitting 8 Negroes

GALAX, Va., Sept. 10 (AP)—Attorneys for the city of Galax and Grayson County announced today they will seek a stay of a Federal court order directing the admission of eight Negroes to all-white Galax High School.

The order by United States District Judge John Paul resulted yesterday in closing of the school to 282 Grayson County white students who attended it under a 20-year-old city-county contract. The action by the Galax School Board was designed to keep the Negroes out.

Stuart B. Campbell of Wytheville, attorney for the Grayson County School Board, said Judge Paul last night refused to grant a stay in his order. Campbell said, however, that Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has agreed to hear the stay request at noon Monday in Baltimore.

If granted, the stay would delay the effect of Paul's order until the circuit court can hear an appeal—and Campbell said the order "definitely" would be appealed.

Campbell said Alton I. Crowell of Pulaski, attorney for the Galax School Board, almost certainly will accompany him to Baltimore.

Crowell said earlier in the day that the city would join in whatever action the county took.

The eight Negroes ordered into Galax High by Paul Friday reside in Oldtown District of Grayson County, whose white students attend the school.

The Judge ruled that as long as Oldtown white students attend the school, Oldtown's Negroes must be admitted, also. The Galax School Board, apprised of Paul's intention to order the city to admit the eight Negroes, met in session this week and agreed that if Paul so ruled, one of the Grayson students would be allowed to attend the school.

Friday, Paul entered a formal order admitting the Negroes. Minutes later, the School Board carried out its threat and ousted the Grayson students.

Opposition to the School Boad action was immediate, and by nightfall yesternay petitions were being circulated urging the Board to rescind its action. Another petition caled on Grayson County Supervisors to "take a steps neessary" to enfore the ontrat.

Some residents of the area in mountainous Southwest Virginia were reported "up in arms" over the ation.

There were tearful scenes at Galax High School Supt. Marvin Sutphin told the Grayson children over the public address system that yesterday was their last day at the school.

He told them to take their books and personal property home and stay there until they received instructions from Grayson School Supt. Alonzo Monday.

Order Delay To Be Asked

Desegregation Causes Crisis In Schools Of Southwest Virginia Area

By The Associated Press

GALAX, Va., Sept. 11. — United States Circuit Judge Simon E. Sobeloff will be asked Monday to delay the effectiveness of a desegregation order which has precipitated a school crisis in Galax and Grayson County.

Lawyers for the city and county school boards announced Sunday they will go to Baltimore to ask Judge Sobeloff for a stay that would clear the way for a formal appeal to the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The school crisis arose Friday in this southwest Virginia area only a few hours after Federal Judge John Paul ordered the enrollment in all-white Galax High School of eight Negroes who live in Grayson County's Oldtown district.

Closed Its Doors

To keep the Negroes out of the city school, the Galax School Board promptly closed its doors to 300 white students from Oldtown district who had attended Galax High under a city-county contract.

Petitions were being circulated in Galax and Grayson County Saturday demanding that the school board rescind its action and that the county supervisors "take all necessary steps" to enforce the contract.

Plans to seek the stay of Judge Paul's order from Judge Sobeloff were made public by Stuart B. Campbell of Wytheville, attorney for the county school board.

He will be joined in the trip to Baltimore by Galax School Board attorney Alton I. Crowell.

Mr. Campbell said Judge Paul had been asked for the stay Friday night, but had refused. He said the desegregation order "definitely" would be appealed.

Approximately 285 white students who attend Galax High from the Oldtown district were told by school authorities Friday they could not return when classes resume Monday morning.

Independence Closest

The closest county-operated school to Galax—which these students apparently must now attend — is at Independence, some 15 miles from here.

Judge Paul had ruled Aug. 23 the Negro children must be admitted to a white school since the county operates no high school for Negroes. The county school board quickly assigned them to Independence High, but they refused to go there and turned up at Galax High instead.

Subsequently, Judge Paul specifically directed that all eight be enrolled in the Galax school.

Virginia School Agrees To Admit 8 Negro Students

BALTIMORE (AP)—Attorneys representing two school boards in southwestern Virginia agreed Monday to admit eight Negro children to Galax High School and to reopen the doors to 285 excluded white students.

The agreement was reached after U.S. Circuit Court Judge Simon E. Sobeloff indicated he would not stay an integration order by U.S. District Judge John Paul.

Judge Paul last Thursday ordered the enrollment in all-white Galax High School of the eight Negroes who live in Grayson County's Oldtown District.

On Friday, the Galax school board notified some 285 white students from Oldtown District, who attended Galax High under a city-county contract, not to report to school Monday. Another 311 white students from Galax were told they could attend classes.

Ministers, Pupils

The Afro-American

Board battles

Baltimore, Md.

on two fronts

GALAX, Va. — School integration in Virginia took a new turn this week when white pupils of Galax High School led a demand that eight colored pupils be admitted to their school.

Sept. 9-24-60

Earlier the School Board ordered the school closed to county students. This threatened to halt the education of 285 white pupils who live in Grayson County but had been attending the city school, under a contract which has eight more years to run.

The contract under which the white pupils have been attending the school for eight years has 12 more years to run.

Colored pupils in the Oldtown section of the county adjacent to Galax have been going to the high school in Wytheville. They travel about 90 miles a day round trip.

Federal District Judge John Paul ruled that as long as the city allows white pupils to attend from the county, it must also admit colored pupils.

It was at this point that the school board cancelled the contract that allowed the 285 white pupils to attend Galax High School.

* * *

NOW THE Galax High pupils are in the forefront in demanding that the school board permit the eight colored pupils to enter the school.

Protestant ministers have called for the city to act with "respect for every human being and regard for the democratic privileges open to all persons."

Petitions are circulating in both the city and surrounding county asking the board to reconsider its order closing the schools to county pupils.

The pupils left the school after being ordered out, some of them in tears.

Closed Meetings Held On Negro Applications

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

The Arlington and Alexandria School Boards held special closed meetings last night to act on applications from Negroes seeking admission to white or desegregated schools this fall.

Attorney James H. Simmonds, representing the Arlington Board, said he would report today to the Alexandria Federal Court on the disposition of 31 applications.

Attorney John Barton Phillips, representing the Alexandria Board, said he would file action on 15 Negro applications today or Saturday, the deadline set by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan.

The Alexandria applications include two at Jefferson, three at Hammond High, four at Ramsay, two at Ficklin, one at Prince Street and three at Minnie Howard.

In Arlington, 14 Negroes are applying at Stratford, 4 at Wakefield High, 4 at Woodlawn. 3 at Thomas Jefferson Junior High, 2 at Patrick Henry, 3 at Washington-Lee High, and 1 at Page.

If any applicants are rejected and decide to appeal to the Court, Judge Bryan will hear the cases July 21.

Attorney Simmonds, also represnting the Fairfax County School Board, is to report to the Court today on the Fairfax answer to the amended suit filed by 30 Negro students seeking admission to all-white schools there.

A hearing on the case has been set for Sept. 8.

Negro applications in Fairfax include nine at Belvedere, five at Flint Hill, five at Cedar Lane, one at Groveton High, two at William Cullen Bryant, one at James Madison, one at Park Lane, two at Hollin Hall, one at Sidney Kemper, and three at Devonshire.

Some schools in Arlington and Alexandria have been desegregated by Federal Court order, but Fairfax schools still are completely segregated.

Board may integrate Chandler

Fredericksburg, Va.

Desegregation may come to Richmond public schools on Aug. 15.

That's the date the Virginia Pupil Placement board meets here to consider the applications of four colored pupils seeking admission to Chandler Junior High School.

Observers believe that the Placement Board, which desegregated two Virginia schools in an eight day period, would assign at leasto ne colored pupil to Chandler Junior High.

This would make Richmond the eighth Virginia community to have racially mixed schools.

Last week the placement board assigned three colored pupils to previously all-white schools in Fairfax County and placed one in the desegregated Warren County High School.

The previous week the three - man placement board told Arlington County school authorities to admit 12 colored pupils into white or predominantly white facilities in the fall.

VIRGINIA localities with racially mixed schools are Alexandria, Arlington county, Charlottesville, Floyd County, Norfolk and Warren County.

E. J. Oglesby, of Charlottesville, placement board chairman, said the three Fairfax county pupils were admitted to white schools because Fairfax authorities had told federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan they would not oppose these enrollments.

The board assigned Gerald R. Betz to the first grade of Belvedere School, Raynard Irvin Wheeler to the second grade there and Gwendolyn Brooks to the second grade at Cedar Lane School.

Twenty - three other applications from Fairfax county were denied. Oglesby noted that the board assignments were in accord with a grade - a year desegregation plan presented last month to Judge Bryan. Under this program, qualified colored pupils would be admitted to the first and second grades in the 1960 -61 session.

A brief statement issued by the board noted that the Fairfax school board had adopted criteria and standards for the assignment of children of different races. The Placement Board said it regarded these standards as "valid and reasonable."

The board assigned Carolyn Lee Rhodes to the eighth grade at the Warren County High School, where 19 colored pupils attended desegregated classes in the 1959 - 60 year.

The Rhodes child was enrolled because her application could not be denied for any reason except race, Oglesby said. The applications of 18 other Warren county pupils were denied for academic reasons.

A decision in the Chandler Junior High school case was expected at last week's meeting of the board. Oglesby said the board did not have sufficient information available on which to act on the Chandler transfer requests. He indicated Richmond school authorities would be invited to the August 15 meeting.

Oglesby and his colleagues, A. L. Wingo and E. T. Justis of the State Department of Education have been serving since July 21.

Chandler School to be mixed

Afro American
Baltimore Md.
7-23-60

RICHMOND

Two demure young misses who are friends as well as neighbors and schoolmates will become the first to integrate Richmond public schools when they enter Chandler Junior High School this September.

They are Gloria Jean Mead, 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mead of 2109 Barton Ave., and Carol Irene Swann, 12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Swann of 2614 Barton Ave.

They were among four pupils of Graves junior high school whose applications for transfer to Chandler were considered by the newly-appointed state pupil placement board. The applications of the other two pupils were denied, the board ruling that these youngsters lived closer to Graves school.

Attorney Oliver W. Hill who has spearheaded the fight for Richmond to comply with the Supreme Court decision of 1954 for school integration, called the acceptance of the two girls "a very small step in the right direction."

He lamented the fact that the number of applications was so limited that the number of acceptances had to be so few. "We should have had some 150 applications for transfers" he said, "then we could see some impressive results.

"The parents just haven't shown the proper interest. We have been urging them to make application for these transfers in great numbers for years."

* * *

THE MEAD family said of the school precedent regarding their daughter, "We are really very happy for Richmond."

Mr. Mead is a pipe fitter and Mrs. Mead is a nurse at St. Phillip's Hospital. A 10-year-old son Robert will enter Baker school this term.

The family attends Mosby Memorial Baptist Church and Gloria Jean is a Girl Scout. After a family vacation trip to Detroit, Gloria Jean devoted some time to a summer school sewing class.

Equally as excited about the part daughter Carol will play in making school history in Richmond, the Swann family reported having received some crank calls which they shrug off as to be expected, but of little consequence.

Mr. Swann is co - owner with his wife's brother, Thomas McGree, of Abe's Seafood Grill. Mrs. Swan is a home-maker.

A five - year - old daughter, Sharon, will be entering school for the first time this year.

The family attends First Baptist Church in South Richmond where Carol serves with the Twilight Chorus No. 2. Her school interest is in the science field.

The children and their mother made a trip to Canada this summer and have just returned from a short visit to Hampton.

* * *

THE STATE PUPIL placement board during its meeting on Monday has considered the applications of 89 colored pupils seeking admittance to white schools throughout Virginia.

In addition to the two Richmond girls, 22 others were approved.

These included one out of 31 applications to Northside Junior High in Norfolk and 12 of 16 applications to the Jefferson, Ramsay, Hammond, Ficklin and Howard schools in Alexandria.

Also nine of 39 applications to the Monroe, Melrose and West End Elementary Schools in Roanoke.

The local assignments were made after an hour-long placement board conference with city officials who included:

School Superintendent H. I. Willett; Lewis F. Powell Jr., school board attorney; J. Elliott Drinard, city attorney and John P. McGuire Jr., assistant city attorney.

Serving on the placement board were E. J. Oglesby of Charlottesville, chairman; A. L. Wingo and E. T. Justis of the state department of education.

Their statement concerning the transfer of the two Richmond pupils to the Chandler School said:

"On the basis of factual information furnished by the school authorities of Richmond City, as requested by this board, and finding no reason other than race for failing to assign the following named pupils as requested by them, the board hereby assigns and transfers (the two pupils)."

Enroll Negroes, U.S. Court Says

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

ROANOKE, Va. (AP) — Enrollment of 15 Negro students in white or predominantly white high schools in southwest Virginia was ordered Tuesday by U.S. District Judge John Paul.

Affected are seven students residing in Floyd county, where integration occurred during the last school year, and eight in Grayson county, which faces its first integration. The 15 students are to be admitted next month.

Paul also denied a motion to dismiss the case of 28 Negroes seeking admission to Roanoke city white schools. The judge, who has retired, indicated he would ask that another judge be named to hear this case.

The state pupil placement board recently ordered Roanoke to admit nine Negro pupils to white schools in September. The nine mentioned in this regard were not parties to the pending school integration suit.

Floyd county has no Negro high school. Those Negroes seeking admission to predominantly white high schools there this fall asked to be made intervenors in the original desegregation case affecting that county.

Virginia School Suit Is Won by 15 Negroes

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 23 (UPI)— Federal Judge John Paul today ordered 15 Negroes admitted to schools for whites in Floyd and Grayson counties and the city of Galax.

Paul ordered seven Negro students admitted to Floyd County High School, where desegregation began with 13 Negroes last January without incident.

He directed the other eight to schools in Grayson and in the city of Galax.

He overruled the arguments of defense attorneys that the Negroes had not exhausted all their legal remedies and said it would be an "unfortunate delay" to compel them to go through the useless, futile formalities when their rights are so plain."

Paul called the arguments of the School Board "delay tactics."

One Negro girl was denied admission to Floyd County High when she testified she was a resident of Franklin County.

Mixed School Rejects 4

PHILADELPHIA — (AP) — Officials of an integrated school with a 20 per cent Negro enrollment say they denied four Virginia Negro teenagers admission because it is overcrowded.

The four, from Prince Edward County, Va., reportedly an integration hot spot, sought to enroll in the suburban Shady Grove Junior High School. They were brought here by the American Friends Service Committee. They range in age from 14 to 16.

The school board voted 4-1 to turn down the applications. The only vote for admission was cast by William G. Smith, a Negro.

Group Plans To End Race Seating Suit

Efforts to reinstitute a suit to test Virginia's law requiring segregated seating at public functions will probably be dropped as a resut of the Arlington School Board decision to permit integrated seating in schools.

The suit, which was filed by the Community Council for Social Progress, was dismissed in August by Circuit Court Judge Walter T. McCarthy, who ruled that the Council, as an organization, had no status to sue.

The Council filed the suit against the School Board after it was not allowed to meet at Washington-Lee High School in 1958 because it would not promise to seat its Negro and white members separately.

A hearing was set for yesterday at which Council attorney David Carliner planned to offer motions asking for reconsideration of the dismissal and for permission for individual members of the Council to enter the suit in place of the organization.

After the School Board voted Thursday to permit integrated seating the hearing was continued until Oct. 3 to allow the minutes of the School Board to be inserted in the record.

If perusal of the official minutes bears out reports of the Board's action, the suit will be withdrawn, Carliner said.

Galax Opens High School To 8 Negroes

GALAX, Va., Sept. 13 (UPI) This Southwestern Virginia city of 5000 today allowed eight Grayson County Negroes to enter its once all-white high school along with 282 white county students.

Desegregation was accomplished quickly and quietly. There were no incidents.

There were some muttered mumblings from a small knot of townsfolk gathered in front of the building. But none of the talk was intelligible as the Negroes marched resolutely into the building.

There they registered and received orientation. The Negroes left about noon without attending classes.

They were to begin their first full day of school Wednesday, about three weeks late.

Galax had sparked short-lived talk of a return to Virginia's old "massive resistance" method of keeping its schools white when it evicted Grayson white students Friday in a bold move to skirt Federal Judge John Paul's order that if the city allows County white children to enroll it must also admit County Negroes.

Pupils denied admission to Galax school

GALAX, Va. (NNPA)—Eight colored pupils locally assigned to previously all-white Independence High School presented themselves at the white Galax High School here instead.

They were denied enrollment and went home, refusing to seek admission at Independence.

Reuben E. Lawson, NAACP lawyer and attorney for the colored students, said they would remain out of school until assignments are made by Federal District Judge John Paul.

Judge Paul had ordered the eight coloed pupils admitted to white schools whether in Galax or in Grayson County, neither of which has a colored high school.

The judge's formal order, however, had not been served and on Aug. 27 the Grayson County schoolboard assigned all the colored studnets to the school in Independence, some 15 miles from Galax in southwest Virginia.

The NAACP lawyer said he was certain that Judge Paul would assign the eight colored students to the Galax school.

Mixed school closed; pupil force re-opening

BALTIMORE

A petition was circulated by white pupils of Galax High School, Galax, Va., demanding that the school board admit eight colored pupils.

School officials closed the school to 285 white pupils rather than admit eight colored pupils. Protestant ministers in the area joined a demand that the school be reopened to pupils without regard to race.

In Greensboro, N.C., a school integration suit was filed challenging the state's pupil assignment act and demanding integration of school staffs and faculties.

* * *

IN OTHER school developments, Houston, Tex. admitted three more colored first-graders, bringing to nine the number of colored pupils in what was the nation's largest segregated school system.

In Asheville, N.C., a Federal District Court ordered the Yancey County Board of Education to admit eight colored pupils within 30 days into its two high schools previously attended by only white students.

Thurgood Marshall, reviewing legal activities in New Orleans, Houston and Delaware, said that we have now reached the point where "litigation must stop and bona fide desegregation must commence."

He said Federal courts "will not countenance litigation merely for the sake of delay."

In Montgomery, Ala., six expelled students appealed a judgement by a District Court judge that failed to back up their attempt to be re-admitted to Alabama State College.

'Exiled' Pupils Return Today to Galax School

GALAX, Va., Sept. 13 (AP) —A one-day "exile" was to end for 285 white students from Grayson County today as they returned to Galax High School, accompanied by eight Negro pupils.

Galax School Supt. Marvin Sutphin and Grayson County Supt. Alonzo Monday, jr., announced jointly yesterday that county students could return to Galax High today under a city-county contract. The decision was made after United States Circuit Court Judge Simon E. Sobeloc of Baltimore indicated he would not stay an integration order by United States District Judge John Paul.

After Judge Paul ordered desegregation of the school this year, the Galax school board last Friday ordered all Grayson County students not to report to Galax High yesterday. But 311 white students who live in Galax attended classes as usual.

The 285 white students excluded from the school, and the 8 Negroes, all live in the Oldtown District of Grayson County near Galax.

Counsel for the school boards of both the city and county appeared before Judge Sobeloff yesterday in an attempt to stay Judge Paul's order.

After Judge Sobeloff indicated he would not grant the stay, the school boards agreed to admit the county students today. The Galax board adheres to the position that the contract with the county is abrogated and the county board acquiesced. Both agreed to enter into negotiations not later than November to decide on pupil arrangements for future school years.

14k 1960

United Press International Telephoto

REPORT FOR CLASSES: Gloria Jean Mead, 13, left, and Carol Irene Swann, 12, are followed by newsmen as they enter Chandler Junior High School in Richmond, Va. The public school was integrated yesterday for first time.

RICHMOND OPENS ALL-WHITE SCHOOL TO 2 NEGRO GIRLS

Integration Starts in Former Capital of the Confederacy —No Incidents Reported

ENROLLMENT IS NORMAL

Houston to End Segregation in First Grade Today— Court Rejects Appeal

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6—Two teen-age Negro girls attended classes at a formerly all-white school here today, marking the beginning of school integration in this former capital of the Confederacy.

No incidents were reported during the girls' first day as pupils at the Chandler Junior High School.

In at least nine other Virginia communities, Negro and white children attended classes together, without incidents.

For some cities, the fall term means the first breach of the color line, while some schools throughout the state have been operating on a non-segregated basis since February, 1959.

Two Arrive Early

Here in Richmond, Carol Irene Swann, 12, and Gloria Jean Mead, 13, became the first of their race to attend an all-white public school. They arrived by car fifteen minutes before the morning bell.

Reporters accompanied them to the school door but were not allowed inside.

Although there had been inquiries from a number of white parents about transferring their children from Chandler Junior High to a segregated school, enrollment at Chandler was near normal.

The two Negro pupils had been assigned to the school by the State Pupil Placement Board.

At Danville, in the heavily Negro Southern part of the state, three Negro children attended classes for the first time at Sacred Heart Parochial School, a previously all-white Roman Catholic school. The public schools in the city are still segregated.

Pulaski Admits Thirteen

Thirteen of the fourteen Negro students ordered admitted to Pulaski's all-white High School attended clases today. Last year they had been required to travel to the Christiansburg Institute, a Negro school in adjoining Montgomery County, for their schooling.

In Alexandria, across the Potomac from Washington, twenty-six Negroes began the school year in five schools. A year ago sixteen Negroes attended four public schools in Alexandria.

Two public schools in Charlottesville began another year of integrated operation with twenty-three Negroes attending classes. Last year there were thirteen.

The school system of Roanoke, the largest city in Western Virginia, was integrated for the first time today as six Negroes began classes at two schools.

In Norfolk, on the seacoast, twenty-three Negro students quietly took their places in six predominantly white schools. The first Negroes entered public schools there in February, 1959.

In the southwest in Floyd County, two predominantly white schools opened last Thursday with seventeen Negroes in the classroom. Seven of these are attending the white schools for the first time, the others have attended classes there since last January.

In Fairfax County in northern Virginia, near Washington, token intergration began last Thursday when thre Negroes entered all-white schools for the first time.

And in Arlington, near Washington, thirty-four Negroes are going to seven predominantly white schools, compared with twenty-three who attended those schools last year.

Houston Bows to Order

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 6—The president of the Houston School Board said today that "we will go ahead and integrate as ordered, but under protest."

Dr. Henry A. Peterson made the announcement after the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans affirmed a Federal District Court order calling for integration of first-grade classes of the public school system. The fall term opens tomorrow.

The appellate court issued its ruling a few hours after the State Attorney General, Will Wilson, ruled that the Houston School district would not lose an estimated total of $6,000,000 in state aid, or its accreditation by the State Education Agency, if the classes were integrated.

Legislation enacted in 1957 by the Texas Legislature denies state aid and accreditation to a school district that integrates without approval of its residents.

Mr. Peterson said, "The fight is not over" and declared:

"We will not waive any further legal steps in the matter."

In his ruling, Mr. Wilson said:

"If a school district is required by a Federal Court to integrate involuntarily, the school board members should not be punished for something they could not help. The school district, including teachers and students, should not be penalized by losing state funds and accreditation for something they could not prevent."

Mr. Wilson also said the ruling would apply to Dallas, which is under a Federal Court order to desegregate in September, 1961. Fort Worth and Galveston schools have integration suits pending, but untried.

Little Rock Quiet

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6 (UPI)—Twelve Negroes, unmolested and almost unnoticed, reported to formerly all-white high schools today in Little Rock, where three years ago paratroopers ordered in by President Eisenhower dispersed a mob of angry segregationists.

Three Negro boys and four Negro girls attended Central High School, which the troopers defended with fixed bayonets in 1957. Five Negro girls attended Hall High.

The next integration test in Arkansas will be at Dollarway Elementary School in Pine Bluff, forty miles south of Little Rock, tomorrow. One Negro girl is scheduled to enter the first grade.

School officials at Dollarway do not expect trouble, but last spring segregationists stoned reporters and beat a Negro man who took three children to the school for registration.

Chapel Hill Integration

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 6 (AP)—Three Negro first-grade pupils quietly joined almost 400 white classmates today in their first day of public school here.

Chapel Hill thus become the eighth North Carolina locality in which school desegregation has taken place.

The three were assigned to the formerly all-white Estes Hill Elementary School last summer on application of their parents under a policy adopted last year by the Chapel Hill Board.

Va. High School Closed To Halt Integration Move

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The Galax School Board, faced with a court order to enroll eight Negroes at all-white Galax High School, closed the school's doors to nearly 300 white students from adjacent Grayson County Friday to keep the Negroes out.

The board's action came within hours after U.S. District Judge John Paul had entered an order requiring the school to admit the county's Negro pupils along with its white children. Students from the county's Oldtown district have been attending Galax High under a 20-year contract between the county and the city.

Cancellation of the contract brought immediate opposition in the Galax-Grayson County area. By nightfall, petitions were being circulated urging the school board to rescind the action and calling on Grayson County supervisors to "take all steps necessary" to enforce the contract.

14k 1960

Maryland-Virginia Briefs

Washington Post

Grayson School Board Admits Eight Negroes

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 8-28-60

INDEPENDENCE, Va., Aug 27 (AP)—The Grayson County School Board today assigned eight Negro children, ordered admitted to all-white schools, to Independence High School here.

P. 26a

School Supt. Alonzo Mundy said the children were assigned at a special meeting of the School Board and on advice of the Board's attorneys.

Federal Judge John Paul Tuesday ordered the children admitted either to Galax or Independence high schools because Grayson County operates no high school for Negroes.

At that time, an attorney for the children had indicated he would seek to have them admitted to Galax High School.

While County students normally do not attend Galax High, white students from the County's Oldtown District are accepted there. The Negro children also live in Oldtown District.

ty Line. Grayson has no high schools for Negroes and sends some of its white high school students to Galax.

Attorney Reuben Laws of Roanoke, who represented the students, said he wanted them assigned to Galax High.

Grayson County will be one of five Virginia localities beginning school integration this fall. Six other localities will be resuming integrated classes.

8 Negroes Admitted To Virginia School

Washington, D.C.

INDEPENDENCE, Va. (UPI)—Eight Negroes a federal judge ordered admitted to white schools were assigned Saturday to the all-white Independence High School effective in September.

Grayson County School superintendent Alonzo Monday announced the assignment after a special meeting of the school board.

Sun. 8-28-60

Federal Judge John Paul last Tuesday ordered the Southeast Virginia County to admit them either to Independence High or the white High School at Galax, astride the Grayson-Carroll County Line.

P. 28a

8 Negro Pupils Lose Warren School Plea

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Aug. 18 (AP).—Federal Judge John Paul in effect has turned down the bid of eight Negro students seeking to enter white Warren County High School at Front Royal. Local school officials say, however, one of the eight will be assigned to the school.

Thurs. 8-18-60

The judge took this action conditional approval to a geographical zoning plan for assigning high school pupils adopted Tuesday by the Warren County School Board.

The plan splits the county and town of Front Royal into two school zones, one west of U. S. 340 and one east. School Supt. Q. D. Gasque said one of the Negro applicants lived in the zone served by the white school and "will therefore be assigned" to Warren County High School.

P. B-3

Petitions Withdrawn

Petitions of 11 Negro children seeking to enter the white elemtentary school were withdrawn under an agreement there would be no integration at the elementary level this year.

Judge Paul, however, stipulated that the school board do what it can to alleviate overcrowding in the Front Royal elementary school and present by next May a lawful assignment plan for elementary pupils for 1961-62.

VIRGINIA

within 10 days.

"Admission (to Warren County High School) shall be granted if the pupil lives in the Warren County High School zone and he meets certain academic requirements," Mr. Gasque said.

There were 19 Negro students among the 400 pupils in Warren County High School last year. About 430 pupils attended the John S. Mosby Academy, operated by the Front Royal Academy, Inc., as a private segregated school for those students not wishing to attend integrated classes.

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

8 Negroes Appear At Wrong School, Are Turned Back

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Tues. 8-30-60

GALAX, Va., Aug. 29 (AP)—Eight Negro pupils assigned to the previously all-white Independence High School near here turned up today at the all-white Galax High School instead and were refused enrollment.

P. B4

The eight left quietly after Galax School Supt. Marvin Sutphin told them he had no orders to admit them to Galax High.

None of the Negroes appeared at the high school at Independence later in the day, as had been anticipated.

Grayson County School Supt. Alonza Monday said he didn't know why the Negro pupils did not show up at Independence High after their rebuff at Galax and "I don't know whether we can expect them Tuesday."

The eight had been assigned to Independence High last Saturday by the Grayson County School Board.

Ordinarily Grayson County pupils do not attend Galax schools' but white pupils from the county's Oldtown Magisterial District are accepted there.

The Negro children also live in the Oldtown District and contend they, too, should pe admitted to the Galax school.

Eight Negro Pupils Rejected In Virginia

News and Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

ROANOKE, Va. (UPI)—Eight Grayson County Negro students turned away from all-white Galax High School Monday on the opening day of the fall term will remain at home until they are admitted, NAACP Attorney Reuben E. Lawson said.

Tues. 8-30-60

They were ordered admitted last week by Federal Judge John Paul to all-white schools at either Galax or Independence, but the retired jurist did not issue an order specifying which school they were to attend.

P. 3

Lawson, who represents the students, contended Monday Paul said the Negroes should go to Galax if white students were allowed to do so.

The Negro students live in the old town magisterial district of Grayson just outside Galax and 15 miles from Independence. Lawson charged if white students from the district could attend Galax, so should his clients.

Grayson County Superintendent Alonzo Monday said the students would be admitted to Independence when they showed up. The Grayson board Saturday assigned the students to Independence.

Judge Paul was reportedly attending a meeting of the American Bar Association in Washington Monday. Lawson said he would press for a written order as soon as Paul returned to his Harrisonburg office.

"I told them to stay at home," the Negro attorney said, "until we get the order—which will be as soon as possible."

Galax Superintendent Marvin Sutphin met the Negroes Monday morning and told them they could not enter his school because they had not been assigned there.

The students, some accompanied by their parents, left quietly after a five-minute conference with Sutphin.

Grayson County is one of five Virginia localities beginning school integration this fall. Six other localities will be resuming integrated classes.

Abrogates Contract With County

Virginia City Bars 282 From School Rather Than Admit 8 Negro Children

By Constance Feeley
Staff Reporter

The southwestern Virginia city of Galax has closed the doors of its high school to 282 white students rather than allow eight Negroes to enroll.

Galax has had a contract for 10 years with adjoining Grayson County to educate the white students who live in the County's Oldtown district near Galax.

Yesterday, U. S. District Judge John Paul issued a ruling that County Negroes living in Oldtown must be accepted in the school if white pupils can attend. Immediately, the Galax School Board went into closed session and decided to cancel the contract.

Then the School Board issued a statement advising the white students from the County that they would not be allowed in the school any more. The pupils were told to take their books and personal belongings home with them.

Grayson County School Superintendent Alonzo Monday said the County School Board will meet before noon Monday to decide where to place the white students. He said they can probably be squeezed into three all-white county schools: two elementary schools in the Oldtown district and Independence High about 20 miles away.

He said it may be necessary to petition the court for a delay in the desegregation program until the white students are placed.

Since the county has no high school for Negroes, the eight Negro students had been attending a high school some 45 miles away in Wythe County. Last month, Judge Paul ruled that they must be admitted to a white high school. He did not say whether they should be admitted to one in the County or to Galax.

The Grayson School Board then assigned the Negroes to the all-white Independence High, but their attorney demanded they be admitted to Galax High because it is closer to their homes.

When they were denied admittance to Galax, they returned home and have not attended any school so far this year. It was not clear yesterday what their course of action would.

Galax is a mountain city about 85 miles southwest of Roanoke with a population 6000.

5 Negroes Try, Fail To Enter Stafford High

STAFFORD, Va., Sept. 2 (AP). — Five Negro pupils showed up for registration yesterday at the all-white Stafford High School but were told to return to the county's Negro H. H. Poole School. There has been no school desegregation to date in Stafford County.

They were taken immediately to the office of Principal John B. Durham and left quietly about an hour later. They told newsmen they probably would return to the Poole school, where they will be seniors when classes open Tuesday.

There was little reaction among the white students.

Both Mr. Durham and T. Benton Gayle, county school superintendent, met briefly with the Negroes—four boys and a girl—and also spoke to the white pupils and teachers at a registration assembly. Both said any final decision on where the Negroes would ultimately be assigned was up to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond, or possibly to the courts.

Want "Good School"

"If I could make the decision," Mr. Gayle told the assembly, "you would have nothing to bother about; they would stay in their own school."

Mr. Durham reported to the assembly that the Negroes were in his office and said the visit "honored" the school.

"They would not be desirous of entering your school if it wasn't a good one," he said.

Mr. Gayle later revealed that the five on July 12 had submitted formal applications for transfer to the white school. He said he had been under the impression that the applications had been withdrawn so he had not signed or submitted them to the placement board.

To State Board

Now, Mr. Gayle said, he will sign the applications and forward them to the board along with his recommendation that the transfers not be approved.

The superindent asked the students to explain to their parents that the decision on where the Negroes will attend school rests with the State board and might possibly end in court should the Negroes appeal the board's decision.

The placement board has assigned varying numbers of Negro pupils to white or predominantly white schools in Richmond, Roanoke and Fairfax County.

'Christian' Solution Urged After Galax Bars County Students From School

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

GALAX, Va., Sept. 11—Ministers spoke out from their pulpits today urging a "Christian" solution to a school problem that plagues the city.

Petitions were available for signatures at the Baptist, Methodist and Christian churches and the Friends meeting house urging the City School Board to rescind its action of last week that has forced 285 students out of the high school.

The students live in the Old Town district of nearby Grayson County and have been attending the City school under a County-City agreement.

The City School Board terminated the contract after District Court Judge John Paul ordered the Galax also must accept eight Negro students who live in the county.

Pending Appeal Outcome

The 285 children will be out of school Monday pending the outcome of an appeal to be presented at noon in Baltimore before Judge Simon E. Sobeloff to stay the order while Judge Paul's decision is appealed.

City high school students and parents fanned out in the City with petitions that will be presented to the Galax School Board Tuesday night asking that the County students be readmitted.

Out in the County more than 1200 signatures have been secured on a petition asking the Grayson County School Board to insist that the contract be enforced.

The signatures will be presented when the Board meets at 11 a. m. Monday in Independence, the County Seat some 15 miles away. County students ousted from Galas plan to attend the meeting.

The Rev. R. Claxton Hall, preaching at First Baptist Church in Galax, said the question is no longer one of segregation or integration but is a question of being Christian.

"Let us be Christian for every one," he said.

Praises Students

Mr. Hall praised the youth of the city, who he said, were setting an example for the adults. Students at Galax last week approved a petition to the School Board declaring that they would accept the Negroes.

Last night a group of students held a prayer meeting at the First Methodist Church after calling off a scheduled parade which might have fanned smoldering student resentment. Some 50 students left their seats and went to the altar of the church where they knelt in prayer.

Monday will be an especially difficult day for the students—both those who have been evicted and their classmates who will enter half-empty classrooms.

See Hopes Shattered

County parents see hope of their children completing high school programs on schedule shattered unless a solution is quickly found. Grayson County lacks facilities to provide a first-class high school program. The students would have to be crowded into the independent high school which has no room for them.

City parents also see the high school program floundering without the financial help that has come from the County. Children from the County make up about half the high school enrollment.

The City is dependent upon the County to support its stores and the County is dependent upon the City for services. Civic leaders on both sides are concerned over the outcome of the school crisis that has caused so much ill will.

FLOYD COUNTY CLASSES MIXED

13 Negroes Enter Without Incident in Virginia

FLOYD, Va. (AP) — Racial integration of classrooms has come quietly to two all-white Floyd county schools. There were no disturbances.

Nine Negroes were enrolled at Floyd High school, in Floyd, attending classes and proceeded home without incident. Four Negro pupils repeated the process at Check High school, about 14 miles northeast of Floyd.

There were no uniformed policemen at either school. The only observers were shivering reporters and photographers.

After her first day in school with white pupils, June Marie McDaniel, 17, said, "I feel pretty good about things."

Another Negro, 17-year-old Daisy Penn, was asked if she thought the white pupils would accept her. "I suppose so," she said. "I think they will."

Ethel Weeks, a 16-year-old white sophomore, said, "integration doesn't bother me. I don't mind it."

The 13 Negroes had previously attended Christianburg institute, an all - Negro school 22 miles from Floyd.

Monday's integration was the result of a Sept. 10 federal court ruling. Previously all - white schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, Front Royal and Alexandria have also admitted Negroes under federal court orders.

Desegregation Is One Year Old

RICHMOND, Feb. 2 (AP) One year ago today, four young Negroes walked past 50 helmeted, nightstick-carrying policemen and into Arlington's Stratford Junior High School.

Ten minutes later and 200 miles to the south-east in Norfolk, Carol J. Wellington and Johnnie Anita Rouse, both 10th graders, pushed their way through more than 100 newsmen who had gathered on the Norview High School lawn in subfreezing weather.

The two Negro girls were joined a few minutes later by five other Negroes. Across the city of Norfolk that day, five other schools admitted Negroes.

21 Negroes enrolled in seven schools for white pupils, breaking the segregation barrier for the first time in the Old Dominion.

Today, 103 Negro children are attending classes along-side white pupils in 18 schools in six cities and counties.

What has been the experience of these localities during the first year of limited integration in Virginia?

Checks with school personnel show:

• Racial incidents have been practically non-existent.

• Pupils of different races have little association with one another.

• Desegregation in the schools has not carried over into the school's social activities. Here is the picture across the State in the six localities where desegregation has taken place:

Norfolk — Twenty-one Negro students are enrolled in three high schools, three junior highs and one elementary school. The city had 63 public schools with a total enrollment of about 50,000, about one-third of them Negroes. School Supt. J. J. Brewbaker said the only incident involved a white boy who threw perfume on a Negro. "It's hard to say whether integration is being accepted," Brewbaker said. "For the most part, the white pupils go about their business without paying any attention to the Negroes," he added. The superintendent said the Negroes' school work has been reasonably good with 6 or 7 failures out of 100 courses taken, about the average number for the school system as a whole. Social activities at Norfolk's desegregated schools are about the same as they were before, but they are now sponsored by parent and student groups rather than the schools.

Arlington — Twenty-three Negroes are enrolled in one high, one junior high and one elementary school. The heavily populated county has 46 public schools with a total enrollment of 23,500. Ray Reid, superintendent of schools, said the year has brought no major racial incidents. A few corridor remarks have occurred. Reid said some Negro parents have joined the P-TAs. "The major problem caused by integration has been the discontinuance of all social activities as school-sponsored events," Reid said. These activities, as in Norfolk, have been carried on by parents.

Alexandria — Sixteen Negroes are enrolled in four schools, including seven who enrolled yesterday for the second semester. The four schools include one high school and three elementary schools. Supt. T. C. Williams said he rarely thinks about the fact that the schools are desegrated any more unless someone reminds him of it. There have been no incidents. Alexandria has more than 14,000 pupils in 19 public schools. Williams said desegregation has not presented the city "with any more problems than we already had." There has been no change in the policy on social activities because most of the Negroes are in the elementary schools.

Warren County — Nineteen Negro pupils are enrolled in Warren County High School at Front Royal. The County has 11 schools with a total enrollment of about 2900 pupils. Supt. Q. D. Gasque said desegregation of the high school has meant abandoning the athletic and physical education programs and limiting school activities, which are no longer sponsored by the school. He reported there have been no racial incidents.

Charlottesville — Eleven Negroes are enrolled in two schools, one high school and one elementary. One of the original 12 who entered last September dropped out in December, according to Supt. Fendall R. Ellis, Charlottesville has eight schools with a total enrollment of 4000 pupils. Ellis said there have been no racial incidents. He said the city lost about 475 pupils to private schools set up by the Charlottesville Education Foundation when the two public schools were desegregated.

Floyd County — Thirteen Negroes entered Floyd High School and Check High School Jan. 25, less than two weeks ago. The County, which has no high school for Negroes, was ordered to admit them by United States District Judge Roby C. Thompson. No incidents have been reported since the Negroes have been in the two schools.

Virginia School Contrasts Scored

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Feb. 11—Science textbooks used in some Virginia high schools are so outdated that they still maintain that is it impossible to split the atom.

The disparity of educational opportunity in the State is scored in a recent report to the General Assembly prepared by a special commission on public education.

The commission found that public education is one of contrasts: "the excellent vs. the mediocre."

"The great need of the moment," the report says, "is to discover how we can improve immediately those schools that are now only mediocre."

Seeks Extra $1.4 Million

The commission, headed by State Sen. William B. Spong Jr. (D-Portsmouth), called for an immediate appropriation of $1.4 million to improve the quality of teaching in the high schools during the coming two years.

This request is on top of the $218 million in general fund appropriations for public school education that Gov. J. Lindsay Almond recommended in his budget.

Almond cited costs of improving education as one reason why the State must find new sources of revenue. He proposed a sales tax, with the State and localities sharing the proceeds.

The commission pointed out that while Virginia is pouring more money into schools than ever, she is still lagging behind most other states.

Virginia, with only 77 per cent of 14- to 17-year-olds enrolled in school, ranks 43d in the Nation. In the average money spent on each pupil she is 41st and in the average salary paid teachers she is 37th.

Some Stand Out

"We have observed," the report said, "that some of our schools are offering curricula which equal those of any high school in America."

These are the schools with strong programs in the sciences, mathematics, foreign languages and the humanities. In contrast, the report found schools, particularly the smaller ones, with a minimum of offerings.

Small high schools predominate. In 1958, the report said, only 65 of the 419 high schools had as many as 100 graduates a year.

It pointed out that a recent study showed that many small high schools cannot provide the courses essential for students who want to go on to college to major in science and engineering.

"The Commonwealth, then, is losing a priceless resource of properly prepared students who might go on to college for advanced study in these critical areas," the report said.

The Commission found teachers poorly prepared to teach science, mathematics and language. It also found poorly equipped laboratory facilities and libraries.

Language Difficulties

In the language field the report noted that many teachers, although competent in grammar, are unable to speak and understand the language they teach.

The Commission also found that the teaching of English is lagging.

One of the chief complaints expressed by college presidents is that students do not express themselves well in writing and do not read well, the Commission said.

It pointed out that a recent study showed that one half of

high school English teachers are teaching other subjects and supervising study halls, sometimes during class hours when they also are teaching English.

The commission recommended that the additional funds be used to set up summer institutes and in-service training courses at colleges to help teachers improve the quality of instruction in such fields as science, mathematics and foreign languages.

Other recommendations are for additional supervisors in English, mathematics, science, foreign languages and history, and for more guidance counselors.

The commission also proposed that the state match funds with localities in purchasing laboratory equipment for teaching the sciences and foreign languages.

Integration to Virginia mountains

Baltimore, Md. Oct 2-6-60

FLOYD, Va. — Peaceful school desegregation came to this southwest Virginia mountain community last week as 13 colored pupils were taken into two of Floyd County's only three high schools.

There being no schools earmarked "for colored," the pupils previously attended school in another county. Nine of the students are now enrolled in Floyd High and four others at Cheek High, 14 miles from Floyd.

Except for a handful of plain-clothes policemen and newsmen, no crowds greeted the first day of integration in the two tiny communities.

All was peaceful inside the schools also. Knowing in advance that desegregation was coming, school officials briefed the white students and gave them a guide to correct, peaceful behavior.

* * *

IN PULASKI, the state pupil placement board will hear an appeal this week in the case of 20 colored pupils denied admission to Pulaski High School here and Independence High in Grayson County.

Reuben E. Laws, attorney for the pupils, may attempt to win an admission order from the state placement board or even a state court before resorting to federal courts.

* * *

IN LITTLE ROCK, Wiley A. Branton questioned eight school officials for seven hours last week. Attorney for pupils denied transfers by the pupil placement process, Mr. Branton is preparing a case for court hearing.

Of 60 colored students who applied to attend Hall, Central and Technical High Schools, only three were admitted to Hall and six to Central. Mr. Branton charges that the placement law is being used to evade desegregation orders.

He is assisted in the case by Jack Greenberg and James Nabrit, both of the NAACP national office.

* * *

IN MOBILE, Ala., Ernest L. Koen and Frank E. Lee, both 27, applied for admission to a state vocational trade school set up for white students.

School director Clay Knight said he was referring the matter to Frank Stewart, state superintendent of education at Montgomery. Mr. Stewart said he knew nothing about the situation although the men said they had sent him duplicates of the letters sent to Knight.

There are six trade schools in the state earmarked for whites; there is one for colored students near Birmingham.

* * *

IN MEMPHIS, a new attempt is being made to effect desegregation of public schools. A. W. Williams, attorney, said he would try to meet with city officials to work out a plan.

"If the board offers us any kind of a plan," he said, "we probably won't feel so strongly about filing the lawsuit."

Otherwise, the case will go to federal court. City officials rejected a previous attempt by the local NAACP to discuss the matter.

They said they did not recognize the NAACP as being a spokesman for colored Memphians.

* * *

IN WILMORE, Ky., Asbury College came up with a unique desegregation plan. All white for 70 years, the school will now admit colored persons — if they are married. The college will also admit colored students from Africa.

IN ALBANY, N.Y., desegregation got a strong boost from the all-powerful state Board of Regents which called on the state to banish racial segregation from the schools.

The Regents called segregation "psychologically unsound and socially unrealistic."

The board also appointed a council to find solutions for problems caused by segregated schools. Residential segregation was cited as the principal contributing factor to school segregation.

* * *

IN GAINEVILLE, Fla., A group of southern educators begged the south not to close its public schools in order to fight federal court orders to desegregate.

They said: "The welfare of the south is dependent upon our ability to maintain a free and educated citizenry."

The educators said the poor families could not afford to send their children to private schools if public schools were closed and the children would not only flood the labor market but "many would drift into crime and delinpuency."

Signers were from Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and Alabama.

* * *

IN ATLANTA, the state House of Representatives okayed a proposal to study the school situation in Georgia and report by May 1.

The appointment of the study commission came after the Atlanta school board, on orders, gave its school desegregation plan to the Federal district court here with a copy being sent to the House of Representatives.

In effect in Georgia, is a law to close any school district where a school is desegregated.

Pulaski School To Integrate

The Evening Star Washington D.C.

PULASKI, Va., May 26 (AP) —Pulaski High School will be integrated in September.

Fourteen Negro students ordered by a Federal court to be admitted have been assigned to the white school for the next term, beginning in September.

The 14, presently are students at Christianburg Institute in Montgomery County. Pulaski County has no Negro high school. It also operates Dublin High, but no Negroes have as yet sought admission there.

30 Negroes Ask Roanoke School Entry

Washington Post 16 P B 2

ROANOKE, Va., May 26 (AP) — Thirty Roanoke Negro children have applied for admission in September to three schools for white children.

They asked entry at Melrose and West End Elementary schools and Monroe Junior High. One of the Negroes is five years old, not yet in school. P B 2

School Supt. E. W. Rushton received the applications late yesterday on State school transfer forms, from Reuben E. Lawson, Roanoke attorney and a staff lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has represented Negro students in other Western Virginia school desegregation cases in the last two years.

The 29 Roanoke students now in school attend Harrison, Gilmer and Loudon Elementary schools and Booker T. Washingon Junior High School. Jr. 5-27-60

Rushton said he will forward the applications to the State Pupil Placement Board in Richmond, as required by law. Washington

The Placement Board continues to have all assignment powers over Virginia public school children.

Meanwhile, 14 Negro students whom a Federal court ordered admitted to Pulaski, Va., High School will enter that school in September.

The 14, now attending Christiansburg Institute in Montgomery County, have all been assigned to Pulaski High, the school to which they sought transfer, School Superintendent Frank J. Critzer said yesterday.

Pulaski County has no Negro high school. Federal District Roby C. Thompson ordered the admission of the 14 on April 27. He gave the school board 30 days to comply with the order.

Judge Thompson also ordered that any other Pulaski County Negro students who desire transfer must make applications by March 15 of each year and be assigned by April 15.

Negro Girl, First At Va. School, Is Honor Graduate

NORFOLK, Va., June 10 (AP).—Patricia Godbolt, seventeen, first Negro to be graduated from a desegregated Virginia high school, received a diploma with honors last night.

The girl finished at Norview High School with an average between B and B-plus. She wore on her cap the gold tassel of an honor graduate.

Patricia was one of seven Negroes who was admitted to Norview High in February, 1959, under a Federal court order. She said she has been accepted by Smith College at Northampton, Mass., but has not decided definitely which college she will attend this fall.

Virginians protest closing of school

The Birmingham (Ala.) News

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some residents of Southwest Virginia's Grayson County were up in arms Saturday over a school board decision to bar 285 white pupils from Galax High School to keep eight Negroes from enrolling.

Petitions urging the school board to rescind its action were reportedly being circulated. Some pupils made personal appeals to members of the city council.

The pupils live in Grayson County's Oldtown District and have been going to school at nearby white Galax High with Galax youngsters under a 20-year contract between the county and the city.

That contract was canceled Friday and school doors closed to the county pupils a few hours after Federal Judge John Paul ordered the school to admit the county's Negroes along with white children.

INTEGRATION SPREAD quietly to two more Houston, Tex., schools on the third of the Fall semester at what had been the nation's largest segregated school district.

Six Negro youngsters now are enrolled in first grade in the 170,000-pupil system. Applications of eight others are being processed.

Two Indian girls ended a sit-in at a white high school in Dunn, N. C., at the request of the district principal. But they promised to resume their sit-in Monday in defiance of a court order.

The girls are seeking admittance to the school so they won't have to make a 72-mile daily round trip to the nearest Indian school. North Carolina provides separate schools for Negroes, Indians and white persons.

In Atlanta, a fourth grade Negro boy made an unsuccessful attempt to enroll in a white public elementary school. The school board is under a federal court order to start a grade-a-year integration plan in September, 1961.

Virginia County Must Decide Whether Or Not To Sell School

By VICTOR CALVERTON

FARMVILLE, Va. — (ANP) — The segregationists of Prince Edward County have some hard decisions to make in the near future. People of the county will soon have to decide whether to make the abandonment of the public school system final and immediate.

Recently the school, board was asked to declare the white high school "surplus property" and sell it. The board however, rejected a request by the Prince Edward School, Foundation that the high school be sold as surplus property. Two citizens, Dr. C. G. Moss and Prof. M. H. Bittinger, members of the Longwood College faculty here which is a white teachers college, wrote a letter asking that the school, board make no decision on the proposed sale of the white high school until residents of the county had ample time to study such action.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WHITES

The Prince Edward school foundation has operated a prive school system for white pupils since the County Board of Supervisors decided last summer to withhold all funds for operation of public schools, white and Negro, to forestall compliance with a court order to desegregate.

There are now no schools for Negroes in the county. Recently corporation was set up by white people to provide private education for Negroes, but only one Negro registered for enrollment.

The private school foundation had indicated it would be in the market for the high school here if it were put up for sale. The school had 430 pupils last session.

The school board's decision after a 2 1-2 hour closed meeting was by unanimous vote. Before balloting, the board in a test of public sentiment had asked the overflow crowd attending the hearing to make its feeling known.

400 FOR, 20 AGAINST SELLING

More than 400 persons voted in favor of selling the school, only about 20 against it.

Nonetheless the school board decided not to sell the school without a referendum.

"This school belongs to the people of Prince Edward County and state law provides a procedure whereby voters may require and approve such a sale," it said in a formal statement. "We believe this statute should be followed here."

Floyd, Virginia School Integration Without Incident

FLOYD, Va. — (UPI) — Public school integration began quietly and without incident Monday in southwest Virginia's mountain country.

Thirteen Negroes began attending classes with more than 550 whites in two high schools in rural Floyd County.

Several newsmen, school officials an dtwo state policemen in plainclothes were the only spectators on hand as Virginias ninth locality lowered the color bars under federal court action.

There were no incidents. None had been anticipated.

County School Supt. James H. Combs said the Negroes attended classes "without incident."

"The work of the other pupils in these schools has not been interfered with in any way and the schools are operating on a normal schedule," Combs said.

Nine of the Negroes, six boys and three girls, entered Floyd High High School here and four others, two boys and two girls, entered the Check High 14 miles north of this county seat, some 40 miles southwest of Roanoke.

Sparsely populated Floyd County, which lies astride the Alleghany Mountains, has three white high schools but nome for Negroes. It had been sending all its Negro high school students to Christiansburg Institute in neighboring Montgomery County.

Federal District Judge Roby C. Thompson last Sept. 19 ordered the two Floyd County schools to integrate with the start of the second school term.

NO INCIDENTS

Virginia Rural Schools Begin Race Integration

FLOYD, Va. (UPI)—Nine Negroes filed quietly into the side door of an all-white high school today in the first racial integration in mountainous Southwest Virginia. There were no incidents.

A school bus, driven by a Negro, pulled up to the Floyd County High School in this small hamlet at 8:25 a.m., just as the second bell for 355 white students was ringing, and discharged the Negroes in bitter 18-degree cold.

A handful of reporters, two state policeman in plain clothes and two school officials stood outside to watch the start of integration in the rural area.

Five other localities in Virginia started token race mixing in their schools last year but Floyd County, some 40 miles southwest of Roanoke, was by far the smallest to lower the color bars.

Four other Negroes, two girls and two boys, arrived at Check High School, 14 miles to the north, after classes started. They joined about 200 white students without apparent trouble.

Five girls and four boys entered the high school at Floyd.

It marked the first time that Negroes and whites have gone to classes together in the region and only the second time that a rural area has integrated in Virginia.

"The local people don't anticipate any problem as far as I can see," said Capt. J. W. Burrow, commander of state troopers in this area.

Floyd County has three white high schools, but none for Negroes. In the past its Negroes have been sent to Christiansburg Institute in neighboring Montgomery County.

New Integration Due In Virginia

13 Negroes Will Start Classes Today In Rural Floyd

By United Press International

FLOYD, Va., Jan. 24.—Integration comes to mountainous southwest Virginia Monday when 13 Negroes start classes in two white high schools of rural Floyd County.

There was nothing to suggest the racial mixing ordered by a Federal District Court last September would be any less orderly and peaceful than that carried out last year by five other Virginia cities, counties and towns.

School officials were reluctant to discuss any special preparations that might have been made for the occasion.

'Business As Usual'

Principal W. T. Harry of Floyd High School here, where nine of the students will attend classes, said the day would be "business as usual."

Harold Anderson, principal of Check High School, which will receive the other four Negroes, said classes would follow their "regular routine." Check is 14 miles north of this county seat town.

Both principals said no special assemblies or briefings had been planned at their schools.

Capt. J. W. Burrow, who commands the state police in this area, said his officers would co-operate with local authorities in maintaining law and order but added that "the local people don't anticipate any problem as far as I can see."

None For Negroes

Captain Burrow said the number of officers that might be sent to a locality would "depend entirely upon the circumstances."

Sparsley-populated Floyd, which lies astride the Allegheny Mountains 40 miles southwest of Roanoke, has three white high schools but none for Negroes. It has been sending its Negro high school students to Christiansburg Institute in neighboring Montgomery County.

Prince Edward School Sale Out Pending Vote

FARMVILLE, Va., Jan. 19 (AP). — The Prince Edward County School Board Monday night denied a request of the Prince Edward School Foundation to declare Farmville High School surplus property and offer it for sale.

The board's decision was reached in executive session after more than 400 citizens had voted overwhelmingly in favor of offering the school for sale.

The school board had called a public meeting to test public sentiment. Only about 20 persons in the crowd overflowing the Circuit Court room here voted in opposition to the sale of the school which served 430 white public high school students a year ago.

But the board reached a unanimous decision on the second ballot against declaring the school surplus. The resolution stated:

"At this time the school board does not feel that it should take the sole responsibility of selling the main white high schol in the county. This schol belongs to the people of Prince Edward County, and State law provides a procedure whereby voters may require and approve such a sale. We believe this statute should be followed here."

Lester Andrews, schol board chairman, said the board's decision means the referendum procedure would be required now before the school board would proceed with a sale.

Prince Edward County has been with public schools since last summer, when the County Board of Supervisors voted to abolish public schools rather than submit to court-ordered racial integration. The Prince Edward Schol Foundation operates private classes for the county's 1,500 white students. The county's 1,700 Negro students have been without educational facilities. A plan to start remerial clinics for the Negroes was outlined last week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Federal Judge Tells Pulaski County To Admit 17 Negroes to High School

ROANOKE, Va., April 1 (UPI)—Federal District Judge Roby C. Thompson ruled today that 17 Negroes must be admitted to a high school for white children in Pulaski.

Judge Thompson deferred setting a date to enroll the Negroes, who had asked to be admitted immediately, until he hears further arguments in the case April 21.

The Judge issued his order after a long conference with attorneys for the Pulaski County School Board, the State and the Negro students.

"The Court is of the opinion that the plaintiffs have a clear and present right to be admitted and to attend the high school located within the said County of Pulaski forthwith," Thompson said in his order following the closed-door conference.

He pointed out, however, that two months of the current semester have been completed and it would be too late to enter an injunction barring further segregation during this school year.

Eighteen students originally sought to enter the Pulaski school but one, a senior, withdrew from the suit. The Negro students currently attend the Christiansburg Institute in adjacent Montgomery County.

Some of them, said Reuben Lawson, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's attorney must ride a bus as much as 56 miles each day in round trips from their home to the Negro school. Pulaski has no high school for Negroes.

NO INCIDENTS — Helen Stuart, left, calmly passes a white classmate at Check High School near Floyd, Va. She was one of 13 colored who began attending classes with more than 550 white students in two high schools in rural Floyd county. Public school integration began quietly with no incidents, in the mountain country of southwest Virginia.

Private School Plans to Stay

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

FARMVILLE, Va.—Bulldozers are clearing a 13-acre site in this Southside tobacco trading center for the construction of a private high school building that will be financed through tax savings.

The Prince Edward School Foundation is taking steps to put last year's emergency educational program on a permanent footing.

The private foundation has provided schooling for the 1400 white children of the county since the public schools were abandoned in the wake of a Federal court order to end segregation in education in Prince Edward County.

Most of the 1700 Negro children have been without an education. Some 200 high school students have gone out of the county to other schools. About 600 elementary students attended training centers set up in February by the Prince Edward Christian Association to maintain morale. For the most part, the Negro children have spent the year in idleness.

Public Subscription

Education for the white children was financed through the Foundation by public subscription. Classes have been held in churches, empty stores and converted houses.

B. Blanton Hanbury, Foundation president, said that when the Foundation was formed "we said we would operate in temporary facilities but we were not a temporary organization."

The Foundation decided to build its own high school after the county school board refused to declare the white public high school building surplus and put it up for sale. School buildings in the county have been locked all year. "No trespassing" signs have been posted on the grounds now grown up in weeds.

Sometime in July the School Foundation will open a campaign to raise $200,000, the estimated cost of the new building. This will be after a new law passed by the Virginia General Assembly last winter goes into effect.

Tax Abatements

The law will permit the county to allow taxpayers an abatement of up to 25 per cent of their real and personal property tax if that money is contributed to a non-sectarian school.

Starting in September the Foundation will charge tuition, $265 for children attending the upper school and $240 for children in the lower school.

Parents will be able to collect all but $15 of the tuition payments from the State and County governments under Virginia's revised tuition grant program.

The Foundation has set its tentative budget next year at $348,500. Hanbury said the increase of some $40,000 over the present budget will be used primarily to hire additional teachers, give experience increases and some merit raises.

Virtually all white public school teachers moved over to the Foundation schools when the public schools were closed. The Foundation has maintained their salary scales and retirement payments.

Hanbury said the Foundation still is interested in buying the white public high school for conversion into an elementary school if the school board will change its mind and declare the building surplus.

Five of the six members of the board resigned a month ago and have not been replaced. They said they could not sit idly by and see the school buildings unused forever and in good conscience could not vote to declare the high school building surplus.

Hanbury said the Foundation had a "very successful" year. Cooperation by the parents, teachers and pupils was "magnificent," he added. Everyone connected with the schools felt they were participating in a new experiment that had to succeed, he said.

The Rev. L. Francis Griffin, president of the Prince Edward County Christian Association and county coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the training centers for the Negro children will be reopened next year if the public schools remain closed. The centers ended their program last Thursday with exercises and the handing out of certificates.

The training centers were in no way a substitute for schools, although remedial reading and arithmetic were taught. The children did a great deal of reading in Negro history.

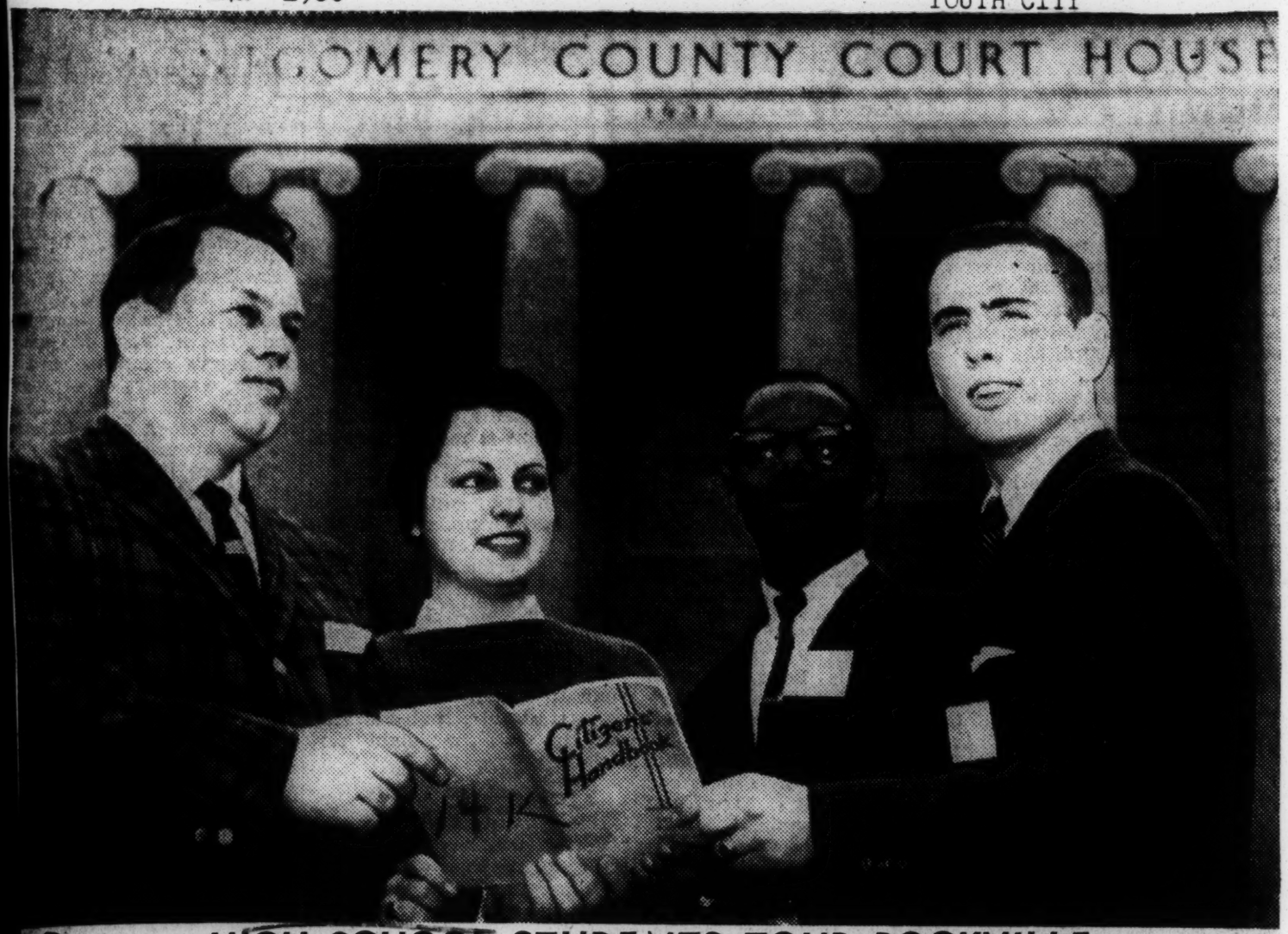
"We think we achieved our objective," Mr. Griffin said. "We kept morale high and the minds of the children have not gone completely inactive."

Mr. Griffin said the Negroes have no intention of accepting an offer made by whites in Prince Edward to set up private foundation schools for the Negro children.

Negroes have not waivered in their belief that eventually public schools will be reopened and on a desegregated basis, he said.

14k 1960

YOUTH CITY



P. B-3 14K

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOUR ROCKVILLE

Wed. 4-6-60

The Montgomery County Courthouse was one of the stops yesterday for the third annual "Youth City" program sponsored by the Rockville mayor and city council in conjunction with the American Legion. Assistant State's Attorney Harper M. Smith (left) explains a "citizens' handbook" to three of the delegates (left to right), Joyce Fisher, 18, Montgomery High School junior and exchange student from Colombia; William Tyler, 17, of Carver High School, and Bob White, 18, of Richard Montgomery High School.—Star Staff Photo.

The Evening Star Washington D. C.

Status Change Urged For Negro Colleges

The Pittsburgh Courier

DR. BENJAMIN HUNTON (seated) and DAVID R. BYRD
. . . would reclassify many Negro "colleges"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Benjamin Hunton, supervising director of secondary schools in Washington, D. C., suggested here that Southern Negro colleges be discontinued as "fully-fledged colleges."

The educator said that "in some cases amalgamation would be of value, with the consequent pooling of manpower and physical resources. In other instances conversion to junior college status might be a satisfactory solution."

He was addressing an audience of parents, school teachers and counselors assembled by the National Technical Association (NTA) in the auditorium of Howard University's school of engineering and architecture.

THE MEETING was held in conjunction with NTA's project of identifying, aiding and motivating academically talented students to enter the fields of engineering, science and architecture.

Dr. Hunton made his suggestions after noting that last month representatives of 30 Negro colleges met at Southern University at Baton Rouge, La. to discuss adoption of an honors program in efforts to "salvage" the academically talented students.

"One thing forcefully brought home at this conference," he said, "was that most of the schools in this particular group of colleges are unable to conduct honors programs because of their inadequately prepared student bodies which are the products of oSuthern high schools and their generally weak faculties.

"These faculties tend to lack substance because the schools themselves have little prestige, because the salaries are generally depressed, because living conditions in the South are not attractive to Negro teachers, and because the state schools, at least, cannot hire white instructional personnel."

He then suggested amalgamation or conversion to junior college status, stating that until they are re-structured they should identify honors students and route them "to schools which conduct honors programs and can thereby develop the intellectual potential to its greatest fulfillment."

Banquet Tonight For 82 Scholars

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 6/5/60

Top Negro Graduates To Be Honored

The city and county's civic cap will be doffed tonight to 82 Negro students being graduated from high schools with highest scholastic marks attainable.

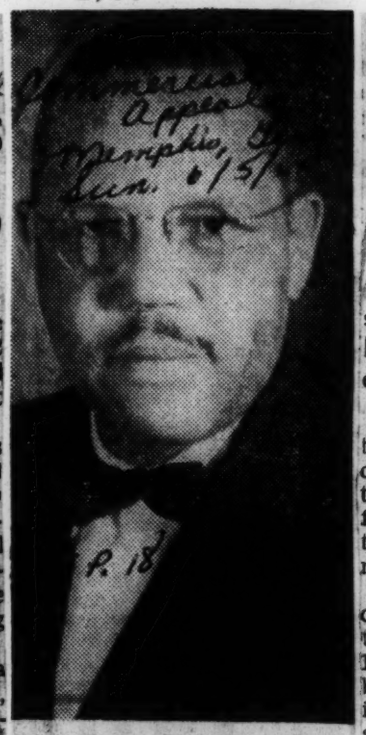
With their parents, the seniors will be honored at the first Memphis and Shelby County Academic Awards program co-sponsored by The Commercial Appeal and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. They will be guests at a banquet beginning at 6:30 at Carver School.

Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, area superintendent of Atlanta, Ga., schools, will be principal speaker at the banquet where students completing high school with virtual "straight-A" averages will receive certificates for scholastic excellence.

Presiding will be Hoyt B. Wooten, owner of radio and television stations WREC and WREC-TV and chairman of the Memphis and Shelby County Academic Awards committee. A. I. Davies, president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, will present certificates.

Top students honored tonight represent four per cent of the graduating classes of these high schools:

Booker T. Washington, Douglass, Manassas, Hamilton, Lester and Melrose, Memphis public schools; Mt. Pisgah, Barret's Chapel, Shelby County Training School and Geeter, Shelby County public schools, and Father Bertrand, Negro parochial high school.



AWARDS SPEAKER — Dr. H. A. Bowen, area superintendent of public schools in Atlanta, will address the Memphis and Shelby County Academic Awards banquet for Negro high school seniors tonight at Carver School.

Fulton Gets New Curriculum Head

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

By JOHN BRITTON

A 20-year veteran instructor with the Fulton County school system has been named the new permanent director of curriculum for the Negro schools for the county, school officials have announced here. Thur. 8/26/60

Mrs. Sinclair was accepted for the post almost immediately after county school officials learned that Mrs. A. Catheryn Johnson, former supervisor of Fulton County Negro Schools, would not be returning to the system this year.

Mrs. Sinclair had been acting curriculum director for Negro Fulton County schools since 1959 when Mrs. Johnson left with her husband, Dr. R. O. Johnson, for a stay in Laos where he serves as U. S. advisor in the development of an educational program for that region.

The appointee comes to her new position from the East Point Elementary School where she was a teacher and audio-visual coordinator for several years prior to taking on the responsibility as acting head of the unit she will now officially direct.

School officials said Mrs. Sinclair's position is virtually the same as the old office that was known for many years as Supervisor of Negro Schools. The name of the position was changed just recently in a state ruling for undisclosed reasons.

Mrs. Sinclair is a graduate of Clark College and has done graduate work at Atlanta University and Morehouse College. She also did undergraduate work at Alabama State Normal College.

She was born in Montgomery, Ala., and began her professional career in several Florida cities. She later taught at Carrollton, Ga. before coming to the Fulton County School System in 1938.

She has been with the county system continuously since 1936, except a two-year period when she was granted a leave of absence.

She is the wife of Horace Sinclair, and mother of Ginger Emella Sinclair.

Mrs. Sinclair was for 11 years principal of the old Simpson Road School before that institution was absorbed later into the city school system.

Officials of the county school department agreed that Mrs. Sinclair will be an asset to the office she has just been appointed to. They further said there "is no one more deserving" than she for the position.

Mrs. Sinclair, in her new permanent position, will be instructional supervisor for Fulton County's approximately six Negro schools. She was accepted to the position earlier this month following formal notice that Mrs. Johnson was not returning.

14 L 1960

INDIANA

Afro American
Sat. 8-20-60
Baltimore Md.

P. 1

DR. RUSSELL A. LANE, assistant superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Lane and their daughter, Anne, visited relatives in Baltimore, last week. Dr. Lane is the brother of Judge E. Everett Lane of the Maryland city.

THE FIRST: Prof. A. A. Alexander, Supervisor of Negro Education in the State Department of Education, at its recent commencement became the first of the race to deliver the address at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.

Amos W. Wright Curriculum Asst. Jackson Schools

The Board of Trustees, Jackson Municipal Separate School District through W. M. Buie, President, has announced the appointment of Amos W. Wright, Curriculum Assistant for the colored school division of the Jackson Public Schools, effective July 1, 1960. Professor Wright will be responsible to James Gooden, Director of Colored Schools, with offices at 1060 Lynch Street.

As curriculum assistant for the colored school division, Wright will serve as coordinator of various activities within the curriculum development program in cooperation with R. B. Layton, Director of Curriculum for the local school system. These duties will involve supervision in the areas of departmental program of studies and planning, evaluation of instructional materials, assisting with in-service professional improvement of the teaching staff, and interpretation of instructional procedures to parents and to the general public.

Professor Wright is a native of Jackson, 40 years of age, married, has three children, and resides at 1227 Pittsburg Street. He is a 1937 graduate of Lanier High School, and holds the A. B. degree from Alcorn A. and M. College and the M. A. degree from Tuskegee Institute. For the past 19 years he has served as high school teacher, elementary school principal, and high school principal in the Brookhaven Public Schools.

New Supervisor Of City Negro Schools Is Dedicated Educator

The News Courier Charleston S.C.

June 5-1-60 P 17

Outside the principal's office a little boy in patch-kneed overalls sat fingering his cap, his mother stiff and uncomfortable beside him.

The dull tick-tick-tick of a clock and the efficient rat-ta,ta-tat of a typewriter were the only noises in the neat little ant-room.

Occasionally the clock made official sounding clacking noises as it stamped out unknown messages to its innards, serving notice that it is the regulatory force in the lives of all persons in the school.

Then the principal appeared at the door between his office and that of his starched and neat secretary. Standing side-wise in the doorway, he exchanged good-bye pleasantries with another mother-and-son team with whom he had been talking. As the party departed, he turned to the waiting mother in the ante-room:

"Will you come in now?"

The mother rose and walked past the man into the main office. The little boy stood uneasily by his chair, until finally the principal addressed him, in a conversational tone:

"Come on, son."

TYPICAL ROUTINE

Of such routine has been the life of Principal Wilmot J. Fraser since 1933, the year he graduated from a teaching job to the principalship of the Shaw Negro Elementary School.

He has administered to the needs of elementary school children in two other Charleston schools since then. There is little else he knows.

But on July 1, he will put it all behind him. Though he is retiring from this life he has loved for a "better job," there is pathos in the situation and sadness in the man. On July 1, Fraser will become supervisor of Negro schools in the city (Dist. 20).

"Of course I will miss it," said Fraser, in reply to a superfluous question.

And shrieks of children at play pierced the room, through the windows opened on the playground below. Outside, a small boy leaped joyously onto the back of a hefty playmate and was flung violently to the ground for his effort.

CAREER AS EDUCATOR

Fraser continued the discussion of his life as an educator: He had started, he said, as a teacher in a little three - teacher school in the South Santee area near McClellanville. Then had come the appointment as Shaw principal, and after that, in 1936, a similar appointment to the then new Archer Elementary School. For 10 years he was at Archer, and when the new East Bay Elementary School was built in 1955, he moved to the office he holds at the moment.

That has been Fraser's life, except for a childhood on the streets and in the schools of his native Charleston and a period of college study that culminated in a master's degree from the University of Michigan.

Today, he is a solidly built man of something less than middle height, dedicated to his job as few men can be, and to his family. His wife is also in the city educational system, as a teacher of "shut - in" students. His son is a student at Howard University in Washington, D. C., a junior, majoring in philosophy.

2ND GENERATION

"I suppose it's just working with the children," Fraser said, trying to explain the hold his profession has on him. "Those little ones in particular seem to appreciate what you do for them. Why some of my children now are those of other children I used to teach."

Fraser, who will have a lot to say about the future of Negro students in the city, has his own ideas about children ("These children are no worse than before, despite all the talk about delinquency. They are just more vocal") and about schools ("It isn't a punitive institution. You can't teach children if they're at home on suspension").

He can put his ideas into action after July 1. But he isn't overjoyed with the prospect of leaving "his children";

"There's a pleasure in children that's hard to describe," he said. "It's just the way they greet you on the street."

W. J. Fraser Named Supervisor Of Charleston Negro Schools

The News Courier Charleston S. C.

Thurs 4-14-60 P 1

The City School Board yesterday named Wilmot J. Fraser, principal of the East Bay Negro Elementary School, as supervisor of Negro schools in Charleston (Dist. 20).

In the newly created post, Fraser will direct the activities of 8,790 students, 70 per cent of the enrollment in city schools.

In other actions at yesterday's monthly meeting, the board named a new principal for Burke High School and announced plans for a 12-room addition to Courtenay Elementary School.

The new Burke principal will be Harold Holmes Marshall, a veteran of 17 years in school administration and present principal of Edgewood School in Ninety Six, near Greenwood.

Both Fraser and Marshall will assume their new positions on July 1, which is the beginning of a new fiscal year. Fraser, who lives at 16 Park St., Charleston, will occupy an office in the City Schools Administration Building at 67 Legare St. He will be under the supervision of City Schools Supt. Thomas A. Carrere.

The 55 - year - old administrator was born in Charleston and has been a school principal in the city system since 1933. Before assuming his present duties in 1955, he was principal of Archer and Shaw Schools.

Fraser has a B. A. degree from S. C. State College and an M. Ed. from Michigan.

A successor to Fraser at East Bay has not been selected, but Carrere said he would make a recommendation to the school board before the end of the current school year. Fraser's salary in his new position also has not been determined.

Marshall will succeed A. W. Horsey as Burke principal. Horsey accepted the position temporarily in the summer of 1959, replacing Clinton I. Young. Horsey will resume teaching duties. Marshall holds B. S. and M. Ed. degrees from S. C. State and has done work graduate at Tuskegee Institute and at the University of Chicago.

He was born in Gainesville, Fla., and started his teaching career in that state. He came to South Carolina 17 years ago as principal of a junior high School in Ward and was for 12 years principal of Saluda Negro high school with an enrollment of 1,000 pupils. His present school, which is combined with grades 1-12, has an enrollment of around 500.

The Courtenay School addition might be ready for occupancy by next fall term, the "target date" Chairman Charles A. Brown has named. Before that a two-story frame structure on the building site must be razed. The school maintenance department will do most of the work, starting immediately.

The property was purchased for $15,000. Brown said cost of the new construction has not been determined. It will be a two-story addition and will run from Mary Street to Wragg Square.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat 7-30-60 P. 1 S

Succeeds Miss Gibson

Norfolk County Supervisor Post Goes To W. Johnson

William A. "Specs" Johnson, principal of Southwestern elementary school, has been named general supervisor, according to an announcement by Norfolk County Schools superintendent E. W. Chittum.

Mr. Johnson replaces Miss Mary E. Gibson, who retired recently after some 50 years of service in the schools.

THE NEW supervisor holds the B. S. degree from Bluefield State college, where he was an outstanding football player. He also holds the M. A. degree from Columbia university. As a member of the U. S. Army Intelligence Corps during World War II and the Korean War, he attended special schools in France and in the Pacific Theater.

Since 1941, when he began his teaching career in Norfolk county Mr. Johnson has served as principal of Gilmerton, Eureka, South Hill, and Churchland elementary schools. He is listed in the current edition of Who's Who in American Education and was one of the first Negroes to be assigned to the Counter-Intelligence Corps during World War II. He holds the Bronze Star Medal and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

MR. JOHNSON is currently chairman of the Research Committee of the Virginia Teachers Association and has served as president of the Norfolk County Teachers Association and the Principals association.

Active in civic affairs, Mr. Johnson is on the board of directors of the Portsmouth-Norfolk County American Cancer Society, the local chapter of the Virginia Association of Mental Health, and the Chestnut Street Branch YMCA. He also is institutional representative of Boy Scout Troop 135 and a member of Queen Street Baptist church.

He recently was chosen a member of the "All - Time Booker T. Washington High School Football Team" in a poll conducted by the Journal and Guide.

W. A. JOHNSON
New Supervisor

Local Teachers Complete Plans For ASTA's First European Educational Tour

Birm. World Birm. Ala. Sat. 7-2-60 p. 1

MISS LOIS E. FRANKS

MRS. BESSIE S. ESTELL

Birmingham World Sat. 7-2-60

14MC1

MRS. MARTHA C. McMILLAN

MRS MARY P. CLARK

MRS. BEULAH C. OWENS

The five teachers, pictured above, have completed plans to join others in making the first European Educational Tour sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Joining the party from the Birmingham Public School Sytem are Mrs. Bessie S. Estell tour leader; Miss Louis E. Franks and Mrs. Martha C. McMillan. Others are Mrs. Mary P. Clark, Fairfield Public School System and Mrs. Beulah C. Owens, the Jefferson County Public School System.

14 MC1

Teachers from other sections of the state will join the group here and journey to New York for the flight to London. The party will depart from New York International Airport (Idlewild) at 6:30 p. m., Sunday, July 10.

Other members of the tour are Miss Delores Ashley, Mrs. Julia M. Drake, Montgomery; Miss Willie B. Mitchell, Mrs. Georgia Martin, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. Elma B. Grice, Mrs. Inell Richardson, Mobile; Mrs. P. A. Gray, Evergreen; C. Leon Sheffield, Decatur; Miss Mary E. Dorn, Mrs. Eva Thompson, Chicago, Ill.

The party will visit London, England; Amsterdam, Holland; Brussels, Belgium; Cologne and Heidelberg, Germany; Lucerne, Switzerland; Innsbruck, Austria; Venice, Florence, Rome and Pisa, Italy; Nice, Lyon and Paris, France. Some members of the party plan to take extended trips to the Middle East. They are scheduled to return to the United States, August. 10.

ATA Ready for 77th Meeting at Ala. State

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-26-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The 77th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association will be held on the campus of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Thursday and Friday, March 17 and 18.

Interest mounts high as this first convention of the new decade draws near, when over 5,000 educators and other professional workers will converge on Montgomery.

Two of the major speakers scheduled to appear are Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Dr. Walter W. Eshelman, president of the National Education Association.

The teachers will also elect a new slate of officers for the 1960-61 year. Present officers are Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, Birmingham, president; Wayman R. F. Grant, Mobile, vice president; C. Leon Sheffield, Decatur, treasurer; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, research secretary, and George W. Jones, Montgomery, executive secretary.

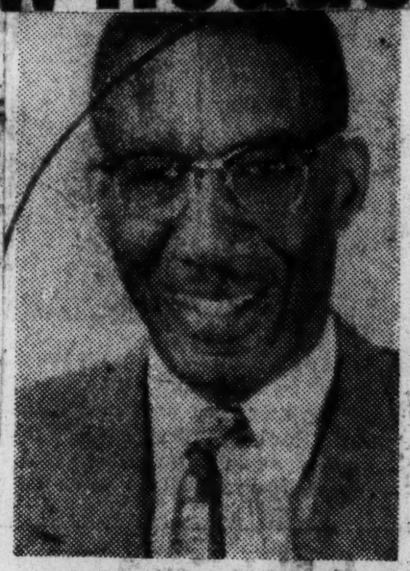
Out-of-town persons interested in housing and other details regarding the convention should contact George W. Jones, executive secretary, at 853 Thurman St., Montgomery.

Ala. Teachers Get New Heads

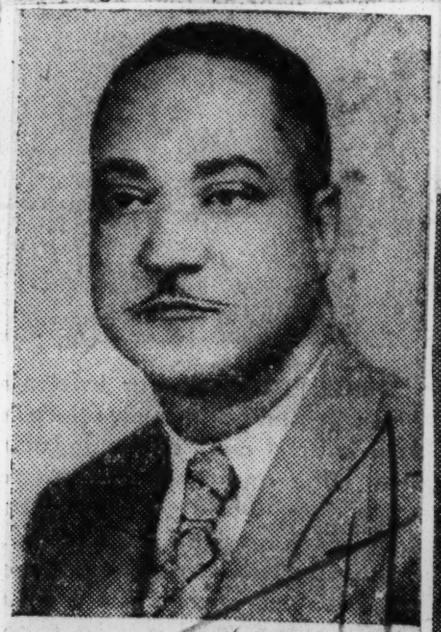
Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
3-25-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—Voting for officers of the Alabama State Teachers Association for the first time on the opening day of the convention, due to a constitutional amendment, the delegates assembly of the ASTA March 17 voted a slate of new officers which included two from Jefferson County.

E. J. Oliver, principal of Fairfield Industrial High School was elected vice-president and Walter Dewey Branch, principal of Dunbar High School, Bessemer, was placed on the executive committee. Wayman R. E. Grant, principal of Booker T. Washington Junior High School, Mobile, was elected president; Dr. Charles W. Orr, Alabama

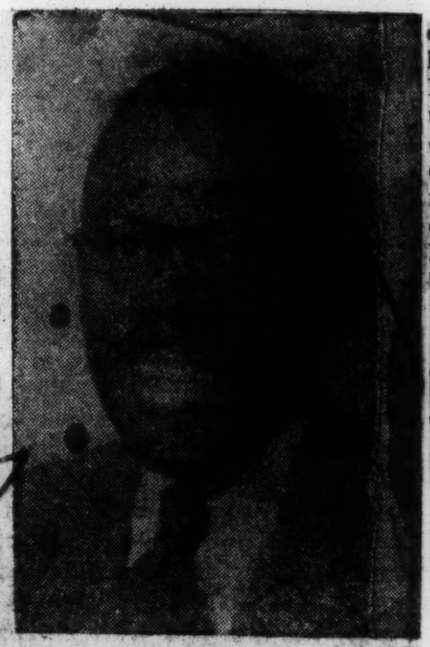


WAYMAN R. F. GRANT
ASTA PRESIDENT
MOBILE



E. J. OLIVER
ASTA V.-PRESIDENT
BIRMINGHAM

WALTER D. BRANCH
ASTA EXECUTIVE COMM.
BESSEMER



DR. C. W. ORR
ASTA RESEARCH SECRETARY
NORMAL

A. & M. College, Normal, research secretary; George W. Jones, executive secretary, Montgomery, R. R. Pierce, principal of Lowndes County Training School, Hayneville, treasurer.

Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, retiring president, was given a one year tenure on the executive committee, due to a change in the constitution which provides that an out going president will automatically have one year as a member of the executive committee.

Dr. Orr succeeds Dr. H. Councill Trenholm who volutarily gave up the post he has held for many years.

Teachers Elect Grant As President

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
3-25-60

During the recent meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. which convened in Montgomery last week, Wayman R. F. Grant, principal of Booker T. Washington Junior High School, Mobile, was elected as president of the association.

Principal Grant has spent 28 years of service in the field of education. His education experiences are many and varied. He has served as a member of the Resolution Committee of ASTA, under several administrations, led campaigns for several past presidents in their elections and most recently served as vice president of ASTA, and President of District IX.

Among the many achievements and capacities held by Prof. Grant are listings in Who's Who in America, South and Southwest—1960; Who's Who in American Education—1954 and 1960. All Star Builder of NEA, Co-ordinator ATA, and ASTA of Mobile County Teachers Assn. Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom NEA; Life Memberships in NEA; Department of Elementary and Secondary Principals of NEA and Natonal Colored P-TA.

He has served as assistant to the teaching and currciuclum department, Teachers College, Columbia University. He was also the first Negro life member in the state of Alabama in the Department of Elementary and Secondary Principals of NEA and National Colored P-TA.

He has served as assistant the teaching and curriculum Department, Teachers College, Columbia University. He was also the first Negro life member in the state of Alabama in the Department of Elementary and Secondary Principals of the NEA.

Contributions by Prof. Grant to several magazines include, "Checklist for the Principal," "The National Elementary Principal," "The Principal Studies His Job," "The National Elementary Principal's Journal; "Suggestions on Improving Discussion Techniques," Newsletters, and the report as discussion leader of the Local American Heritage Project and American Library Assn. Publication.

At Alabama State—

Negro teachers to hold 20th annual meeting

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12 —(AP)—As they have been doing for the past 20 years, Negro teachers from throughout the state will meet at Alabama State College here next Thursday and Friday for the 77th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Assn.

AN ESTIMATED 3000 Negro teachers are expected for the two-day program which will have as its theme, "Quality Education Through Quality Teaching."

For many years the Negro teachers have held their annual conference here at the same time that white teachers are attending the Alabama Education Assn. meeting in Birmingham.

The ASTA convention will open at 10 a.m. Thursday at Alabama State — where classes will be closed for the long week-end—and will adjourn Friday night.

Highlighting the program will be addresses by Dr. Walter W. Eshelman, president of the National Education Assn., and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta.

IN ADDITION, there will be numerous workshops and conferences on various phases of education.

A spokesman for the ASTA said the meeting is "for educators to discuss educational problems."

Because of the tense racial situation which has centered around the Negro college campus because of recent student demonstrations, Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Saturday that special identification stickers had been prepared for delegates to the convention to be placed on their automobiles.

ASTA Offers Silent Prayer For Ailing J. D. Thompson

J. D. THOMPSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS)— Silent prayer was offered for J. D. Thompson, who reportedly is hopelessly ill, at the closing session of the 77th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association Friday afternoon, March 18 in the Arena-Auditorium of Alabama State College.

Mrs. Bessie Sears Estell, retiring 36th president of ASTA, brought the sad information to the attention of the delegates and others attending the convention and led the prayer for Mr. Thompson's recovery.

Mr. Thompson, principal of the Coosa County Training School, Cottage Grove, Ala., served as 36th president of the ASTA. His administration laid the groundwork for much of the basic program of the association and planned many of the projects and services which other administrations carried forward to realization.

Friends of Mr. Thompson said that he was confined to bed in Cottage Grove where he isnot expected to recover.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY

3,000 Negro Teachers Plan Convention Here

As they have been doing for the past 20 years, Negro teachers from throughout the state will meet at Alabama State College here Thursday and Friday for the 77th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Assn.

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Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Saturday that special identification stickers had been prepared to be given to delegates to the convention to be placed on their automobiles.

Alabama State Teachers Ass'n To Meet Mar. 17-18

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Speeches, reports and election of officers will highlight the 77th annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association March 17-18 at Alabama State College.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A and M. College; Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, president of ASTS and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, are scheduled to speak Thursday, March 17. Dr. Mays will speak at the Thursday night session.

George W. Brooks, president of the American Teachers Association and Dr. Walter W. Eshelman, president of the National Education Association, are scheduled to speak Friday, March 18.

Election of officers, under the amended constitution, will be held Thursday, the opening day of the two-day Spring convention.

Meetings of the various affiliates and the departmental meetings are also scheduled.

Georgia Teachers 42nd Convention Opens In Savannah

By MARION E. JACKSON

SAVANNAH— Election year politics are expected to command the attention of the 10,000-member Georgia Teachers and Education Association's 42nd Annual Convention which is in progress here at Alfred E. Beach High School.

The offices at stake are for the vice-presidency, treasurer and chairman of the board of trustees, and a few lesser posts, but nevertheless important ones for candidates with future political ambitions with higher stakes.

Candidates for the vice-president —the winner automatically succeeds to the presidency after two years - include J. C. Reese, Waycross; Farris Johnson, Athens, C. E. Stanley and possibly others.

Candidates for treasurer include R. J. Martin, incumbent, Macon; Frank Robinson, Jesup; H. T. Edwards, Athens, and the Rev. C. D. Curry.

James Hawes, a GTEA stalwart and present incumbent is running for reelection as the chairman of the board of trustees.

An array of nationally-known educators are scheduled to address the meeting, which got underway Wednesday night with a delegate assembly which was keynoted by an address by Mordecai Johnson, retiring president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Thursday's session of the GTEA will be highlighted by an address by President William H. Dennis of Albany State College. Dr. William G. Carr, executive secretary, National Education Association, will also address the body. Prof. Charles W. DuVaul, principal of Spencer High School, Columbus, will introduce the Albany State president.

John W. Davis, Georgia-born president-emeritus of West Virginia State College and presently connected with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, will be featured at Thursday night's program, which will be featured by the presentation of awards and citations.

Friday morning's session will be featured by an address by Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of education. He will be followed by T. A. Carmichael, director, Negro Division of Education.

Charles L. Butler, Augusta, presided at Wednesday night's session which was marked by oratory as nominations were made for various offices which will be voted upon at Friday's delegate session. John W. Lawton, Statesboro, will take over the gavel at the closing session of the GTEA meet. Other incumbent officers will face election fights, with the exception of L. H. Pitts, executive secretary, who has permanent office tenure.

Other positions in contest include the directoriships of eleven regions and one state-at-large post. They are Samuel T. Burrell, Region One; W. R. Bush, Region Two; Farris T. Johnson, Region Three; Robert E. Blount, Region Five; Mrs. Mary T. Hall Bussey, Region Six; H. E. Bryant, Region Seven; James L. Brown, Region Eight; C. E. Stanely, Region Nine; T. J. Cantrell, Region 10, Samuel L. Smith, Region 11 and Dr. Horace E. Tate, state director at large.

James Hawes, Jr., who will run for the treasurer's post, presently is chairman of the board of trustees. Other members are C. A. DeVillars, W .D. Tolbert, and Napoleon Williams.

Department heads are: Classroom Teachers, Mrs. Ruth W. Pickens. president; Principals, Prof. Harold Stinson, president; Jeanes Supervisors, Mrs. Ada Price; Guidance and Counseling, C. M. Ashmore, president; Higher Education, Dr. E. R. Williams, president; Librarians, Mrs. Helen Burnette, president; Retired Teachers, B. F. Rivers, president; Vocational Education, E. E. Parrish, president; SNEA-FTA officers and sponsors workshop, Mrs. Ola Ramsey, state advisor.

The Chatham County Teachers, Mrs. Ola Dingle, president is host to the meeting.

Waycross Principal GTEA Vice President

By MARION E. JACKSON

SAVANNAH — James C. Reese, principal of Center High School, Waycross, was elected vice-president of the 10,000-member Georgia Teachers and Education Association Friday by an unprecedented first ballot majority of 283 votes, over his closest challenger C. E. Stanley, Blakely, and Farris T. Johnson, Athens. H. E. Tate, Fort Valley, ousted incumbent treasurer R. J. Martin, Macon.

JAMES C. REESE

ate professor of Education at Fort Valley State College.

James Hawes, Jr., unopposed in seeking reelection as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, polled 280 votes. He will continue to head the four-man board which includes C. A. Devillars, W. D. Tolbert and Napoleon Williams.

Mrs. Sadie Steele, Savannah, was introduced during the delegate session as 1959 teacher of the year. She was presented by M. D. Roberts, chairman who also presented the names of eleven regional teachers of the year. A 1960 teacher of the year will be nominated May 6 at a banquet in Atlanta.

Regional teachers of the year are Region One, Mrs. Bettye M. Grant; Region Two, Jerry Seldon; Mrs. Lucile P. Perrino, Region Three; Miss Effie Caudle, Region Four; Henry Brigham, Region Five; Mrs. J. Solomon Wilson, Region Six; James E. Gibson, Region Seven; Tharon Stevens, Region Eight; Melvin Barcliff, Region Nine; Mrs. Thelma Easley, Region Ten; and Mrs. Nancy H. Walker, Region Eleven.

Dr. Archibald Carey, former U. S. delegate to the United Nations, addressed the closing session Friday night before an overflow crowd in the Municipal Auditorium.

Reese will be automatically elevated to President at the completion of the two year term of John W. Lawton, Statesboro, who won two years ago and was handed the gavel at the closing session by retiring President Charles L. Butler, Augusta.

The Vice President is a former Atlanta Daily World newsboy, who distributed papers in the Ellis and Houston section. Born in Handcock County in 1912, Mr. Reese previously taught in Kensington, Wrightsville and Americus, before becoming Supervising Principal of Negro schools and principal of Center High School.

He received his high school and college training at Morris Brown College and the Master's degree from Atlanta University.

Politically, the overwhelming endorsement given Mr. Reese by delegates represent a triumph of some magnitude. Observers noted that few times in the 42-year convention history, had a candidate won a first ballot victory. Stanley his closest challenger polled 102 votes and Johnson tallied 93. His majority was a single vote.

H. E. Tate, Fort Valley, pulled a major upset in defeating R. J. Martin, Macon, 200 to 173 in a runoff election for Treasurer. Tate, a former past president of the GTEA, had trailed Martin in Thursday's five-man race 178-89. Despite this 89-point edge in favor of Martin, who had the endorsement of the powerful Board of Directors, Tate won Friday by a 27 vote majority.

Speculation was that the incoming vice-President had given Tate a last-second nod and this nod brought about a big switch in votes. Three other candidates were eliminated in Thursday's election, when H. T. Edwards, Athens, Frank Robinson, Jesup, and E. D. Curry, Cochran bowed out.

Martin polled 89 votes. Robinson had 64 and Curry 8. in the five man field.

Maryland Teachers Vote Mild Segregation Plan

The Sunday Star
Washington, D.C.

BALTIMORE Oct 15 (AP)—A move to put the Maryland State Teachers Association flatly on record in favor of speedily ending segregation among its county branches was beaten down today in an eerie and confused setting.

Instead, the Representative Assembly, the 621-member voting body of the association's 17,000 teachers, unanimously approved a milder substitute resolution.

The substitute recommends that segregated associations—which include those in 14 of the State's 23 counties—"study the advantages which would accrue to them" by desegregation.

Due to Power Failure

Some of the eerie atmosphere was caused by a power failure in the Baltimore City College auditorium. Association officials, bathed in the jaundice-yellow stage lights, peered down from the stage at tense delegates sitting in semi-darkness.

All of the confusion was caused by a mistake in simple arithmetic. The tally clerk had incorrectly added the results of the vote on the more strongly worded resolution and the chairman announced it had passed by a 255-241 vote.

Delegate Morris Jones of Queen Annes County, a leading opponent of the Montgomery County-sponsored resolution, grimly moved that the favorable vote be recorded as unanimous. The delegates applauded him.

President Thomas Johnson of Prince Georges County was well into the next item of business before Milson C. Raver, MSTA executive secretary, announced the tally error.

Defeated 241-235

A recount showed the resolution had been defeated by 241-235, Mr. Raver said.

Pouncing on this development opponents pushed their milder, substitute resolution to unanimous approval.

Martin H. Riala, president of the integrated Baltimore City associations, presented the alternate proposal and said it originated with Negro members of his group.

Many opponents of the Montgomery resolution, offered by Irving M. Sheltzer, represented county associations already desegregated.

But they agreed with Wallace Smith of Dorchester County, who argued that the proposal was presented only two days ago and gave him insufficient time to confer with the association members he represented.

"If you let us take this back home and talk it over with them, in a year you'll have 98 per cent of them in favor of it," Mr. Smith declared. "But this way they can tell me, 'They sneaked it in on us.'"

Anne Arundel Stand

Besides the city group, which voted 47-4 against the Montgomery proposal, opponents mustered a 29-0 margin in Anne Arundel County, which desegregated a year ago.

Joseph M. Parlett, jr., head of the Anne Arundel delegation, said desegregation has worked in his group. But he expressed doubt that it would have worked as effectively under the nudging of a resolution similar to Montgomery County's.

The Montgomery proposal would have amended a committee resolution recommending that "complete integration in Maryland public schools should be lawfully and fairly effected."

The amendment would have recommended that "complete integration of both the Maryland public schools and local professional associations be fairly and speedily effected."

The amendment successfully sponsored by the city recommends "that, in those counties where separate associations still exist, these associations study the advantages which would accrue to them by combining into one larger association."

Those counties are Calvert, Carolina, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Howard, Kent, Prince Georges, Queen Annes, St. Marys, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester.

Other resolutions and reports approved by the assembly at the closing business session of the 93rd annual, three-day MSTA convention:

1. Condemn loyalty oaths required of teachers and students, but of no other citizens, as "casting a stigma upon the individuals" engaged in education.

2. Oppose the Warfield Commission plan for expanding teachers colleges at Frostburg, Salisbury and Towson into liberal arts colleges and making them branches of the University of Maryland.

3. Reaffirm the association's support of State supported minimum salary schedules of $4,000-$6,000 a year.

4. Urge continued study of systems to evaluate teachers as a means of giving some of them merit raises.

5. Provide for the election of one delegate to the Representative Assembly for every 40, instaed of 35, members of the county association.

Negro Teachers' Convention Urges Bi-Racial Committees

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.—Full sanction of the state's top leadership in the establishment of more effective communication between whites and Negroes on problems of common interest was urged Friday by the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association.

The organization, representing 7,000 teachers, said bi-racial committees on the community and state levels will be more productive of better human relations than "the professional informer who is dangerous to both groups."

It suggested Gov. Ross Barnett take the initiative in the movement.

A resolution offered by a committee headed by Prof. Edward S. Bishop of Corinth said, "The fear of reprisals now stifles action in this direction."

Wants Negro Participation

"Since Negroes are best informed about their own problems and are more seriously concerned about improving those areas of state services which effect them directly," the association recommended membership of Negroes, "even if token, associate, advisory or assistants, on all boards, committees or departments where Negroes are affected."

The association spokesmen said, "Such an approach will be evidence of the statesmanship of Mississippi's progressive leadership and would not in any way be an invasion of the state's traditions."

Like the white teacher association, the Negro group went on record opposing a proposal to use national teachers examination in setting teacher salaries.

"The continued upward trend in living costs, the ever increasing urge for professional growth and the necessity for remaining or becoming qualified to teach under the state's present certification requirements make it most imperative that the Legislature and the Governor find ways to give teachers a $600 salary increase," the teachers said in a resolution adopted at the 54th annual convention.

The association showed that the percentage of Negro teachers holding bachelor's degrees increased from 20 to 70 per cent in eight years.

Progress 'Phenomenal'

The association said in the areas of school buildings and transportation, Mississippi "has made phenomenal progress in the past few years but several serious problems remain relative to transportation."

Added funds for transportation were said to be the answer to elimination of two-hour runs and dangerously overloaded buses.

Employment of Negroes as assistant attendance auditors to work with parents and pupils in an effort to solve the problem of absenteeism was recommended.

Pointing out that "we are rapidly approaching the time when first class high school facilities will be available to every Negro child in every county," the Negro leaders said, "the time has come when we must improve our Negro colleges in the same proportion."

A study of making junior college training more accessible to Negroes was recommended.

It also urged that adequate washroom facilities be provided for Negroes in the Woolfolk state office building and said there is only one such facility in the 15-story building "and it is in the basement."

State's Negro Teachers Ask Bi-Racial Unit

Bi-racial committees to establish effective communication between whites and Negroes on problems of common interest was urged Friday by Mississippi Negro Teachers Association.

The association, meeting for their 54th annual convention here, said that bi-racial committees on the community and state levels would be more productive for better relations than "the professional informer who is dangerous to both groups."

The teacher urged Gov. Ross Barnett to take the initiative in forming such bi-racial groups.

Professor Edward S. Bishop of Corinth said "the fear of reprisals now stifles action in this direction."

In urging the committees, the association spokesmen said "such an approach will be evidence of the statesmanship of Mississippi's progressive leadership and would not in any way be an invasion of the state's traditions."

OPPOSE EXAMS

In other action yesterday, the Negro teachers went on record opposing a proposal to use national teachers exams to set teacher salaries.

O. E. Jordan, Principal of the Jordan High School at Carthage, was elected to the presidency of the Negro association succeeding Wayne L. Calbert of Gulfport.

Walter Washington of Utica Junior College, and H. M. Thompson, principal of Lanier High School, Jackson, are candidates for the vacated vice-presidency. L. S. Alexander was unopposed for the post of executive secretary and editor as was Jennie Ruth Crump, Meridian, as assistant recording secretary.

The convention also adopted a resolution urging a $600 a year salary increase as being "most imperative."

The convention cited "phenomenal progress" made by Mississippi in providing new schools and improving transportation.

'Informers' Draw Blast From Negroes

JACKSON (UPI) — The Mississippi Negro Teachers Assn. has urged bi-racial governmental committees—rather than "professional informers"—to help race relations in the state.

The association, representing 7,000 Negro teachers, adopted a resolution Friday in a convention here that charged "the professional informer is dangerous to both groups (Negro and white)."

The resolution was offered by professor Edward S. Bishop of Corinth, who urged Gov. Ross Barnett to take the initiative in starting the committees. He said the committees should be at state and county level.

"THIRD FACTOR"

The association also rejected the "third factor" of special examinations in determining teacher pay. A Barnett-supported "third factor" bill with lower across-the-board raises than teachers want is before the Senate.

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NAACP LEADER — Dr. John W. Davis (center), director of the NAACP legal defense and education fund, is shown with C. J. Barber (left) of Raleigh, president of the North Carolina Teachers Association, and A. H. Anderson of Winston-Salem, past president.

Change Inevitable, N.C. Teachers Told

Change is inevitable and people who have fixed ideas about needs that involve human beings will change, too, an official for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said here Friday night.

Dr. John W. Davis, director of the NAACP legal defense and education fund, spoke to the North Carolina Teachers Association at Memorial Auditorium.

Hitler started something that was against the world trend and failed, Dr. Davis said. Advocates of apartheid in South Africa also had bound to fail, he said, because they are working against the way "the winds are blowing."

The winds of the South are blowing, too, and they could include good-will and increased economic wealth, he said, "We don't want a divided America," Dr. Davis said. "World problems are much too serious to be faced by a country divided internally. We want a united America."

Asked prior to his address about the current lunch counter sit-down protest by Negro youths, Dr. Davis said that he did not wish to comment on the subject at length but that he would say the protests had already accomplished much good.

Protest, he said, is part of the American way of life, it is a right of the American people. "I don't see how any man running a business for the public can say he has no responsibility at all in how people will be served in his establishment . . . I can't see why such business people can't offer total service."

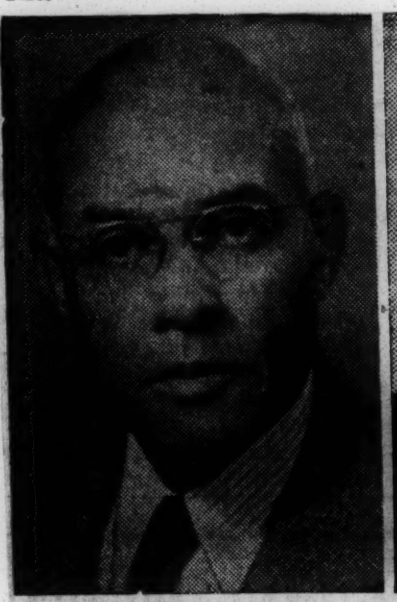
Dr. Ethel Alpenfels, professor of Anthropology at New York University, also told the teachers that change is here and change is rapid. It's not the change between North and South but the change in American culture and values, she said.

Irresponsible parents are trying to force morality on children, she said. Parents attempt to teach one set of values and act another.

"Why can we smash an atom but can't break a prejudice?" she asked. "The answer lies in the hearts and minds of each individual, the responsibility begins in our own hearts and souls."

President C. J. Barber presided at last night's session and a progress report was given by Dr. W. L. Greene, NCTA executive secretary. Division and department sessions occupied most of the day.

The final association session will be held this morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, in Memorial Auditorium. The installation of officers will be a highlight.



DR. JOHN W. DAVIS.

DR. CORMA A. MOWREY.

3,500 Are Expected To Attend NCTA Meet

Approximately 3,500 educators and teachers are expected to attend sessions of the North Carolina Teachers Assn.'s 79th annual meeting opening here today.

The convention will open at 3 p.m. today in Memorial Auditorium with NCTA President C. J. Barber presiding. He is principal of the Garner Consolidated School.

The keynote address will be given at 8 o'clock tonight by Dr. Corma A. Mowrey, associate director for lay relations with the National Education Assn.

Theme of the convention is "A United Profession Enhances Quality Education."

Dr. John W. Davis, an official of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the featured speaker Friday. Dr. Davis will speak during a session that begins at 7:30 p.m.

A special business session is on the program for 8 a.m. Friday. New officers will be installed at a business session at 10:30 a.m. Saturday before the convention ends.

NEW OFFICERS — New officers elected to guide the North Carolina Agricultural Teachers Association during the coming year include, left to right: William J. Morris, Washington, N.C., parliamentarian; W. E. Foster, Warsaw, N.C., president; E. B. Coleman, Troy, N.C., secretary-treasurer, and W. T. Ellis, Tarboro, N.C., vice president.

Carey Keynotes Tenn. Conference

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
July 30, 1960

NASHVILLE — Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr. told 2,500 Tennessee Education Congress members that "the obligation of the minorities is to meet the competition of the best in the new integrated society."

"Unless we measure up to this responsibility," said the Chicago minister and lawyer who was keynote speaker at the annual teacher's convention held here, "we are not worthy of the sacrifices made and the dangers braved by Martin Luther King, the school children of Little Rock, and the students of Nashville and the South.

"They are making a stout and unflinching bid for freedom . . ."

QUALITY IN EDUCATION

In making his annual report to the membership Friday morning also, retiring TEC President William H. Fort of Nashville said "we must emphasize quality in education as we have never done before.

"Too long have we been victimized into believing that 'second hand' and 'second rate' are sufficient . . . Now a new day is dawning, but we teachers must first awaken to its possibilities and improve our own competencies . . ."

Dr. Carey, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, and the first Negro American to head a White House Committee, spoke at the Friday morning general session of the two-day convention where Chattanooga's Howard high school chorus, directed by Mrs. E. J. Simmons, sang.

A 73-piece string ensemble made up of Nashville public school children made its debut at this session. Carver - Smith high school of Columbia also sang on Friday.

Principal C. B. Robinson of Chattanooga's Second District School was installed as president of TEC to serve during 1960-61.

Friday afternoon some 17 sectional meetings were held where experts in specialized fields served as consultants and teachers had opportunities for professional expression and help.

'60 PROGRAM

TEC's program for 1960 - 61 was projected by incoming President Robinson and approved. The theme will be the same as this year: "Quality Education and a United Profession Enhance Democracy."

The Legislative Committee was announced as Mrs. Willa McWilliams Walker of Memphis, chairman; Mrs. Louise Zimbrough, Knoxville; W. O. P. Dorsey, Chattanooga; James Robinson, Nashville; and J. A. Cooke, Jackson.

The TEA-TEC liaison Committee was announced as William H. Fort, Nashville, chairman; TEC Executive Secretary G. W. Brooks of Clarksville; and TEC President C. B. Robinson, Chattanooga.

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went this year to the youth in the colleges of the state who led the sit-in protest movement. Representing the students in their various colleges and receiving citations from Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the VTA, were: left to right, George Braxton, Hampton; Milton F. Gay, Virginia State College, Norfolk; Peter J. Williams, St. Paul's Institute, Lawrenceville; Lowell McCown, Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg; Jewel Brown and the Reverend Charles M. Sherrod, both of Virginia Union University; and Foster Miles Jr., Virginia State College, Petersburg.

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Highlights Of Virginia Teachers' Meeting

Shown below are some of the pictorial highlights of the 73rd annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association which was held recently in Richmond.

Top, Herbert Marshall of Norfolk (left), newly-elected president of the Virginia Teachers Association, poses for the photographer with Miss Sadie V. Lawson of Roanoke, the retiring president, and A. L. Scott of Charlottesville, who served during 1958-1959. Mr. Marshall is director of instruction and the summer session at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College.

Center: Dr. Martin Luther King, who rushed to Richmond from a meeting in Washington to speak at the closing general session of the Virginia Teachers Association, was met at the bus by a number of teachers. He is shown above shaking the hands of VTA delegates. Waiting to escort him to the meeting were Isaac Faulkner of Charlottesville and Mrs. LaVerne Byrd Smith of Richmond.

Bottom: The annual citations awarded by the VTA for meritorious community service

2nd District Teachers Meet

Journal + Guide

There's A Mason-Dixon Line In Africa--Dr. Logan

Norfolk, Va

4-16-60

The second district of the Virginia Teachers Association held its annual meeting April 18 at the Center Theatre. Over 2,000 teachers and principals attended.

Guest speaker was Dr. Rayford Logan, head of the department of history at Howard University. The overall theme of the meeting was, "Quality Teaching — Our Primary Task?" and Dr. Logan spoke on, contemporary Africa, using as his topic, "Are They Ready?"

DR. LOGAN posed the question as to whether or not the Africans were ready for independence. He stated that the general history of Africa will not answer the question for analogies will not prove anything.

Dr. Logan stated that he could not accept a statement made by A. Phillip Randolph, when he said that the Africans must be allowed to solve their own problems. He said that 'if we accepted this, then we should allow the segregationists in South Africa as well as in Mississippi to continue in their paths of racial discrimination.

Pointing out that there is a "Mason Dixon" line in Africa that runs south of the Sahara desert, Dr. Logan stated that the South African whites are not going to sit placidly and allow this line to come down upon them. "We have seen only the beginning of violence in South Africa," he added.

BRINGING THE racial problems of the world closer home, Dr. Logan asked the teachers present to make students aware of the fact that there are people who are being paid to infiltrate non-violent demonstration groups and to cause violence where it is not intended.

FITZ TURNER
Elected President

Speaking of the quest for equality, Dr. Logan ended his talk with a bit of advice which he said he had been offering his students for many years: "There is no defeat, there is only postponement of victory."

The morning meeting also included a symposium that considered various aspects of quality teaching. Under the moderation of Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers association four educators discussed the following topics.

"PROFESSIONALISM and Merit Rating," Mrs. Elizabeth Bouey-Yates, an instructor in the J. Andrew Bowler school, Richmond; **"The Study of** Africa,, Our Heritage," Dr. Walter G. Daniel, special assistant, African Study Program, Virginia Teachers Association; "The Development of Cultural Behavior and Juvenile Decency," Mrs. Effie Mae Green, director of guidance and dean of girls, Huntington high school, Newport News and "Pupil Achievement," Dr. T. H. Henderson, dean of the college, Virginia Union University.

THE DELEGATES were greeted by Earl S. Braxton, president of the Norfolk Teachers association; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, who represented Miss Sadie V. Lawson, president of the Virginia Teachers Association; Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director, Norfolk Division, Virginia State college and J. J. Brewbaker, superintendent, Norfolk public schools.

Fitz Turner, a teacher in the East Suffolk high school, was elected the new president of the group, replacing J. Murray Brooks. Sidney H. Edwards replaced Mr. Turner as vice president.

THE FOLLOWING were re-elected for another term. Miss Nettie L. Brown, secretary, Mrs. Alverta H. Fields, financial secretary, C. E. Arnold, treasurer and P. J. Chesson, auditor. Mr. Chesson accepted a gift from the association which was given in appreciation for his years of devoted service to the organization.

Sidney H. Edwards was chairman of the program committee and Edward M. Privott was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the meeting.

Marshall new VTA president

The Afro-American

Baltimore 4/16

RICHMOND

Herbert A. Marshall, director of the instructional program at the Norfolk Virginia State College, was elected president of the 8,000 - member Virginia Teachers Association.

Mr. Marshall, who succeeds Miss Saide V. Lawson of Roanoke, will serve for two years.

Elected to the position of secretary of Civic Education is Mrs. Louise H. Carter, also of Norfolk.

Mrs. Lavinia Banks of Richmond was re - elected treasurer; and P. J. Chesson, of Norfolk, re - elected auditor. Mrs. Thelma McCreary of Charlottesville was elected secretary of research.

Mrs. Banks is a retired teacher and Mr. Chesson a retired principal. Both Mrs. Carter and Mrs. McCreary are teachers.

* * *

ELECTED TO the ten-member Executive Committee are:

A. McKee Banks, teacher of agriculture in Caroline County for 30 years; J. Murray Brooks, principal of the Thomas Hunter High School of Mathews;

Dr. Cortlandt Colson, head of the department of secondary education at Virginia State College, Petersburg; L. D. Dabney, principal of the Carnegie High School in Marian;

Also, Mrs. Lillian McDaniel, teacher at the Blackwell School in Richmond; Dr. Samuel A. Madden, director of the division of field services, Virginia State College;

* * *

L. A. SYDNOR, principal of the Booker T. Washington Junior High School, Roanoke; E. M. Taliaferro, principal of the East End High School in Mecklenburg; and Mrs. Fannie S. Womack, teacher at the Dunbar High School in Lynchburg.

A Relaxing Period For Teachers At Richmond Session

Leaders of the Virginia Teachers Association relax between sessions of the Leadership Conference held in Richmond Saturday. Problems of improving the quality of education and building strong local associations were discussed.

Left to right are Mrs. Alverta H. Fields, a teacher in Isle of Wight county; Dr. Lyman Brooks, president of the Norfolk Division, Virginia State College; Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan, a teacher in Hampton; Arthur H. Johnson, teacher at Carver high school in Newport News; and Mrs. Dorothy Harrison, principal of the East End high school in South Hill.

Urgency Of Stro ng Local Teachers

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Stressed At Richmond VTA Session

Sat. 9-3-60

RICHMOND — Building strong local teacher associations was the subject for discussion by 150 leaderw of the Virginia Teachers Association at a conference held in Richmond Saturday.

Jennings H. Blathers, field representative of the National Education Association in Washington, reported on a nationwide study of local associations which has just been completed, and outlined techniques of increasing membership and improving programs.

MRS. ROSENA J. Willis, assistant secretary in charge of field services of the Virginia Teachers Association, coordinated a panel on the subject: "Let's Plan Ahead." Speakers on the panel were Dr. Ferguson Reid, chairman on the Suffrage Committee of the Crusade for Voters; E. A. Ragland, a teacher in Spotsylvania county; Mrs. Madge Burrell of Roanoke, secretary of civic education for the VTA; Mrs. Altia Picott, a teacher in the Richmond public schools; Oscar A. Morton, principal of the Carver elementary school in Richmond; and A. L. Scott, principal of the Jackson P. Burley school in Charlottesville.

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, in the keynote addess of the conference, stated that "Negroes, with the aid of the courts and mature public opinion, have moved closer to the goal guaranteed under the constitution —the goal of equal rights and opportunities." The VTA executive secretary stated that happenings in the world and in the confines of the United States place a greater responsibility on teachers to prepare children for the challenges they will meet today and in the future.

HE URGED teachers to dedicate themselves to "quality teaching which encompasses everything in the teaching process."

At the close of the conference, the leaders adopted a VTA action program which endorsed a salary scale beginning at $4,000 a year, sick leave cumulative to 90 days, and sabbatical leave at the end of seven years.

High Court To Rule On Arkansas Law

Birmingham Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Jan. 1-26-60

Act Is Designed To Deter Their Support Of Desegregation Groups, Negroes Claim

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on an Arkansas law which Negro teachers say is designed to deter them from supporting any organization that advocates desegregation.

The law, enacted by a special session of the state legislature in 1958, requires teachers to list under oath all organizations to which they have belonged in the preceding five years.

In their appeal to the Supreme Court, Negro teachers called the act "part of a legislative plan and design to maintain racial segregation in public schools despite the 14th Amendment mandate to the contrary."

B. T. Shelton, a Negro teacher in Little Rock who acknowledges that he belongs to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was denied employment for the 1959 school term because he refused to submit a statement.

Shelton appealed to the Supreme Court after a three-judge federal court in Arkansas upheld constitutionality of the requirement. He was joined in the appeal by the Arkansas Teachers Assn., composed of Negro teachers, and T. W. Coggs, executive secretary of the association.

In another case involving racial issues, the court ordered a new hearing for two Negroes under death sentence in Louisiana.

It directed the Federal Distirct Court in New Orleans to determine whether Negroes were deliberately and intentionally limited or excluded in the selection of jury panels for the trial of the two men.

The two, Clifton Alton Poret and Edgar Labat, are under death sentence for the rape of a white woman in New Orleans Nov. 12, 1950.

Court To Rule On Arkansas Teacher Organization Law

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on an Arkansas law which Negro teachers say is designed to deter them from supporting any organization that advocates desegregation.

Jan-26-60.

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In another case involving racial issues, the court ordered a new hearing for two Negroes under death sentence in Louisiana.

It directed the U. S. District Court in New Orleans to determine whether Negroes were deliberately and intentionally limited or excluded in the selection of jury panels for the trial of the two men.

The two, Clifton Alton Poret and Edgar Labat, are under death sentence for the rape of a white woman in New Orleans Nov. 12, 1950.

High Court Will Review Arkansas Law

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Jan-26-60

Act Requires Teachers To List Organiactions

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to hear an appeal attacking validity of an Arkansas law requiring public school teachers to list all organizations to which they have belonged in the preceding five years.

Negroes attacking the law contend it is aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The law, enacted by a special session of the State legislature in 1958, says no person may be employed as a teacher unless an affidavit listing the organizations is submitted to school officials.

No decisions in major cases came from the court today, and it will not meet again to hand down decisions until February 23.

Missouri Case Skipped

Among other actions today, the court:

Refused by a 6-3 decision to pass on the validity of a Missouri law which authorizes the governor to take over public utilities threatened by a strike, and make a strike unlawful after State seizure.

Ordered a new hearing in Federal district court in New Orleans for two Negroes convicted of raping a white woman and sentenced to death. The district court was directed to examine the question of whether Negroes were deliberately excluded from the trial jury panel.

The challenge to the Arkansas law requiring teachers to list the organizations to which they have belonged was initiated by B. T. Shelton, a Negro teacher in Little Rock.

Shelton was refused employment for the 1959-60 school term because he refused to submit such a statement. He appealed to the high tribunal after a special three-judge Federal court in Arkansas upheld constitutionality of the requirement.

14m(4) 1960

FLORIDA

CIRCUIT COURT WRIT

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

School Board Ordered To Pay Negro Principal

Thurs. 5-12-60 p. 29.

A writ of mandamus ordering the school board to pay Negro school principal William D. Sweet $7,270 in salary for the current school year has been issued by Circuit Court Judge A. D. McNeill.

The order in the Sweet case is the second court battle the board has lost over retroactive attempts to fire teacher personnel whose appointments they previously approved.

14m(4)

Sweet, employed in the Duval school system for 29 years, and Dr. Garrett H. Fortner, supervisor of industrial education, were both recommended for reappointment for the current year by Supt. Ish Brant last February.

The recommendations were approved by the Board of School Trustees and the appointments were made by the school board in March.

Subsequent to the appointments, a controversy developed over reported over-expenditures in the Negro adult education program and the program had to be temporarily curtailed. In a move to fire Sweet and Fortner, the school board refused to issue contracts to them.

Attorneys Harry B. Fozzard and Tom B. Stewart Jr. argued that once the appointments were made, the contracts must be issued or disciplinary action must be initiated by the trustees or superintendent and a dismissal hearing held by the school board. No charges were brought by the superintendent or trustees.

After the mandamus suit was filed, the school board adopted a resolution accusing Fortner and Sweet of incompetency, but McNeill ruled in his order that the resolution was "ineffectual to set aside the appointments . . . in conformity with the school law."

A separate mandamus action was brought by Fortner and Judge Charles A. Luckie issued a similar court order in November directing that Fortner be issued a contract and paid the $8,500 due him for the current school year. The Fortner contract was issued.

When the appointment schedule for the 1960-61 school year came up a few weeks ago, neither Fortner nor Sweet were recommended for reappointment to their former posts.

Board Grants Pay Raises To All School Personnel

By JOEL W. SMITH

The Atlanta Board of Education Monday night voted to give all school personnel substantial increases in pay, effective September 1, and adopted new salary schedules for professional employees which eliminate the irregular and inequitable step intervals of the old schedules.

The new salary increases, recommended by the administrative staff and presented to the Board by Dr. John W. Leston, new superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools, resulted from action taken by the Board at its regular June meeting.

Under the new salary schedules, the average step raise on the bachelor's degree track is $19.21; the average per person, $20.85. The beginning salary for professionally certified teachers with the bachelor's degree now meets the desired figure of $4,000 per year.

NEW MINIMUM SALARY NOW $334 PER MONTH

The new minimum starting salary for new teachers with the bachelor's degree is now $334 per month, an increase of $31 per month over the $303 minimum under the old schedule.

In reviewing the salary schedules for both the professional and non-professional personnel, the committee recognized a need for a thorough study of schedules now in effect and plans to undertake such a study during the 1960-61 school year.

Under the new salary schedules, night school teachers will be paid $7.50 per night.

The two-step raises for all non-professional employees are as follows: school clerks, average raise per person, $15.24; library clerks, $15.24; nurses, $10.67; secretaries (area offices), $25.40; secretaries (Civil Service - City Hall), $26.40; maintenance department, $24.12; custodians, $19.08; and matrons, $6.00.

The total cost of salary increases was estimated at $1,106,426.43 for 12 months; and an amount of $570,816.00 will be received from the State of Georgia earmarked for salary increases for professional personnel.

BOARD WELCOMES NEW SUPERINTENDENT

The Board welcomed Atlanta's new superintendent of schools, Dr. John W. Letson, and Board Member Glenn Frick promised him for the Board four years of cooperation and progress.

Dr. Letson expressed his sincere appreciation for the genuine hospitality accorded him since his first arrival in the city.

On recommendation of Harold E. Jackson, chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, the Board authorized purchase of two parcels of land for the new Charles L. Harper High School and acquisition of four other parcels by condemnation.

The Board also received a letter from Mrs. C. L. Harper and family, expressing their gratitude for the action of the body in voting to name the new school in honor of the memory of the distinguished educator.

A letter from the Empire Real Estate Board requesting that the Board take under consideration the matter of using certified appraisers from the group, was referred to the administration for study.

Vandiver Refuses Request For $100 Teacher Pay Hike

Birmingham Wed. 8-3-60

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver Thursday flatly turned down a Georgia Education Assn. request of an extra $100 pay raise for teachers.

GEA President E. O. Mitcham Jr., and Frank Hughes, executive secretary, said after conferring with Vandiver that this apparently ends hope of adding to the already - granted $200 this fiscal year.

"He said he had done all he would within the present income without jeopardizing the fiscal stability of the state," Mitcham said. "He sees no possibility of the $100 increase at this time."

Mitcham and Hughes sounded out Vandiver on chances of using part of the $6.5 million surplus remaining after the $44 million exapnsion program to fulfill a conditional promise the governor made last March.

Vandiver, in a speech read to the GEA the day he was stricken in his office with a heart attack, that if he had as much as $7.5 million left he "would be amenable" to providing $2.6 million for an extra $100 raise.

Vandiver turned down the GEA less than 24 hours after telling reporters at a Milledgeville State Hospital tour that he cannot provide an extra $1 million asked for that institution.

Urge $400 Pay Boost For Georgia School Teachers

Atlanta Const. Thurs. 9-1-60

MACON, Ga. — (UPI)—Francis Shurling State Board of Education member, demanded Wednesday that the board force all local system to give school teachers a $400 across- the-board pay raise.

Shurling said the board proclaimed its authority to force such action by its vote last Monday to penalize local systems that failed to pass all of the $200 state pay raise on to the teachers.

The board voted 7-1 to withhold the $500-per-teacher maintenance and operation allocations from systems that nullify the $200 state raises by substracting it from supplemental salaries paid locally.

Shurling, who charged the plan is illegal, said if the board could wield that much authority it could also force the local systems to give outright raises.

Shurling said he will introduce a resolution before the board Sept. 19 to force all systems to increase local contributions by $400 per teacher or face $400 deductions from the maintenance and operation allocationos.

These allocations were increased by the 1960 General Assembly from $450 to $500 per state-alloted teacher.

"If we have that much power," Shurling said, "we can insure the teachers a raise right now. Of course, we can't go through with the idea unless it's legal.

"But they must all think it is legal or they wouldn't have voted for it."

Other board members including Chairman James Peters of Manchester agreed privately with Shurling that the action probably was illegal but they thought they might be able to get away with it.

Atlanta Daily World

Shurling said the board action favored the big-system teachers who, in some instances, are paid heavy supplements but did nothing for rural teachers.

Mims 9-1-60

"It's a dangerous practice," Shurling said, "but every member of the board knows school teachers should get a raise. So if we have the authority to do what we did Monday, there's no reason why we should not give the teachers a $400 raise."

Propose Raise For Teachers In The State

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 9-2-60

A $32 million increase in education funds to finance a $1,000 annual pay raise for teachers was proposed Friday by State School Superintendent Claude Purcell.

The recommendation was in line with proposals made earlier by a minority faction within the Georgia Education Association. Such an increase would likely involve new taxes.

Purcell came out for the big pay hike in an address to a regional meeting of the GEA.

He said present starting salaries of $3,100 are not sufficient to attract teachers or to encourage students to enter the teaching profession.

"It is our job to create a climate throughout Georgia that will support and sustain a first class educational program," Purcell said. "It is our duty to both the children and the legislature to see that the school needs are clearly and vigorously presented."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver acknowledged in recent public statements that a tax hike for schools and other purposes may be in the offing. He said more services cannot be handed out without more revenue.

Purcell suggested that funds from his proposal come from a $22.5 million hike in state appropriations for schools and $9.5 million from local school systems.

Purcell predicted an amendment will be adopted to the state Constitution in November that will earmark motor fuel taxes for highway purposes.

Approval of the measure would clear the way for the 1961 legislature to adopt its first appropriations act in several years, thereby putting such agencies as the education department in direct negotiations with the legislature for funds. The governor and the budget bureau now handles their financing.

Georgia school teachers were given a $200 per year raise this year.

National Teachers Examination At Tougaloo College Saturday

The National Teacher Examinations being administered under the auspices of Tougaloo Southern Christian College will be given in Kirkhelon Hall lecture room on Saturday, February 13, Dean A. A. Branch announced today.

Each of the candidates for the examinations has received a ticket of admission advising him of the address to which he should report to take the examination. All candidates for the Common Examinations will report to the examination center indicated on their ticket of admission at 8:30 a.m. Saturday morning and will complete these examinations at approximately 12:30 p.m. Dean Branch will supervise the administration of the tests which are prepared annually by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey.

Candidates for Optional Examinations will return to the examination center at 1:30 p.m. Saturday. Those taking only one Optional Examination will complete their testing at about 3:15 p.m. and those taking two Optional Examinations will finish at about 4:45 p.m.

Most of those taking the National Teacher Examinations are college seniors preparing to teach or teachers applying for positions in school systems which encourage or require applicants to submit their scores on the National Teacher Examinations along with their other credentials, Dean Branch said. He pointed out, however, that some candidates may be taking the examinations because of their interest in discovering their own strengths and weaknesses with respect to such teacher qualifications as are measured by the tests. The Common Examinations include tests in Professional Information, General Culture, English Expression, and Nonverbal Reasoning. Each of the eleven Optional Examinations offered is designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the field of elementary education or in subjects commonly taught in the high schools of the country.

Lady Teacher, With 10 Years Experience Loses Her Job On Account Of Husband

Charleston, Miss. — The school board has refused to renew the contract of Mrs. Addie M. Gray, a teacher with 10 years experience and a graduate of Rust College. No reason was given.

However, it was noted that her husband Grafton R. Gray, was among eight citizens from five Southern states who testified before the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington last January.

They told the V.C.R.C. and some members of Congress about widespread violations of voting rights and harassment of prospective voters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Gray also related how he had been fired as a teacher in Tallahatchie County after serving 12 years. "Many of us are afraid to register because of fear of loss of jobs, credit, and violence," he told the V.C.R.C.

Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., wired Gordon Tiffany, Washington, staff director for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and urged him to investigate the firing of Mrs. Gray.

Williams asked Tiffany to "ascertain to what extent she is being punished because of the activity of her husband in behalf of voting rights for Negroes. It is disgraceful when citizens are denied the right to vote because of race; it is even more shameful when those who have the courage to stand up and challenge such illegal acts are made the victims of economic reprisal."

Copies of the telegram were sent to Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon and other House and Senate members who have shown a special interest in voting rights in the South.

SCEF was one of 16 Southern organizations that sponsored the hearing at which the voting violations were exposed. It is a South wide interracial group working to end segregation and discrimination.

SCHOOLS SEPARATE--- TEACHER PAY EQUAL

By KENNETH TOLER

Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 3—An estimated 575,000 children—white and Negro—will enroll in Mississippi public schools this month with no mixing pending or planned.

It will be the sixth school year since the desegregation decision of the U.S. Supreme Court and finds Mississippi public schools and colleges still segregated.

State officials attribute the lack of integration efforts to two major reasons: Harmony among the races and their desire to attend schools of their own, and the expenditure of upwards to $127,000,000 since 1956 to equalize Negro schools with those of the whites.

Another asserted factor is the equalized and increased teacher salary schedule based on training and experience without regard to race.

STATEWIDE, the enrollment increase is expected to be 1.5 per cent above the 566,467 in the 1959-60 session. The expected 575,000 is made up of 292,000 whites (it was 287,827 last session), and 283,000 Negroes, up from 278,640.

In some areas, the enrollment increase is expected to be considerably higher, especially in south Mississippi where the 1960 census shows population increases—insufficient, however, to offset losses in the northern section which accounts for a statewide loss of 122,000 in population and one of the six congressmen.

In Jackson County, on the Gulf coast, where the population increased 74 per cent in the past decade (from 31,404 to 54,644), enrollment is up more than 10 per cent.

The average daily attendance (ADA) in the public school system is expected to be 493,000 in the 1960-61 session, or up 7,205 over the previous period.

* * *

MORE THAN half of those in ADA will be transported to school, indicative of the rural nature of the state. Major increase in those transported to school will be among Negro children, or up 5,902 from last year's 136,098. The white increase will be 1,298 above the 147,702 "bussed" to school last year.

An additional 460 teachers are expected in the upcoming school year for a total of 17,900. Of that number, 307 will be Negroes for a total of 7,500. The whites are up only 153 for 10,400.

The average salary for classroom teachers goes from $3,181 last year to $3,460. That comes about largely through a $20,000,000 legislative increase for public schools for a new biennial total of $117,000,000.

* * *

A SURVEY by the State Department of Education as to reasons for the anticipated unusual increase in Negro ADA shows:

Better teachers, facilities, transportation; new industries; decline in row crops; consolidation of one, two and three-teacher schools; economic independence of a larger number of families; emphasis on attendance; lunchrooms; mechanical cotton pickers; Negroes more interested in education and moving to the cities, and varied programs for Negro schools.

Those conditions reflect in the college enrollments which are expected to be up an average of 8 per cent over last year's 16,420 in the state's five white senior colleges and three Negro senior educational institutions.

The Week in Mississippi

Richard N. Hammell, former promotion director of the Bristol Herald Courier and Bristol Virginia-Tennessean is the new publisher of the Daily Corinthian at Corinth, Miss. . . . A $300,000 rate reduction has been announced by President A. J. Watson Jr., of Mississippi Power Co., of Gulfport. . . . Purchase of the Edgewater Gulf Hotel on the Mississippi Gulf coast has been announced by R. E. Dumas Milner, 42-year-old Jackson industrialist. He also owns a motel at Biloxi, a hotel and motel in Jackson and a hotel in Beaumont, Texas.

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NATIONAL TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS

National Teacher Exams Scheduled For July 16

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Prospective teachers in this area will have an opportunity to take the National Teacher Examinations on July 16, at Virginia State college according to Dr. Preston C. Johnson, director of testing, who will supervise the administration of the tests.

Jan. 6-18-60

Application blanks and a bulletin of information describing registration procedures and containing representative test questions may be obtained from Dr. P. C. Johnson.

Applications must be mailed so as to be received by the director of testing, Virginia State College, Petersburg, no later than June 15, Dr. Johnson advises.

R. 3

Scores of the National Teacher Examinations are used by a large number of school systems and teacher's education institutions throughout the country as an aid in evaluating such of the qualifications of prospective teachers as are measured by the tests.

The scores may also be useful to examinee who are interested in discovering their own strengths and weaknesses with respect to such teacher qualifications as are measured by the tests, he add-

At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the Common Examinations which include tests in professional information, general culture, English expression, and non-verbal reasoning.

In addition, each candidate may take one or two Optional Examinations which are designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the fields in which the candidate is prepared.

Board Warned on Discrimination

Negro Denied Teacher Job Wins $1,750 Jersey Award

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEWARK, N. J., Apr. 30.—A Negro schoolteacher who was denied a job by the Madison Township Board of Education won an award of $1,750 in damages today from the State Department of Education.

The teacher, Charles Williams, of New Brunswick, filed a discrimination complaint in 1958 against the Madison Township board. He said he had sought a position, but was not notified when a vacancy came up. When he went to apply for the job, he was refused an interview, he said.

The damages were based on Mr. Williams' loss of income because of discrimination by the board, which refused to employ him during the 1958-'59 school year, Dr. Frederick M. Raubinger, State Commissioner of Education, said.

Mr. Williams has since obtained a job in another school district. In announcing the settlement, Dr. Raubinger ordered the Madison board to cease and desist from discriminating against job applicants because of race or color.

Negro Teachers In N.C. Higher Paid

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 16, 1960
p. 1 col. 3

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (UPI) — Negro school teachers make higher average salaries than do white teachers in North Carolina, the state civil rights advisory committee said Monday.

The report said a greater percentage of Negro teachers hold higher degrees and tend to stay in the profession longer than white teachers.

14n 1960

Tuskegee Names New Engineering Head

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Z. W. Dybczak, 36, London and Canadian educated engineer, has assumed his duties as dean of the Tuskegee Institute School of Engineering.

Born in Poland, Dr. Dybczak began his engineering career in radar in the Royal Air Force in England during World War II. After leaving the service in 1946 he entered the University of London where he earned the bachelor's degree in engineering in 1950.

For two years then, he gained industrial experience in Lincoln, England and taught parttime at the Lincoln Technical College.

At the University of Toronto he began work toward the doctorate which he earned in 1959, completing his work under two research scholarships awarded by the university.

For almost eight years, while on the staff at Toronto, Dr. Dybczak was successively a demonstrator, instructor, research assistant and lecturer in the mechanics of solids, including instruction in machine design, theory of machines, dynamics, and stress analysis. He was also a parttime teacher and consultant on research projects for industry and the Canadian Government.

Prior to his coming to Tuskegee, he was research associate with the remote control division at the Argonne National Laboratory U.S. Atomic Energy Commission) near Chicago.

He chose to become dean of the 12-year-old engineering school at Tuskeegee, he said, because "I like teaching and the challenge it offers; educating young people is more rewarding than dealing with machines."

"Engineering education," he said, "is going through a transitional stage in this country, and Tuskegee Institute offers a great opportunity in going about it in the right way."

The transition, he said, is putting the emphasis upon the fundamentals of science and creative thinking. Tuskegee is in the process of developing a new engineering program, and the opportunity is unique. Some of the traditional schools will have more difficulty in modifying their approach. We can start on the right foot."

The youthful dean said that his emphasis is on the fundamentals, with the appreciation that engineering is not just a service, but a profession."

In preparing engineers for the space age ("a wonderful age for the bold scientist and engineer"), he said, "We at Tuskegee will have to plan and expand our facilities to attract and develop the best local talent."

During the next few weeks, Dr. Dybczak will attend a conference on university atomic reactors at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and tour some 12 university engineering schools in the East, Princeton, Northeastern, Howard, MIT Brown and Rutgers among them.

In this initial stage of expanding the Tuskegee engineering program, Dr. Dybczak will observe the facilitiees and curricula of leading schools of engineering.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Z. W. Dybczak, 36, educated in London and Canada, has assumed his new duties as dean of the Tuskegee Institute School of Engineering. He was a research associate in an U. S. Atomic Energy Commission project prior to coming to Tuskegee.

DR. Z. W. DYBCZAK

LPN'S GUEST

Alma Vessells John, R.N., of New York, will serve as panelist and consultant to the 40th annual regional workshop sponsored by the National Assn. for Practical Nurses, convening at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 9-10 on the Alabama Campus. She will be heard on her nationally syndicated show on a local station at times stated in radio station schedules.

SUMMER COMMENCEMENT—Tuskegee Institute's summer commencement on Aug. 12 was spiced by the President's Reception honoring the 192 graduates who received bachelor's and master's degrees. Top photo: President L. H. Foster, third left, talks with visiting African students. Included are, left to right: Adam Bohona, Somaliland; Daher Adenkoshin, Somali Republic; Charles Trout, Tuskegee Institute, assistant director for development; Dr. Foster, R. A. B. Gorman, Ghana, and N. W. Habib of Cairo, State Department interpreter.

Tuskegee Will Open Session September 12

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute will begin its 80th academic session September 12, with a one-day All-Institute Conference in which faculty and students get acquainted, and explore this year's theme: "Challenging All Students for Optimum Individual Development — Academic Achievement."

With this year's accent on the student, the Conference will consider the gifted, average and below-average student in three study groups.

Dr. Daniel Schreiber, coordinator of New York City's Higher Horizons Program, will give the keynote address, President L. H. Foster will give the annual school-opening address at the All-Institute Conference Supper.

Seventeen faculty returnees and some 43 new persons compensate for 18 leaves-of-absence.

Tuskegee Faces Rugged Schedule

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Facing the prospect of of a tougher-than usual schedule, Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers began training for the '60-'61 football season. The hard-hitting team will kick off the season September 24, meeting Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C.

Coach Whitney L Van Cleve indicated that his team would be playing a much more demanding schedule, but added that it would be "a challenge to meet such stiff competition out of our conference. We realize that the first game will be no warmup."

Johnson C. Smith University and Hampton Institute have been added to the schedule. Both teams are members of the Central Intercollegeiate Athletic Association.

The Tigers fortunes, says coach Van Cleve, will depend largely on the 18 lettermen returning in the Tuskegee football line-up. Among these lettermen will be Charles McGhee, fullback and Willie iWlliams, ace signal caller. Both payers won honorable mention in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference last year.

Tuskegee adds 43 new staffers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute began its 80th session this week with 17 professorial returnees and some 43 new persons composing the faculty and staff.

President L. H. Foster granted 18 faculty leaves-of-absence for the current semester.

Among those returning from advanced study is Mrs. Pearl Headd, associate professor of education, who received the Ph.D. degree from Indiana University.

New faculty and staff members include:

Education: Dr. William P. Smith Jr.; Engineering: Dr. Z. W. Dybczak, A. D. Ford, S. Z. Hasan; Natural Sciences: Stanley J. Shepherd, Hubert C. Nursing Education: Mrs. Viola T. White, Miss Myra Chichester; Veterinary medicine: Dr. Jery A. Clinkscales, Dr. Laval N. Cothran, Dr. Edward Jones, Dr. Augustine Njoki-Obi: Dr. Boker T. Outland; Miss Gwendolyn Sims; James H. Strickland; Basic Studies; Arthur E. Burke, Miss Julia M. Hardin, Mrs. Wynelda B. Satisfield; Social Studies; Charles L. Willie; Dean of Women: Mrs. Carole P. Chan, Mrs. Jayne Burton; Dean of Men, Albert Clark; Alumni Affairs: Mrs. Jennie C. Graham; Buildings and Grounds: Mrs. Shirley Ashley; Physical Education: H. Frank Leftwich Jr., Miss Marjorie Cooper.

Also John Andrew Hospital: Misses Dorothy Baker, Madolyn Brown, Ruth Fox, Mrs. Ollye Gibbs, Mrs. Polly D Spears; Institutional Development: Miss Ida L. Ford, John J. Johnson II; Humanities Miss Dorian S. Gant, Lucius R. Wyatt, Mrs. Leola B. Hall, Odell Hobbs and Carlon W. Molette II; Mechanical Industries: Mrs. Emily D. Brooks, Mrs. Ella S. Carter; Registrar's office: Miss Sara F. King, Mrs. Earnestine W. Stephens; Non-academic Personnel: Miss Ernestine Hinson.

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Institutional Development: Miss Ida L. Ford, John J. Johnson, III; Humanities: Miss Dorian S. Gant, Lucius R. Wyatt, Mrs. Leola B. Hall, Odell Hobbs and Carlton W. Molette II; Mechanical Industries: Mrs. Emily D. Brooks, Mrs. Ella S. Carter; Registrar's Office: Miss Sara F. King, Mrs. Earnestine W. Stephens; Non-Academic Personnel: Miss Ernestine Hinson.

Dr. Foster's "Family Chat" opens Tuskegee's 80th year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — The "work-in" must take its place along with the "sit - in" to solve the problems of job discrimination, Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster told an All - Institute conference here last week.

Dr. Foster's "family chat" opened Tuskegee's 80th academic session, with some 2,400 students and a staff of some 600. Seventeen faculty returnees and 43 new persons were added to this year's faculty-staff.

"We have heard much about the sit - ins and other activities designed to make America's democracy real for every citizen," Dr. Foster said. "There is another kind of activity which should loom large in the immediate future and this is what one might call the 'work - in.'"

* * *

DR. FOSTER pointed to an "unfortunate" tendency in recent years "to ignore the problem" of unemployment. But, he said, too few colored graduates "are moving— as we should expect and hope they would — throughout the broad spectrum of employment opportunity."

However, he said that preparation for the work-in could not come in a short course such as that for a lunch-counter sit-in. It is done, he said, by inspiring and training young talent, and building around that talent "an emotonal security which assures its effective commitment to high goals."

29 elected to "Who's Who" at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — High academic achievement and high "promise for future usefulness" have earned 29 students at Tuskegee Institute selection to "Who's Who Among Students In American Univerties and Colleges," for the academic year of 1960-61.

The students, all seniors, were selected by the school's Student - Faculty Council from a list of nearly a hundred nominees. The school requires each student to have a 2.5 general average before he is eligible for nomination. Tuskegee uses the 4 point grading system.

In addition to their excellence in scholarship, the honored students were chosen with respect to their leadership and participation in academic and extracurricular activities, and their citizenship and service to the school.

* * *

THE STUDENTS are:

Wilbert L. Barrett, Miami, Fla.; Carolyn Cranford, Opelika, Ala.; Barbara Holman, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Irma J. McIntosh, Jacksonville, Fla., Sara Pittman, Columbus, Ga.; Harry Cummings, Jackson, Miss.; and Olivia Weaver, Birmingham, Ala., education majors.

Joseph Hay, Jupiter, Fla.; Jesse Nason, Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph Roberson, Rosharon, Tex.; Samuel Jenkins, Cleveland, O., and Fayette A. Powell, West Palm Beach, Fla., mechanical industries students.

James Ivory, Jacksonville, Fla.; Daisies B. Grayson, Fairfield, Ala.; Joyce Holloway, Jacksonville, Fla.; Alfreda Jones, Detroit, Mich.; Josephine Merritt, Philadelphia; Evelyn Raines, Opelika, Ala.; Corene Stoudermire, Chattanooga, Tenn., Arts and Science majors.

Tyree Parker, Dallas, Tex.; Burl T. Radney, Columbus, Ga., engineering.

Vincent R. McDonald. Jamaica, West Indies, agriculture. James Stephens, Dothan, Ala.; Annie P. Croom Tuscumbia, Ala., physical education.

Hattie R. Elam, Augusta, Ga. and Roberta Ogletree, Birmingham, Ala., nursing. Minnie L. Christmas, Coffeeville, Ala. and June D. Barron, Mt. Olive, Miss., home economics. Hyacinth B. Simmonds, Jamaica, West Indies, commercial dietetics.

14n 1960

Dr. C. V. Troup, president, Ft. Valley State College

Dr. Troup urges Greeks to merge

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The combining of colored Greek - letter organizations into only "one large fraternity and one sorority" was proposed Sunday by Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Ft. Valley State College.

Addressing an All - Greek retreat at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Troup, a former general vice-president of Phi Beta Sigma, urged that colored Greek groups declare themselves purely social organizations with no concern for social, civic and economic problems, or do something about them.

"Would we do better," he asked, "to combine fraternities into two organizations and do the same for sororities?

"Or better still, have just one large fraternity and one sorority? Could we make our leadership felt more effectively than under present conditions?"

* * *

SPEAKING ON "Responsibilities of Leadership Imposed upon Greek - Letter Organizations," Dr. Troup stated that only three percent of colored Americans attend college.

"This means," he said, "that we represent a privileged class . . . Privileges and responsibilities go hand in hand."

He pointed out that members of such groups spend "most of our years as graduate members," and emphasized that "there are many problems about which we, as non - whites, should be greatly concerned" after graduation.

He named health, education, politics and economics as critical areas where Greek letter groups should devote "talent and energy."

In health, he said that:

1) The death rate among us is much higher than among whites from organic heart diseases killing colored people one and one half times as fast as it does whites)

2) tuberculosis kills three times as many non-whites per thousand as whites;

3) the pneumonia rate is double that for whites;

4) chronic kidney disease and hemorrhages of the brain kill at the rate of two colored to one white; and

5) our venereal disease rate is entirely too high.

* * *

DR. TROUP said that politically "non-whites in the South have the voting potential of 5 million, but today there are only about one and one half million colored voters."

He decried the race's economic poverty. "Poverty," he said, "forces us to live in slums where disease is more prevalent, and "makes it extremely difficult to feed, clothe, and provide medical care for our families."

Too, he said, poverty keeps the race "easily exploited (just like a football— anybody can kick us around)."

The Georgia college president warned "privileged" colored people to "bear in mind the fact that as long as we are identified with the race, we can not rise any higher than the least privileged members of the group."

Urge Negro Frats Unite For Progress

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— The combining of Negro Greek-letter organizations into only "one large fraternity and one sorority" has been proposed by Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Ft. Valley State college, Ft. Valley, Ga.

Addressing an All-Greek Retreat at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Troup, a former general vice president of Phi Beta Sigma (fourth ranked in size and age among Negro fraternities) asserted that Negro Greek groups "must either declare ourselves purely social organizations which have no concern for social, civic and economic problems, or we must do something about them (the problems)."

"Would we do better," he asked rhetorically, "to combine fraternities into two organizations," and do the same for sororities? Or better still, have just one large fraternity and one sorority? Could we make our leadership felt more effectively than under present conditions?"

RESPONSIBILITIES

Speaking on the subject of "Responsibilities of Leadership Imposed upon Greek - Letter Organizations," Dr. Troup stated that only 3 percent of the nation's Negroes attend college. "This means," he said, "that we represent a privileged class. . .Privileges and responsibilities go hand in hand."

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VOTE POTENTIAL

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Tuskegee Pastor Will Speak Here

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The new post office at Tuskegee Institute was visited recently by an education class in the graduate division of Tuskegee's School of Education. Problems in teaching social studies in the elementary school are being studied by the class. The visit was a part of the class demonstration teaching project.

Larry Robinson, postmaster, served as guide to the group, and also asked some of the staff members to illustrate the processing of mail. It is one of the post offices in Alabama with all new facilities.

There are 24 members of the class, all in - service teachers with one exception, covering grades one to seven, with one male member. They represent various school systems from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Class instructor is Dr. J. C. Chang has also traveled extenground includes sociology, social work and related fields. Dr. Change has also traveled extensively both in the United States and China. He took a three month's tour around the world.

According to Postmaster Robinson this was a "first" for a class to visit the new facilities.

NIGERIAN AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. — Nigerian Political Leader Jaja Wachuku (left) chats with Tuskegee President and Mrs. L. H. Foster and Mr. Wachuku's aide, Victor Chibundu (right) at President's Reception in visitor's honor.

Nigeria Leader In South

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Speaker of the House of Representatives of Nigeria told a press conference here today that "Pan - Americanism is more potent than any other 'ism' in Africa."

Jaja Wachuku, political leader of Africa's most populous nation, which is to gain independence next October, commented on the mushrooming African nationalist movement during a twoday visit to Tuskegee Institute on a State Department - sponsored tour.

On the matter of ideological differences possibly dividing the continent, he answered sharply, "Ideological differences don't mean a thing." Various ideologies have attempted in-roads in Africa from time to time, he said, but "they have done nothing to liberate the black African."

He emphasized that he had seen no communists in Nigeria, but warned in a general way that other African nations, especially in South and East Africa, face the threat. A minority's depriving a majority of rights due it, he said, is "an invitation to communism."

RUMORS DISCOUNTED

He discounted rumors of damaging political division among leaders of the several newly - independent African nations.

He disclosed as a new revelation that in 1945, he Jomo Kenyatta the reputed Mau Mau leader of Kenya, Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, Sekou Toure, premier of Guinea, and other African leaders, met in Manchester, England to solidify plans for African federation.

Their "practical realization," he said, was that they were concerned with the total liberation of the African continent from colonial rule, and gaining respect for Africans as human beings.

Therefore, he said, there is no reason to expect African strife or division, or to fear envy of either of the other African leaders.

The bouyant political leader said this country of 35 million people "is not bad off as far as our resources are concerned," naming iron ore, cocoa, palm oil products, and "an inexhaustible coal supply," as natural assets.

300 Students At Ala. State Smub All Of Classes

By United Press International

Negro students staged a demonstration in a rainstorm Tuesday on the campus of Alabama State College in Montgomery protesting the dismissal of 100 fellow students.

A group of 30 or more students from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama joined some 50 Alabama State students in the march around the campus, singing hymns and waving signs. State highway patrolmen were sent to the campus and police cars blocked the entrances to the school, apparently to prevent the demonstrators from leaving the campus.

Alabama State has been the scene of numerous recent demonstrations and Gov. John Patterson has ordered an investigation into whether the Negro school, supported by the state, should be closed. Alabama State authorities announced dismissal of 100 stuednts Monday for failure to meet a March 14 deadline for spring quarter registration.

A spokesman for the Tuskegee students said "we came here to show that we are friends, neighbors and brothers in misery" of the Alabama State students.

A classroom boycott had been called earlier and some 300 Alabama State students were reported staying away from classes. A similar boycott which started several weeks ago after nine students were expelled for participating in a lunch counter sitdown demonstration in downtown Montgomery.

In Baton Rouge, La., more than half the student body of Southern University Negro threatened to quit if seven students arrested during a lunch counter sitdown incident Monday are expelled.

The Louisiana students said that there would be further lunch counter demonstrations. Monday's incident was the first such protest to occur in Louisiana.

The Congress of Racial Equality CORE, which is spearheading the lunch counter sitdown movement in the South, announced plans to picket all 105 F. W. Woolworth stores in New York City next Saturday. CORE said it would be the largest boycott effort thus far in the drive to put an economic pinch on chains which adhere to segregation customs in the South.

News Items Of The NEGRO COMMUNITY

Dr. Lawrence F. Koons, assistant professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute has been appointed acting director of the chemistry department, and director of the Academic Year Institute, a program of the National Science Foundation, pending government confirmation.

In both positions, he succeeds Dr. W. Edward Belton who died Nov. 12. Dr. Clarence T. Mason, director of the Division of Natural Sciences, announced the new appointments Friday, Nov. 18. The AYI program, he said, is sponsored by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the department must confirm Dr. Koons' appointment.

Dr. Koons holds the Bachelor of science and the Ph.D. degrees in chemistry from Ohio State University. His professional memberships include the Ameican Chemical Society and the American Association of Univeristy Profressors.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Koons came to Tuskegee in 1959 from DePaul Uniersity, Chicago, where he had been assistant professor of chemistry.

The first important structure in the cultrual center will be an ultra-modern chapel that replaces the famed Institute Chapel which fire destroyed in 1957. The new chapel (which will cost $800,000) is the first major effort in the initial 10-year segment of the 30-year plan.

Persons who are keenly interested in religious worship will be pleased by the chapel's superb devotional atmosphere. Particularly those who appreciate good music (and the acoustical problems sometimes faced by musicans) will happily note the acoustical perfection this near-million structure will pride.

14n 1960

Tuskegee President Calls For "Work-In" On Job Bias

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The "work-in" must take its place along with the "sit-in" to solve the problems of job discrimination, Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster has told an All-Institute conference.

Dr. Foster's "family chat" opened Tuskegee's 80th academic session, with some 2,400 students and a staff of some 600. Seventeen faculty returnees and 43 new persons were added to this year's faculty-staff.

"We have heard much about the sit-ins and other activities designed to make America's democracy real for every citizen," Dr. Foster said. "There is another kind of activity which should loom large in the immediate future and this is what one might call the 'work-in.'"

Dr. Foster pointed to an "unfortunate" tendency in recent years "to ignore the problem of unemployment." But, he said, too few Negro graduates "are moving—as we should expect and hope they would throughout the broad spectrum of employment opportunity."

However, he said that preparation for the work-in could not come in a short course such as that for a lunch counter sit-in. It is done, he said, by inspiring and training young talent, and building around that talent "an emotional security which assures its effective commitment to high goals."

Admission standards were raised again this year at Tuskegee, he said, but he admitted that this act alone woes not "overcome the handicap of inadequate high school backgrounds" from which many college freshmen come.

But he said that Tuskegee is committed to the student's "high motivation" which "overcomes some minor limitations in native ability and occasional major deficiences."

He decried the "dual education system and its associated dualism in life and work." This "tragedy" of segregated education, he said, has "allowed the fiction of dual performance standards to blunt the initiative of many Negro youths" and gave their elders a "mythical segregated security" that cannot cope with free competition.

Tuskegee would guard against this "segregated security" by continual self-examination to help assure our good professional health."

He discouraged the enrollment of students in traditional over-crowded areas at the expenseof new careers with greater opportunities.

"Teaching," he said, "is a splendid profession, and we need more and better teachers. But there are innumerable careers in the technologies, professions of infinite variety and commercial and service opportunities limited only by one's imagination."

"As one major responsibility, we have a momentous job at Tuskegee to help guide our students to larger "work-in" experiences—public service, in corporate service, and in individual service as professionals and as entrepreneurs."

Tuskegee's fourth president said that the newly-raised standards at the school were not "arbitary and unsympathetically conceived." The choice, he said, is between (1) low standards easily met, but at the student's peril, or (2) advancing standards, met only by exacting study and effort, but rewarding to the student professionally.

The conference keynoter was Dr. Daniel Schreiber, coordinator of New York City's Higher Horizons Program.

Dr. Schreiber indicated that culturally and socially deprived students show a marked disadvantage in I.Q. tests, because there "is simply no such thing as culture-free test." He said that the score of a person from a culturally depriveda area should automatically receivan additional 25 points to approximate better the person's intellectual potential.

The student-staff conference also followed the theme, "Challenging All Students for Optimum Development— Academic Achievement," and gave specific attention to the gifted, average and below average student.

DR. L. H. FOSTER

TO SPEAK TO UNFC WORKERS: — Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, is scheduled to meet with the local leaders and workers in the United Negro College Fund at 7:30 Tuesday, Oct. 11 in the Smith and Gaston Chapel.

Dr. Foster will speak to the group in connection with plans for the culmination program for the 1960 campaign.

Mrs. Julia J. Travis is the local chairman of the 17th annual United Negro College Fund. She made a fervent appeal to the workers in the local UNCF campaign and the friends of higher education to attend this meeting.

ARTICULATE OSSIE DAVIS, Broadway actor, draws rapt attention of his actress wife, Ruby Dee (left), as he encourages Tuskegee Institute students to consider careers in "all phases" of the theater. During a recent visit to the Alabama college, the couple volunteered informal meetings with students, lamented what they called the "beholden" status of the Negro artists to directors and producers who limit their roles.

Woodson Plans Speech For Tuskegee Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — James Woodson, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Alumni Assn. will speak at the Tuesday meeting of the TCA from the subject, "The Tragedy of This Age." The meeting will be held at Washington Chapel AME Church, at 7 p.

Dr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, said the members of the Macon County board of education would be the featured participants at the meeting to be held at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church Oct. 25.

14n 1960

Tuskegee Meeting Sees Breakthrough In Education Via Electronics

Tuskegee, Ala. — Medical Authorities who participated in a two-day medical symposium Wednesday between Tuskegee and Nashville, Tenn., and sponsors of the program were hailing the new educational medium as a probable breakthrough in education via electronics.

Dr. Howard W. Kennedy, Manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital expressed hope that today's experiment between the VA, Tuskegee Institute, and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, opened the way to greater use of the system.

The program, called "TELEPOSIUM", provided a simultaneous medical lecture in which slides were seen in Tuskegee and in Nashville, while lecturers could be heard in both places. More than 300 doctors, nurses, and students from the Tuskagee School of Veterinary Medicine observed the Symposium at Tuskegee, while some 175 persons saw the program in Nashville.

Sponsors of the program, The Lederle Laboratories of Pearl River, New York, in cooperation with the Bell Telephone Company, say this is only the second time such facilities have been used, although Wednesday's equipment was improved over that used the first time last year by three medical schools in the East.

The Symposium dealt with "Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease', and featured as lecturers Dr. Eugene H. Dibble of Tuskagee Institute, Dr. John Ashhurst, Dr. Earl T. Odom, and Dr. Kenney of the VA Hospital, and three medical experts from Meharry Medical College: Dr. D. T. Rolfe, dean; Dr. John Thomas, and Dr. Ralph Cassity.

Harold Byrd, sales representative of the Southern Bell Telephone Company of Montgomery said after the 1½ hour showing that: "If one or more field trials are as successful as this one, the quality is of such that I believe it will be put on the market."

J. D. Smith, district sales representative of the sponsoring Lederle Company was even more enthusiastic. He boasted that the signal from Nashville was clear, and summed up his reaction by saying that he thought the entire program was "tremendous."

The occasion attracted invited guests from the region. Included among those attending was Major Jacob Z. Van Hoorn, Chief Medical Officer at the U. S. Army Hospital, Ft. McClellan, Alabama, and a number of practicing physicians.

During his presentation, Dr. Thomas, associate professor of medicine and director of the heart station at Meharry, called hypertension the largest killer of the American adult. Negroes, Chinese and other minorities are the victims, he said, due to the pressure resulting from adverse social patterns.

Negro Farmers Want Voice In American Farm Bureau Federation

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Expressing dissatisfaction with their present "fish fry" participation, Negro farmers representing 13 southeastern states have taken action to have a voice on the policy-making level of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The 18th Professional Agricultural Workers Association Conference, acting in "the better interest of all people in agriculture," last Tuesday (December 5) told a Farm Bureau representative to make two points clear to his national office.

They were:

(1) That the association is "ill at ease" with its present role in the affairs of the Farm Bureau; and

(2) That the association expects action to enable Negro members to become active on the local level and gain representation on the higher echelon.

The request to the Farm Bureau —one of the country's most influential groups in shaping national farm policy—follwed a short-lived proposal to organize a national Negro agricultural group "to give the Negro farmer a voice."

The proposal was killed immediately. Delegates were strongly opposed to the all-Negro plan, said L. J. Washington, conference leader, because it was "out of tune with the times."

The Negro farmer is tired of being pampered with the "annual Farm Bureau fish fry by the river," Dr. R. L. Hurst of South Carolina State College, a delegate, told Warren Newberry, Farm Bureau field director.

Supporting Dr. Hurst's stand, L. A. Potts, conference chairman, charges that Negro Farm Bureau members are being "distinctly discriminated" against on the local level. The policy of keeping Negroes out of local branches of the Bureau blocks colored participation on all levels, he said.

Although his organization is "ill at ease, it is not mad or bitter," said Mr. Potts, Dean of Tuskegee School of Agriculture. "We are acting to make the Farm Bureau stronger and better for all the people," he told Mr. Newberry.

Mr. Newberry, expressing his willingness to cooperate, promised he would convey the feelings and desires of the association to Charles B. Shuman, president of the Farm Bureau.

Said Mr. Newberry: "Whether we like it or not, we all—colored and white— are in this farm business together and must cooperate in order to survive."

Attention of the conference was also focused on the need for breaking down racial barriers in the entire American economy; and the need for action to assure the Negro economic security.

Raymond D. Larson, assistant to the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor, called for the country to eliminate every tint of racial discrimination to use its economic manpower effectively.

"If we don't show economic progress in the '60's," he said, "Russia will certainly use this as a propaganda device against us."

He added that both Russia and the United States are vying for the favor of many countries which are "primitively" developed. These foreign countries will lean toward the ideaclogy with the most economic strength — whether it be democratic or communistic, he concluded.

Norman L. McGhee, president of the McGhee Company, Cleveland, Ohio, presented a plan that would "lift blindness from the Negro's economic eyes."

He urged Negro families to become share owners of stock in each of America's 10 biggest corporations—rather than possessors of "fine clothes and shiny cars."

Such an investment, said McGhee, would provide economic security and "assure equal citizenship." In addition to cash dividends, the Negro would also receive job dividends, which are now "a crying need of the Negro," he said.

Members Tuskegee Liberia Project Team Lands In Monrovia

Tuskegee, Ala. Dec. 12 — The first five members of the Tuskegee - Liberia Project team have landed in Monrovia to launch a program to develop badly-needed rural elementary teachers in the West Africa Republic of Liberia.

Directed by education specialist William B. Pollard, the team will be joined within a year by five more educational advisors who will help develop and operate the Rural Elementary Teacher Training Institute in Zorzor, 200 miles into the Liberian hinterlands.

The project is an undertaking of Tuskegee Institute through a contract with the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and the Government of Liberia. It is similar to the five-year technical assistance program which Tuskegee Institute completed with the Republic of Indonesia last July.

Supervised and implemented by the School of Education at Tuskegee, the project has the technical supervision of Dr. William H. Hunter, dean of the school, and John P. Krouse, campus coordinator. A sixth member of the team, Dr. (Mrs.) Florence Brown, presently on the staff of St. Louis University, will go to Liberia early next year.

The five educational advisors already in Liberia are Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Sheley F. Lynem, and William A. Pearson, all formerly of the St. Louis, Mo., school system.

Liberia's need for trained elementary teachers is acute. Africa's oldest republic, she has some 500 schools of various types, but only two colleges to serve her population of 3 million. Additionally, about 75% of the rural elementary teachers have less than an eighth grade education, and have no special training for teaching in rural schools.

For the Institute Center at Zorzor, the Liberian Government has provided other housekeeping facilities that include building and maintenance of campus roads, landscaping, and building maintenance. The Republic will further provide the local teachers in training as counterparts to the Tuskegee corps of advisors.

The U. S. (through ICA) provides funds for teaching materials, equipment and salaries for the Tuskegee staff team. Tuskegee provides the personnel and technical know-how.

14n 1960

All-ground improvement—

Tuskegee aims for better program

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 10—Stricter admisions, improved facilities and curriculum, and more scholarship programs are announced in Dr. L. H. Foster's annual report to the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees.

"Whom we shall educate, and how many, are crucial considerations," Foster said in outlining a plan which would insist upon a higher qualified freshman class in the future.

To select top students, the president said a faculty committee has recommended additional national examination and more adequate appraisals of personal qualities.

PRESENT DEPENDENCE upon high school transcripts and class standings does not yield a valid index to students potential, he said, due to wide variations between high schools and the quality of teaching in them.

Foster also calls for an enlarged student self-help program to help more young persons of better than average abilities.

Tuskegee's student self-help plan is unusual in that a five-year course is available to permit part-time campus employment for those who could not otherwise finance a college education.

During the past year 257 students were enrolled under the plan. Both the college and the student benefit.

THE STUDENT receives enough to pay for tuition, room and board while the college draws from a readily available source the labor needed for maintaining its campus.

Students under the program received $324,398 for their on-campus jobs last year. Foster is proposing, under a 10-year development program, that $100,000 more be added annually for such work scholarships.

Already in the school's curricula are many changes in the various divisions. Next year, Foster said, will see broadened curricula in the Division of Humanities, dealing with English, American literature, speech, drama, art and music.

A broad program of counseling, how-to-study programs, reading clinics and tutorial sessions already has lowered the attrition rate among Tuskegee students, he pointed out.

Foster states further that reorganization of the student government body will lead to a number of innovations during the next school year.

"OUR STUDENTS, like those of many other institutions, both North and South, want very much to see civic inequities eliminated," Foster reported.

"One expression of this concern was a warch, participated in by several hundred students, into the City of Tuskegee," he said, adding that it was "an orderly protest against practices which thwart democratic principles."

The march was staged during a period od demonstrations by students at Alabama State College in Montgomery concerning efforts to obtain service at a courthouse snack bar.

29 Tuskegee Students In Who's Who In American Universities And Colleges

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — High academic achievements and high "promise for future usefulness' have earned 29 students at Tuskegee Institute selection to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," for the academic year of 1960-61.

The students, all seniors, were selected by the school's Student-Faculty Council from a list of nearly a hundred nominees. The school requires each student to have a 2.5 general average before he is eligible for nomination. Tuskegee uses the 4 point grading system.

In addition to their excellence in scholarship, the honored students were chosen with respect to their leadership and participation in academic and extracurricular activities, and their citizenship and service to the school.

The students are:

Wilbert L. Barrett, Miami, Fla.; Carolyn Cranford, Opelika, Ala.; Barbara Holman, Ft. Worth, Texas; Irma J. McIntosh, Jacksonville, Fla.; Sara Pittman, Columbus, Ga.; Harry Cummings, Jackson, Miss.; and Olivia Weaver, Birmingham, Ala., education majors.

Joseph Hay, Jupiter, Fla.; Jesse Mason, Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph Roberson, Rosharon, Tex.; Samuel Jenkins, Cleveland, O.; and Fayette A. Powell, West Palm Beach, Fla., mechanical industries students.

James Ivory, Jacksonville, Fla.; Daisie B. Grayson, Fairfield, Ala.; Joyce Holloway, Jacksonville, Fla.; Afreda Jones, Detroit, Mich.; Josephine Merritt, Philadelphia; Evelyn Raines, Opelika, Ala.; Corene Stoudermire, Chattanooga, Tenn., Arts and Sciences majors.

Tyree Parker, Dallas, Tex.; Burl T. Radney, Columbus, Ga., engineering.

Vincent R. McDonald, Jamaica, West Indies, agriculture. James Stephens, Dothan, Ala.; Annie P. Croom Tuscumbia, Ala., physical education.

Hattie R. Elam,, Augusta, Ga. and Roberta Ogletree, Birmingham, Ala., nursing. Minnie L. Christmas, Coffeeville, Ala. and June D. Bar-

ton, Mt. Olive, Miss., home economics. Hyacinth B. Simmonds, Jamaica, West Indies, commercial dietetics.

14n 1960

Tuskegee trains nurses to listen as well as take care of the infirm

The Birmingham News Bham Ala

Sun 11-13-60

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 12—Patients are people too.

Every student enrolling in the school of nursing at Tuskegee Institute is trained with this philosophy, according to Associate Professor Queen E. Carter.

"We hope our students will never be so busy that they cannot take time to listen to a patient's problems, even to anticipate them," she said.

As freshmen, the women nursing students are drilled on the importance of keeping a cheerful air and treating patients as though they were members of their own family, said Mrs. Carter, acting as dean of the school.

Tuskegee Institute has one of three collegiate schools of nursing in the South for Negroes. It was first in Alabama among all colleges to offer a full four-year course, starting in 1948.

SINCE THAT TIME, 137 nurses have received a bachelor or science degree in nursing, many of them going on to complete master's degrees, which this school does not offer.

The Tuskegee school of nursing is unique in that its campus is split between here and Brooklyn, New York.

Four full-time instructors are maintained by Tuskegee at King's County Hospital in Brooklyn where juniors are forwarded for training experience in obstetrics, pediatrics and neurology—programs not available at Tuskegee.

With the largest freshman class in history—48 out of an enrollment of 135—Mrs. Carter said Tuskegee is maintaining its goal of preparing top-flight nurses who can solve problems and give expert care in their fields.

REQUIREMENTS for entrance as well as graduation are stiff. This, in addition to the fact that the nursing student cannot take advantage of the five-year campus work program, keep many potential students from attending, Mrs. Carter feels.

To enter, a student must first have at least a "B" average throughout high school. She must then pass entrance examinations and be prepared to finance her own way in most cases.

The school offers 21 state scholarships of $200 each, but this falls far short of the amount necessary.

Upon graduation, nurses have to pass the standard National League of Nursing examination.

Recently, four juniors passed the U. S. Navy Nurse Corps examinations which entitles them to scholarships in return for enlistment.

and to direct discussion after the closed circuit program.

AT THE END of the course in Decemebr, the students will complete examinations for credit.

This is one example of the methods used by Tuskegee to bring in outside specialists who assist in the academic program.

Another system will make its debut here Dec. 7 when medical staffs of John A. Andrews Clinic and the Veterans Administration Hospital here connect with Meharry Medical College in Nashville for a teleposium.

Collegiate choir—

Hundred voices known throughout U. S. boasted by Tuskegee

The Birmingham News P. 2-13

Bham Ala

Sun 11-13-60

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 12—A hundred voices, familiar to the nation, ring out at intervals across an otherwise quiet campus at Tuskegee Institute.

Although many achievements of the Institute have identified the Negro college in far-away places, perhaps its best known symbol is the combined choir of men and women acclaimed for performances near and far.

Few professional groups can boast the circuit followed by this collegiate group.

TWO PRESIDENTS, one in the White House and the other on his way, have been entertained by the choir on special occasions.

The spiritual-to-classic performances have originated from the Metropolitan Opera House, radio and television studios and Radio City Music Hall.

Its first performance in New York, at the opening of Radio City Music Hall, won the Tuskegee Choir a four-week holdover engagement in 1931.

The next year it was invited to sing at the birthday party of President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt at the invitation of Roosevelt's mother.

That same year the group appeared at the White House to perform for President Herbert Hoover at his own request.

At intervals, while the choir was under the direction of William L. Dawson, it made appearances on top-rated television variety shows and was featured on successive radio programs.

The choir made its first recording shortly before the present director, Relford Patterson, succeeded Dawson.

TV is used in classroom at Tuskegee

The Birmingham News

Bham Ala

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 12 — Television is being adapted at Tuskegee Institute as another means of improving educational standards.

Sun 11-13-60

Three mornings each week a class of 50 students and professors meets in a classroom for a modern algebra course.

The teacher is a television set, delivering by subscription to one of the major networks the lectures and illustrations for the course.

A Tuskegee professor, Richard Brown, stands by for supervision

Research forges ahead—

Tuskegee far beyond biggest Carver dream

The Birmingham News P. 2-B

Bham Ala Sun 11-13-60

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 12—". . . To be of the greatest good to the greatest number of my people possible . . ."

This philosophy of Dr. George Washington Carver, which led him at Tuskegee Institute to form a one-man research team, has developed far beyond the late scientist's dreams.

At the Carver Foundation, started with the life savings of the man who had devoted his years to experiments, work has developed not only to the benefit of his people but to all the people of the world.

IT WAS HERE that the mass production of cultures of strain HeLa, which were used in evaluation studies of the Salk Vaccine, were produced under contract with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Today, within the 23 laboratories of the Foundation and other laboratories across the campus, research projects are under way which may play important roles in cancer control, improved agriculture and many other areas important to the welfare of mankind.

This is the scene after dedicated directors of the foundation, treading the furrow plowed by Dr. Carver, have succeeded in gaining many grants from other sources to further experimentation.

THE PRESENT director, Dr. Clarence T. Mason, describes the foundation as unique in that it puts emphasis on the research an individual wants to conduct.

A student with an idea is encouraged to write a proposal which is then studied by foundation officials who may make suggestions for revisions.

"Then I feel it is my obligation to find someone who will finance the project," Mason explains.

The original $66,000 endowment left by Carver yields an amount each year far less than a single salary. For this reason, the foundation must seek outside support, he pointed out.

SELLING IDEAS for research is sometimes difficult, Mason said. There are some cases in which the foundation itself will sponsor a project for pilot study if its leaders feel a start will prove beneficial.

Foundation funds provide many post-graduate fellowships with research forming the basis for these toward a master's degree. Eleven such fellowships are active today with the students assigned to persons holding contracts for research projects.

To date, 60 such fellowships have been completed, and records indicate their holders have, in the majority, moved on to key positions.

EIGHT NOW have doctor of philosophy degrees; three are doctors of medicine, 22 are teaching and continuing research; one is a career officer, and another a medical record librarian.

Most grants for research projects at the Carver Foundation come from the National Institute of Health, the National Science Foundation and Air Research Development Corp.

One of the largest programs of the Foundation at this time, according to Dr. Mason, has to do with the screening of compounds for possible use in the fight against cancer.

Around 30 of the 45 staff members are actively engaged in research projects at this time, according to Dr. Mason, who declares that "to each member, his project is the most important."

Carver art gallery would have won plaudits from late educator

The Birmingham News Birmingham, Ala.

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 12—The late Dr. George Washington Carver would have been the first to applaud the addition of an art gallery to the museum housing momentos from his life's works at Tuskegee Institute.

Jan. 11-13-60

Carver was an artist and a musician, in addition to his remarkable contributions to the field of scientific research.

Efforts and achievements of the man born of slave parents are interwoven into almost every endeavor of the school today.

P. 2-B

FAME SURROUNDING Carver in his late years and after his death in 1943 often creates the erroneous idea that he was president of the institute.

Although he was a man of multi-talents, Carver was employed by the first president, Booker T. Washington, as an instructor.

He taught chemistry and botany, became an authority on plant diseases, later was director of the Agricultural Experiment Station here and made extensive experiments in soil building, cotton production and extraction of by-products from common sources.

FROM THE PEANUT alone he developed nearly 300 products, many of which are common on the market today. Hundreds of uses were found by Carver for the sweet potato, and scores for Alabama's clay.

Carver's life savings were perpetuated for research at Tuskegee through his will. The $66,000 endowment is now worth more than $100,000 and is the basis of a foundation bearing his name.

In addition to the medals, scrolls, citations and honorary degrees Carver received for his scientific work, two of his paintings received honorable mention at the Worlds Fair in Chicago in 1893.

JUST AS HIS scientific interests were the beginning of research at Tuskegee, Carver's artistic and handicraft talents were the beginning of the George Washington Carver Museum which is visited by thousands on the campus each year.

Tuskegee is on the threshold of expanding its art division which is now headed by Mrs. Elaine Thomas and Mrs. Dorian Jackson.

Under their guidance, the museum will feature its first major show next week when the Guggenheim collection goes into the newly completed basement gallery.

News staff photo—Trudy Cargile
RESEARCH AT TUSKEGEE AFFECTS MANY
. . . Dr. Johnnie Watts with Director Mason

News staff photo—Trudy Carg
CARVER MUSEUM GETS NEW ART GALLERY
. . . Mrs. Thomas, left, and Mrs. Jackson uncrate first major exhibit

14n 1960

Dr. Foster To Promote 1960 Easter Seal Sale

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 4-9-60

CHICAGO—Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, is serving as a national sponsor of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults for 1960, it was announced here today.

Joining 80 other distinguished Americans who are helping crippled children, Dr. Foster is lending his support to the 1960 Easter Seal campaign continuing through Easter Sunday, April 10.

Heading the list of outstanding leaders representing virtually every field of endeavor is Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The nation's First Lady is serving her 13th consecutive year as sponsor of the National Society on behalf of crippled children.

The 1960 appeal is under the leadership of Hedda Hopper, famed Hollywood columnist, and 1960 National Easter Seal Campaign Chairman. Marine hero flying ace Joe Foss, commissioner of the American Football League, is president of the nationwide family of Easter Seal societies.

Care and treatment are provided to crippled children and adults regardless of race, religion, financial status or cause of crippling with total independence and rehabilitation as the ultimate goal. More than 1,400 Easter Seal centers and programs are under the Easter Seal banner with direct service provided by highly specialized medical supervision and advice. Last year help was given to 227,007 crippled children and adults through facilities in all 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Qualified Negro Seen With Better Chance For School

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 5-3-60
14n

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"A qualified Negro has a better chance of getting into medical schools at the present time than an equally qualified white applicant," a sociologist and author said here Sunday (April 24, "because many white schools want Negro students."

Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology at George Williams College, Chicago, and one of six members on a panel opening the 48th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, said that while 2.2 per cent of the nation's doctors are Negro, "at the present time, the basic problem is not discrimination in medical schools. The problems are lack of applicants and lack of qualified applicants."

He alluded to a fund, National Medical Fellowships, Inc., Chicago, which makes available financial aid only to Negroes. "Last year," he said, "there were not enough candidates."

The panel, whose subject was "Distribution of Professional Personnel in the U. S.," pointed strongly to the shortage of personnel in certain areas in both the medical and dental professions.

Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of the Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, said that American medical education is perhaps the best that the world has seen," but indicted that expanding medical knowledge was making necessary the expansion of the medical curriculum or for greater specialization within the profession.

He recommended increasing the number of medical schools for solving the doctor shortage, rather than increasing the size of medical schools.

"The doctor of the future," he explained, "is going to have to become the captain of a team, to work together in group practice and to use technicians more . . . No longer will expanding medical knowledge and progress allow him to be isolated."

The shortage of doctors in some sections was attributed mainly to rapid population growth and the increase in the number of physicians required for special services by Dr. Robert S. Jason, dean of the Howard University College of Medicine.

He said that the U. S. poulation-doctor ratio is one to 750 persons—possibly excelled only by Israel and Russia. In Africa, the population-doctor ratio is one in some 9,000

Dr. Jason encouraged the U. S to "accept the challenge of training doctors from foreign countries who will return home to practice. "U. S.-trained foreign doctors," he added, "can help our cause by carrying the story of America."

Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, executive vice president of the American Medical Association. indicated that [illegible] of professional personnel was attributable to its distribution. But he added that freedom of choice of location is an inherent right and that he would "dislike" government interference. "I would have freedom with all of the limitations," he concluded.

Dr. Lon Morray, editor, Journal of the American Dental Association, feared that the output of dental manpower will not increase proportionately to take care of the exploding population. He indicated that there was a general shift of dental population to the West, Southwest, and Southeast.

He cited recent figures that show that the ratio of white dentists is one in 2,100; Negro, one in 3,145 (and in the South, where 75 per dent of Negroes live, one in 13,970).

Dr. Robert Berson, dean, University of Alabama Medical Center, said that the distribution of personnel would be determined, in part, by the demand for the service — reflected by economic and social status; the willingness of society to support training institutions, and the desire of young people to go into these fields.

Dr. Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, and moderator of the panel, said that the shortage of Negro physicians was more acute than in the white population, pointing out that seven states have no Negro doctors at all.

In the evening session, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, vice president of the National Foundation, endorsed the Salk Polio vaccine as 90 per cent effective, but said there is "little doubt" that a live-virus vaccine will "eventually" be used, because of its many advantages.

He told his audience of some 2,500 that recent break - throughs in body cell research make it "not too much to hope that some day man will be able to prevent or alleviate much suffering and sickness."

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Birm. World Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 5-7-60

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Chosen on records, tests—

The Birmingham News P 32
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee freshmen given $5000 in scholarships

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 22—High scholastic averages earned Tuskegee freshmen more than $5000 in scholarships this year.

The students were chosen on the basis of their exceptional high school records and the cooperative intercollegiate test sponsored by the United Negro College Fund.

According to Dr. Robert D. Reid, dean of students, the scholarship will be renewed each year the student maintains a "B" average. The scholarships vary from $300 to $600.

Recipients of the scholarships are:

Thurs 9-22-60

Evelyn Alexander, Tampa, Fla., physical education; Eva R. Baker, Ridgeland, S. C., mathematics; Grady S. Canada, Dadeville, mechanical engineering; Sarah E. Clay, Tampa, Fla., nursing; Craig M. Dexter, Mobile, chemistry; Mary, L. Dozier, Childersburg nursing; Ernest L. Hodge, Martinsville, Va., mechanical engineering.

Robert E. Jones, Houston, Tex., chemistry; Roosevelt Lewis, Mobile, chemistry; Ed Massey, Dolomite, mechanical engineering; Evelyn Montgomery, Chattanooga, Tenn., biology; Sara A. Samuels, Anniston, secondary education, and Helen L. Woodward, Brighton, secondary science.

"Work-in" With "Sit-in" Tuskegee President Says

Nashville Banner
Nashville Tenn.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The "work-in" must take its place along with the "sit-in" to solve the problems of job discrimination, Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster told an All-Institute conference here Monday night (Sept 12).

Dr. Foster's "family chat" opened Tuskegee's 80th academic session with some 2,400 students and a staff of some 600. Seventeen faculty returnees and 43 new persons were added to this year's faculty-staff.

"We have heard much about the sit-ins and other activities designed to make America's democracy real for every citizen," Dr. Foster said. "There is another kind of activity which should loom large in the immediate future and this is what one might call the 'work-in.'"

Dr. Foster pointed to an "unfortunate" tendency in recent years "to ignore the problem" of unemployment. But, he said, too few Negro graduates "are moving—as we should expect and hope they would—throughout the broad spectrum of employment opportunity."

However, he said that preparation for the work-in could not come in a short course such as that for a lunch-counter sit-in. It is done, he said, by inspiring and training young talent, and building around that talent "an emotional security which assures its effective commitment to high goals."

Admission standards were raised again this year at Tuskegee, he said, but he admitted that this act along does not "overcome the handicap of inadequate high school backgrounds" from which many college freshmen come.

But he said that Tuskegee is committed to the student's "high motivation" which "overcomes some minor limitations in native ability and occasional major deficiencies."

He decried the "dual education system and its associated dualism in life and work." This "tragedy" of segregated education, he said, has "allowed the fiction of dual performance standards to blunt the initiative of many Negro youths" and gave their elders a "mythical segregated security" that cannot cope with free competition.

Tuskegee would guard against this "segregated security" by "continual self-examination to help assure our good professional health."

He discouraged the enrollment of students in traditional over-crowded areas at the expense of new careers with greater opportunities.

"Teaching," he said, "is a splendid profession, and we need more and better teachers. But there are innumerable careers in the technologies, professions of infinite variety, and commercial and service opportunities limited only by one's imagination."

"As one major responsibility, we have a momentous job at Tuskegee to help guide our students to larger "work-in" experiences—public service, in corporate service, and in individual service as professionals and as enterepreneurs."

Tuskegee's fourth president said that the newly-raised standards at the school were not "arbitrary and unsympathetically conceived." The choice, he said, is between (1) low standards easily met, but at the student's peril, or (2) advancing standards, met only by exacting study and effort, but rewarding to the student professionally.

The conference keynoter was Dr Daniel Echreiber, coordinator of New York City's Higher Horizons Program.

Dr. Schreiber indicated that culturally and socially deprived students show a marked disadvantage in I.Q. tests, because there "is simply no such thing as culture-free test." He said that the score of a person from a culturally deprived area should automatically receive an additional 25 points to approximate better the person's intellectual potential.

The student-staff conference also followed the theme, "Challenging All Students for Optimum Development—Academic Achievement," and gave specific attention to the gifted average and below average student.

14n 1960

Thurman says students interested in the future

By S. F. YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel of Boston University, said in his recent three-day visit to Tuskegee that he found students here, as on four other campuses visited, concerned about "nuclear warfare, the world, and the future."

The eminent theologian has taken a year's leave from Boston to travel abroad with his wife, and discuss "all kinds of things" with Negro students, themselves.

He neither sought nor shunned the particularly bright students, nor the dull ones, he said. Rather, he sought "John Doe Student" on the campuses of Hampton, Bennett, Shaw, Livingstone, and Tuskegee. The students at the various schools, he said, differed little in the matters of their "chief concerns."

He said that he and Mrs. Thurman had "found very few, if any, instances of despair about the future, but a certain grimness about it."

* * *

THE GRIMNESS, he said, came from the students' "awareness of the possible alternatives (survival or self-destruction) facing the human race—not knowing which will be selected.

"There is nothing new about this experience," he pointed out, adding: "But there is something entirely different about it." The difference, he said between the present - day crisis, and the crises faced by man thfoughout the ages is that "never before has there been such a biological threat to the human race."

Mrs. Thurman, a graduate of Spelman and Oberlin, said that she had found Negro students, interested "in a new way of life" which would establish more permanance in a "higher set of values."

Nodding agreement, Dr. Thurman elaborated: The students, he said, have come to "a real recognition of the emptiness of a standard of life that made no demands greater than could be met by a good car and a split-level ranch house. How they can keep this from happening to them is a chief concern."

He described the "John Doe Tuskegee student" as "an interesting mixture ... and exceptionally serious student with reference to the problems of life, yet somewhat rather sure of himself."

Emory Singers Skip Tuskegee

The Emory University Glee Club canceled a scheduled appearance at Tuskegee, (Ala.) University for Negroes last month, an Emory offcial confirmed Wednesday.

Robert Whitaker, assistant to the president of the school, said the administration felt the appearance "would have been unwise." The Glee Club manager had made arrangements to include Tuskegee on the annual spring tour, but canceled them after conferring with administration members.

Institute Dean Dies In New York Sunday

The acting dean of Tuskegee Institute's School of Engineering, Jefferson D. Davis, Jr., died Sunday in a New York City hospital. He was 54.

Davis, a native of Columbus, Ga., and son of a veteran school principal, had been on leave of absence for advance study at Columbia University.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at Columbus.

Tuskegee Choir In Concert Today At Morehouse College

The famed Tuskegee Choir will appear in concert today at Morehouse College Physical Education Building (gymnasium) at 4:30 p. m. The program is sponsored by the Atlanta-Tuskegee Alumni Assn., to benefit the local Alumni Student Aid Fund.

The choir is directed by Relford Patterson and has appeared at Radio City Hall, the White House, Metropolitan Opera House, the Ed Sullivan TV Show and others.

Tuskegee Faculty Members To Study Under UNCF's Project Doctorate

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Three members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty were among 23 college teachers recently named to complete UNCF's "Project Doctorate."

Mrs. Lillian H. Harvey, dean of the School of Nursing; Mrs. Pearl W. Headd, associate professor of Education and director of Audio-visual Education; and Singer A. Buchanan, assistant professor of English and Speech, represent three of the 21 areas in which the respective teachers will complete their work.

Mrs. Harvey, holder of the B.S. and M.A. degrees in nursing from Columbia University, will do final research and will visit representative baccalaureate programs in nursing in the six national accrediting regions.

Mrs. Headd, who received the A.B. degree from Rust College, the M.S. degree from Drake University, is currently completing her doctoral work at Indiana University.

Mr. Buchanan, whose A.B. and M.A. degrees were earned at Tennessee A & I University, will return to the University of Michigan to complete his doctoral work.

The doctoral candidates will be subsidized from a sum totaling $91,659 made available through the United Negro College Fund's Faculty Fellowship Fund and the candidates' individual colleges, it was announced by Calvin H. Raullerson, director of educational services for the UNCF.

The Faculty Fellowship Fund was established in June 1959 by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board.

Troy Club Visits Tuskegee Campus

TROY — The Y-Teen Club of the Union Hill Junior High School, Troy, under the leadership of Mrs. Mary W. Jackson, sponsored an observation trip for their parents and themselves to Tuskegee Institute.

The tour of the campus was under the guidance of C. E. Trout, member of the College faculty, and his appointees. They guided the group while they observed the following sites of special intrests: the study of Booker T. Washington, the trade buildings, campus monuments, and the George Washington Carver Museum.

The group was served lunch in the schols cafeteria where they were extended special welcome by the hosts and hostess of the Institute Cafeteria.

The trip was climaxed by off the campus visits to a drug store, the post office, the new shopping center, and the Veterans hospital.

The trip was the last in a series of planned activies sponsored by the organizations of the school which included an activity day by the Athletic Club and physical education department; an organizations on Parade Night by the choir and Y-teen Club; the "Spring Musical" by the choir.

These activities were steps used to bring the school and community closer together. Guests were the Banks Elementary School, The Ross Street Christian Church Choir, Mrs. T. D. Fields, and the Academy St. Teenetts.

For Brains, Not Brawn Urges School 'Letters'

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
5-7-60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Students and teachers must raise the status of scholarship and "develop a climate in which student - scholars no longer view themselves as captive pawns in the educational process," a sociologist urged here.

Dr. Tilman C. Cothran, chairman, department of sociology, Atlanta university, addressing an honors night audience, indicted college administrators who "are concerned with the short-run welfare of an institution which is not necessarily synonymous with the long-range goal (scholarship)."

FAILURE TO LEARN

He faulted students, too, who "want the prestige and earning power of the college degree but often seek the least amount of learning possible."

Together, he said, "they concentrate on the things that bring an immediate and tangible benefit to the college through the use of limited funds for buildings, outstanding athletic teams, choirs, bands, dramatic clubs, and beautiful campuses. They contend that higher education's job is not to solve problems, but to turn out men with a liberal education and with vocational proficiency.

"Teachers and students are willing hostages" in the process, he said, but he sees a way out:

"With imagination and vision, school leaders could combat anti - intellectualism among students and their parents by sponsoring interesting contests and exhibitions that involve brain power instead of muscular strength, and intellectual sparkle instead of physical dexterity."

INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY

"Intellectual activity and artistic accomplishment could be dramatized in inter - scholastic events, so that the brilliant scholar, the talented artist, and the gifted athlete could all become school heroes and wea letters."

The honors program, sponsored by the Tuskegee chapte (Beta Tau Upsilon) of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Societ included recognition for 85 honor students for the Spring semester.

Arthur Peters, senior in electrical engineering, received the Irving A. Derbigny Memorial Award for "scholaship of the highest order. . .and exemplary achievements." The award is in honor of the late Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute.

Three students — Veronica Gouveia, Cathern Harris a n d James H. Stephens were elected to Alpha Kappa Mu for 1960.

Institute scholars — students with the highest cumulative grade-point averages in their respective areas — were also presented. They were: Patrick McKenzie, agriculture; Harold Neal, arts and sciences; Carolyn Rooks, education; Norman Ware, engineering; Veronica Gouveia, home economics and food administration; Abraham Thweatt, mechanical industries; Juanita Hall, nursing; James H. Stephens, physical education, and Santakhar S. Takhar veterinary medicine.

Omeria Roberts Receives Tuskegee Nursing Degree

The Oklahoma Eagle
Tulsa, Okla.
5-26-60

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Among the graduates participating in commencement exercises, May 23, at Tuskegee Institute, is Tulsa's Omeria Roberts.

Miss Roberts received a B.S degree in Nursing Education from Tuskegee. During her college career she made the dean's honor list for four years and participated in many extra-curricular activities.

She served as domitory counselor of the campus and is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta and Chi Eta Phi sororities.

Prior to entering college, she was a graduate of the Booker T. Washington high school in Tulsa, Okla., class of 1952, where she was a member of the National Honor Society.

Following high school graduation, she served three years in the United States Air Force.

Miss Roberts plans to work in Newark, N.J. in the near future. For correspondence purposes, after June 1, her forwarding address

Omeria Roberts

will be 57 Delavan Ave., East, Newark, N. J.

INFORMAL GATHERING — Nigerian political leader Jaja Wachuku chats with Tuskegee President and Mrs. L. H. Foster and Mr. Wachuku's aide, Victor Chibundu, right, at president's reception in visitor's honor.

14n 1960

Senior's Essay Takes Award At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — A senior biology student who called democracy "not only a form of government but also a method o solving problems" won the President's Annual Junior-Senior Essay Contest at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday night.

Vying with five other contestants, Jacob Sampson, Miami, Fla., said in a letter hypothetically written to his congressman that democracy when practiced "balances reason against emotion, intelligence against propaganda, persuasion against force and gradual development against revolution."

Second and third place winners were Earl H. Jones, Birmingham, president of the student body, and Wesley Hayes, Little Rock, Ark. Seventy-one other awards were presented at the annual program.

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Each of the six contestants read letters hypothetically written to various persons in public life on "The Mergence of Fountains." The theme used segregated drinking fountains in the South to symbolize racial discrimination and a need for racial harmony.

The winning letter, which also won the William H. Pipes Prize, was addressed to U.S. Representative Dante B. Fascell, a Democrat from the Miami district.

It told the congressman that "Negro Americans love our country," but that Negroes are seeking equality partially because "we feel that we are doing our country a grave injustice by sitting complacent as we have in the past and allowing other countries to use segregation as a propaganda weapon for attaining world supremacy.

"People of other nations look at our country as a land of opportunity and abundance for the white man but a land of discrimination and injustice or the Negro. The melancholy fact that we Americans must face is that these ideas concerning segregation are true. Hence, other nations feel that our country is in no way qualified to tell them how to iron out their differences or how to run their governments.

"If we tolerate racial segregation in our country, we will deserve every ounce of the disrespect that we are inviting upon ourselves."

Sampson, who is 22, said that his parents are registers in Miami and that he, while registered, has not yet voted.

The second-place winner, Earl H. Jones, of Birmingham, president of the student body, addressed his letter to Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Jones endorsed student sit-in demonstrations as "the most passionate example of patriotism since the American Revolution."

The third-place winner, Wesley Hayes, of Little Rock, Ark., wrote the Tennessee Alliance of Protestant Ministers in Memphis, Tenn., that "efforts to improve interracial relationships should begin in the church. Legislative measures, he said, 'are not the answer to the present crisis because they do not change the morals and hearts of men."

Other essayist were Miss Venetia Mazake, of Jacksonville, Fla., (letter to President Eisenhower); Miss Annie G. Wilson, of Memphis, Tenn. (letter to Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution), and Harry L. Cummings is a junior; all other contestants are graduating seniors. The program also saw Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster present 71 other awards and prizes at the annual awards program.

Wesley, Dr. King issue challenge

TUSKEEGEE, Ala.—The 312 graduates of Tuskegee Institute were challenged to abandon concepts of inferiority and work diligently for freedom in commencement addresses here last weekend.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, stating paradoxically that "no one is free until he is in bondage," explained:

"In all life subjugation is first and then comes freedom of action. We are free at best," he told a commencement audience of some 4,000, "when we are bound by imperatives, obligations and responsibilities."

* * *

DR. MARTIN L. KING JR., addressing an over - flow baccalaureate audience of 5,000, told the graduates they have a "moral obligation to stand up against segregation."

The Rev. Mr. King, integration leader and since February co - pastor of Ebeneezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, told the candidates for degrees: "We must never become more concerned with making a living than making a life."

HAMPTON GIFTS TUSKEGEE — Presenting to Tuskegee Institute a replica of the table originally given by Hampton Institute at Tuskegee's 50th anniversary celebration (1931), J. W. Bryant (second, right), Hampton business manager, replaces the gift which was destroyed when the famed Tuskegee chapel burned in 1957. Accepting the $3,000 table—which will be housed in the Carver Museum until a new chapel is completed—are, left to right: President L. H. Foster, Mrs. B. B. Walcatt, museum curator, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president-emeritus and head of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Tuskegee sermon

TUSKEGEE, ala.—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Dr. Charles H. Wesley will address the 312 students who will receive bachelor's, master's and doctors of veterinary medicine May 23.

Dr. King, integration leader who led the successful Montgomery boycott, will speak at the baccalaureate service Sunday at 11 a.m. in Logan Hall Auditorium. Since February, the Rev. Mr. King is co-pastor of Ebeneezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

* * *

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY, president of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, will address the commencement convocation Monday at 4:30 p.m.

He is a noted educator, author and historian. His books include: "Negro Makers of History" and "The Story of the Negro Retold."

Tuskegee President L. H. Foster will present the degrees to candidates representing 16 areas of instruction.

They are chemistry, biology education, physical education building construction, veterinary medicine, nursing, architecture, commercial dietetics institutional management, commercial industries and home economics.

* * *

AWARDS WILL include 236 bachelors of science; 53 masters of education; 2 masters of science; 15 doctors of veterinary medicine and 5 trade certificates.

The class of 1950 will reunite during the commencement observance.

Dr. Edward W. Brice of Washington, Class of 1938, will receive the Alumni Merit Award in recognition "of invaluable services in a career that has reflected honor upon his alma mater."

He is an educational research specalist in the U.S. Office of Education, Washington.

Tuskegee Graduate Gets Fellowship From Gift By UNCF

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A Tuskegee Institute June graduate is one of three women to receive a Florida Lasker Fellowship thru a member college of the United Negro College Fund.

She is Miss Barbara Nada Harrison, a member of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, who has chosen the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis for advanced study in history.

The announcement was made by W. J. Trent, Jr., United Negro College Fund executive director. The trust fund from which the fellowships are awarded is administered by the UNCF.

Miss Harrison grew up on a farm near Tuskegee, Alabama. After her father's leath in 1951, she helped her mother run the farm and participated in many 4-H Club projects.

She is planning a career in college teaching.

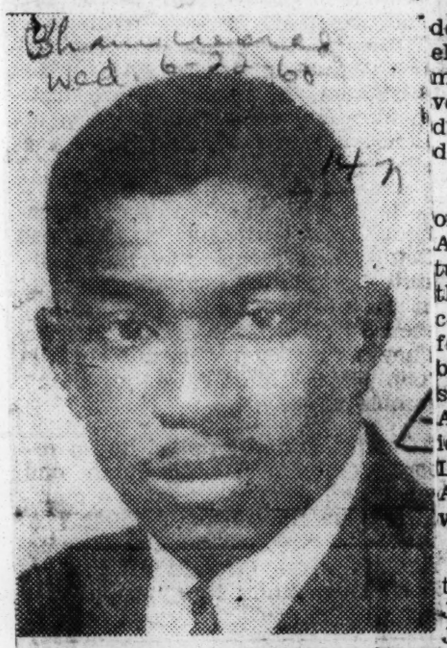
Other recipients include Miss Barbara Joyce Ross, Clark College, Atlanta, and Miss Mable Carey, Knoxville, (Tennessee) College.

The following were established in 1949 by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate ta "aid the education of Negro women. Candidates are chosen from senior women siudents of the 33 UNCF member colleges.

ADDRESS EXTENSION CONFERENCE -- Four of some 25 agriculture and home economic experts who addressed the recent conference of the Cooperative Extension Service chat after the opening session June 15. Flanking Miss Queen E. Shootes, dean of the School of Home Economics and Food Administration, are (l. to r.) Ralph McKnight, TVA representative, Fred R. Robertson, assistant director of the Cooperative Extension Service, and T. L. Faulkner, state supervisor, Vocational Agriculture. More than 100 Alabama extension workers attended the four-day meeting.

Earl Howard Jones, Jr. Wins High Honors At Tuskegee Inst.

Earl Howard Jones, Jr., a January graduate of Ullman High School and also the Exchange Club winner of his class, has completed his study at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., graduating with honors and receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture.



In adidtion to being an honor student all four years at Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Jones distinguished himself also as a student leader. Since his matriculation, he has been vice - president of his Freshman class, president of his Sophomore class, vice - president of his Junior class, and during his senior year, he was president of the student government and president of the Tuskegee Institute Choir. He is also a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and held the position of Keeper of Records and Seal of the Lambda Epsilon chapter on campus during his senior year. He was also a member of the Technical Arts Club at school.

Mr. Jones received many awards while at Tuskegee Institute. During his senior year he was elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities; selected by the student body as the "Most Estimable Senior" and by the senior class as "The Most Diplomatic."

During scholarship night, held at the school on May 18, he won second place in the annual President's Junior - Senior Essay Contest; received the R. R. Moton prize for the student who has done the most to promote good relations among the student body during the school year; received the T. H. McCormick Physics prize for outstanding scholarship in physics.

Mr. Jones was one of three students selected to appear on a panel - forum with Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean of Chapel, Boston University, in January of this year, to discuss, The American College Student and the World Crisis.

Mr. Jones also held the position of cadet group commander of the Air Force ROTC at Tuskegee Institute during the spring semester of the school year, 1959 -60. He received the Air Force Staff award for outstanding service as a member of the AF, ROTC cadet group staff, during the ceremonies of Armed Forces Day. Upon graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force, and will enter the services in July.

His ambition is to become a practicing registered architect. Mr. Jones is the son of Mrs. Willie Mae Jones of 205 Taft Courtway, Southwest. He is a member of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of which the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, Jr., is the pastor.

Nigeria Leader In South

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Speaker of the House of Representatives of Nigeria told a press conference here today that "Pan - Americanism is more potent than any other 'ism' in Africa."

Jaja Wachuku, political leader of Africa's most populous nation, which is to gain independence next October, commented on the mushrooming African nationalist movement during a twoday visit to Tuskegee Institute on a State Department - sponsored tour.

On the matter of ideological differences possibly dividing the continent, he answered sharply, "Ideological differences don't mean a thing." Various ideologies have attempted in-roads in Africa from time to time, he said, but "they have done nothing to liberate the black African."

He emphasized that he had seen no communists in Nigeria, but warned in a general way that other African nations, especially in South and East Africa, face the threat. A minority's depriving a majority of rights due it, he said, is "an invitation to communism."

RUMORS DISCOUNTED

He discounted rumors of damaging political division among leaders of the several newly - independent African nations.

He disclosed as a new revelation that in 1945, he Jomo Kenyatta the reputed Mau Mau leader of Kenya, Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, Sekou Toure, premier of Guinea, and other African leaders, met in Manchester, England to solidify plans for African federation.

Their "practical realization," he said, was that they were concerned with the total liberation of the African continent from colonial rule, and gaining respect for Africans as human beings.

Therefore, he said, there is no reason to expect African strife or division, or to fear envy of either of the other African leaders.

The bouyant political leader said this country of 35 million people "is not bad off as far as our resources are concerned," naming iron ore, cocoa, palm oil products, and "an inexhaustible coal supply," as natural assets.

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Tuskegee Sets Needs for 1960 At $7,500,000

(Courier Press Service)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Major financial needs of Tuskegee Institute for its desired expansion program total $7½ million, as outlined by Dr. Luther H. Foster, president, in his annual report.

- **Biggest individual items are: $2,500,000 each for a Cultural Appreciation Center and for Hospital and Nurse Training facilities.**

The cultural center will include a new chapel, auditorium, little theatre, and art and dance studios.

■

INCREASED FACULTY salaries would cost $300,000; additional personnel for enriched programs in several areas, and additional scholarships for students, $100,000 each.

Engineering building addition and equipment would cost $400,000, with major renovations and new equipment costing $600,000.

Dr. Foster disclosed that five existing dormitories have been renovated and four new ones now under construction will be ready for occupancy early in the fall, thanks to a loan from the Federal Government and the school's own funds. Assets of the school are listed at $24,726,796.24.

Tuskegee is a member of the United Negro College Fund, of which Dr. Foster is vice president and a board member.

organizations working toward one world. Finally, he used Paul's teaching to the Galatians: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave, nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus," as Christian brotherhood living toward one world.

The Rev. G. E. Penson is host minister.

A fellowship dinner was shared following the service.

Tuskegee Prof Talks About China

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. J. C. Chang, from the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute was speaker Sunday at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

"One World" was the topic used by Dr. Chang. He described the Social Structure in China, then discussed various individuals and

MISS MAXINE MYERS, "Miss Tuskegee" for the academic year, 1959-60, poses with the basketball that will be used in the championship game of the 27th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, which will be held February 18, 19, 20, in Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The final round which will determine the conference championship will be played Saturday night, February 20.

TUSKEGEE RECEIVES GRANT FOR SUMMER REFRESHER IN AMERICAN STUDIES

A grant of $7,500 for a third summer refresher course in American Studies was made to Tuskegee Institute by the Coe Foundation of New York, President L. H. Foster announced last week. The Foundation indicated that it is "chiefly interested in promoting a better understanding of freedom's ideals and less in what goes by the name of present-day 'Civics.'" This course is one of several refresher courses offered in Tuskegee's summer program.

HARVARD FELLOWSHIPS AIMED AT NEGRO EDUCATORS

Fellowships for the graduate training of "forgotten" educators, particularly some Negroes "of unusual promise," will be awarded by the Harvard University Graduate School of Education during the next two years. The anonymous donor of a $50,000 grant which will finance the fellowships hopes that the program will attract, among others, Negro teachers, guidance counselors and administrators from the South. The grant will allow for five fellowships for 1960-61, and more in 1961-62. The awards will carry stipends up to $4,000 for the academic year, and $5,000 for the academic year plus summer session.

Further information may be obtained from the Director of Admissions and Financial Aid, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

AFRICAN WOMAN POLITICIAN TO VISIT CAMPUS FEB. 23

Miss Lucy Lameck, a member of the executive committee of the Tanganyika African National Union, will visit Tuskegee Institute on February 22 and 23. She is on a two-month, nationwide tour to observe the function of women's organizations and labor unions, and will be guest of the Tuskegee Alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. At 27, Miss Lameck has been termed by some a "female Tom Mboya."

DIETETIC INTERNSHIP RE-APPROVED BY ADA

The dietetic internship at Tuskegee Institute has been approved for the next two years by the American Dietetic Association, President L. H. Foster said here. The program has been approved consecutively since 1954. Tuskegee and Freedman's Hospital in Washington are the only Negro institutions among the 64 approved internships of the Association, according to Mrs. Solona C. McDonald, director of Tuskegee's hospital dietetics.

HOW DR. THURMAN SAW THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

During his recent three-day visit to Tuskegee, Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel of Boston University, characterized the "John Doe Tuskegee student" as "an interesting mixture — an exceptionally serious student with reference to the problems of life, yet somewhat rather sure of himself."

Dr. Chang Is Author Of Story On Library

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—"The School Library" is the title of a recent article written by Dr. Jen Chi Chang of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute. It appeared in the convention issue, March, 1960, of the Alabama State Teachers Association Journal.

The editor of the Journal made an opening introductory remark regarding Dr. Chang's article by saying:

"Open wounderful new worlds—wake up and read! This, the theme for National Library Week, can be wonderfully implemented if our schools pay more attention to their libraries. Mr. Chang gives some suggestions."

Dr. Chang's forthcoming book entitled "The Pre-Communist China's Rural School and Community" will come from the press soon. For the recent weeks, Dr. Chang has been busy in proof reading.

Protest Held By Students At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — An estimated 50 students at Tuskegee Institute staged a demonstration Thursday protesting the institute's decision to release a faculty member after his contraat expires this summer.

The students, carrying placards in a march about the campus, protested the institute's failure to renew the contract of Charles V. Hamilton, an assistant professor of political science.

Marchers planted placards reading "Are There Uncle Toms Among Us?" at the residences of institute president Dr. L. H. Foster Jr., and Dr. C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Social Science Division. Another sign placed in Foster's yard urged "Reinstate

Hamilton."

Gomillion, Hamilton's supervisor, was quoted by the assistant professor Wednesday as saying part of the reason for the, in effect, dismissal resulted from Hamilton's participation in civil rights demonstrations by students here.

Some 500 students gathered before the march and heard an impromptu debate by unidentified members of the Students Civil Rights Active Movement, and other students.

After Institute Council (student) president Earl Jones took issue with the proposed demonstration, most of the crowd refused to join in the march.

Tuskegee Health Program Gets $125,000 Boost

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The community health program of Tuskegee Institute's school of nursing received a $125,000 boost recently in the form of an educational grant from the New March of Dimes.

Mrs. Lillian H. Harvey, dean of Tuskegee's school of nursing, and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation, announced that the grant will help students earn Bachelors of Science degrees in the Tuskegee program.

The recent grant is the 15th such award made to the school by the National Foundation since 1946. Tuskegee's school of nursing was set up in 1892, and inaugurated its bachelor of science program in 1948.

The announcement noted that "an important part of the study course is a school health program in which 15 nearby elementary schools are utilized for field work experience for student nurses."

Lowery To Speak At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Rev. J. E. Lowery, minister of the Warren Street Methodist Church is scheduled to be guest speaker at the chapel service of Tuskegee Institute at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, June 26.

The Rev. Lowery, who is completing eight years as pastor at Warren Street Church is also dean of the Methodist Area Leadership School to be held at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8-13, and is a delegate to the Central Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 13-17.

In addition to his church responsibilities, Rev. Lowery is a noted civil rights leader. He is president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association of Mobile, and vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

CONFAB SPEAKERS — Four of more than 25 agriculture and home economics experts who spoke at the recent conference of the Cooperative Extension Service at Tuskegee Institute talk shop following the opening session. Left to right: Ralph McKnight, representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Fred R. Robertson, assistant director of the Alabama Cooperative Service; Queen E. Shootes, dean of the Tuskegee School of Home Economics and Food Administration, and T. L. Faulkner, Alabama supervisor of vocational agriculture.

Forty-Three Principals And Teachers Get Tuskegee Summer Scholarships

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Forty-three principals and teachers, representing 22 Southern high schools have been awarded scholarships totaling $27,733 to attend Tuskegee Institute's summer program for teachers of language arts, mathematics, the sciences, and the social sciences.

The scholarships, awarded by the International Paper Company which operates 11 plants in the southern region represented, are in the interest of deeper study in the subject areas, and carry no further obligation, a spokesman for the paper company said.

"We are interested in improving our communities by improving the quality of instruction in the high schools," stated one member of a team sent by the paper company to review the Tuskegee program recently. They indicated that they were not directly concerned with the education of prospective employees, but pointed out that their scholarship program would provide a better reservoir of trained personnel.

Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the school of education, which administers the program, says that the program differs from a workshop in that it offers course work and credit toward a graduate degree.

The program, which is in its fifth year, has included guidance and counseling, and as a community service, members of the staff still go into various communities and set up such programs in counseling and guidance as the school systems need.

Each student in the gradute program selects a specific problem which particularly applies to his school region. The list of projects include such problems as "Teaching in a Rapidly Changing Society, with Increasing Scientific Emphasis," and "Methods of Correlating Language with Music Instructions."

Except that not all students enrolled in the education program are on scholarship, it largely resembles the program of the National Science Foundation which awarded more than $300,000 in scholarships to Tuskegee Foundation which awarded more than $300,000 in scholarships to Tuskegee for deeper scientific study for 1960-61.

MISS ROACH RECEIVES WHITNEY FELLOWSHIP

A John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship has been awarded Miss Mildred E. Roach, instructor of music.

The Foundation announced that the grant will finance study toward the master of music degree at Yale University School of Music.

She was one of 28 Negroes among 54 recipients for 1960.

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By Henry Rohland, Staff Photographer

PROJECTS FOR PARENTS TO SEE—Howard Jenkins III and Indra Allen, ninth graders at Georgetown Day School, set up exhibits for Project Night at 8:30 Monday. The 11-member class recently toured Boston and Cape Cod and the exhibits give a visual accounting of historic places students went and what impressed them. Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jenkins Jr., heads the ninth grade. Indra, who drew the large map with the tour route on it for Project Night, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Allen.

PARENTS TO LEARN PUPILS' I.Q. RATING

City Schools Will Disclose Once-Secret Records to Meet State Ruling

By LEONARD BUDER

The city school system will soon lift the rule that has kept pupils' intelligence quotients and other school data from their parents.

Dr. C. Frederick Pertsch, Deputy Superintendent of Schools in charge of instructional affairs, said yesterday that the change would comply with a recent decision by the State Education Department directing public schools in the state to make such records available to parents.

The state decision, which went largely unnoticed in the city when it was made last month, said that parents and guardians, "as a matter of law," were entitled to see their child's progress reports, grades, I. Q. scores, achievement test results, medical, psychological and psychiatric reports and "evaluations of students by educators."

Formerly the city schools, as well as many others in the state, have withheld I.Q. scores and psychological and psychiatric reports, as well as some other data, although they have generally passed on their interpretations of the findings.

The question of whether such information should be given to parents has been a matter of much controversy. Some educators have contended that parents should be told all that the school knows about their child—including test results.

Others have said that the specific information might be misunderstood, misinterpreted or wrongly used by parents. They have argued, for example, that parents might use I. Q. scores to make unfair and possibly harmful comparisons among children.

Another fear, expressed earlier this week at a meeting of the State School Boards Association in Syracuse, was that parents might sue school personnel for libel because of what may be written in the reports.

This was put to Dr. Charles A. Brind, the counsel for the State Education Department, who said at the meeting:

"If a school psychologist has any reservations about what he thinks, he should not put his thoughts on paper. But a genuine professional opinion as found by an examination would be, I think, a complete defense for libel."

Urges Caution

However, Dr. Brind cautioned that teachers should not make psychological judgments about pupils, let alone put them in writing.

In its ruling, the state department said the educational interests of the pupil could best be served by full cooperation between parents and the school, based on the complete understanding of the child.

But the department urged that when parents came to school for information, "appropriate personnel should be present to prevent any misinterpretation of the records."

The state delineated the new position in dismissing an appeal from a Levittown, L. I., school board member who objected to the local board's new policy of making pupil records available.

Dr. Pertsch said that the matter of making confidential information available to parents would be discussed next month by the Board of Superintendents, which is composed of the heads of the major educational divisions in the city system.

At that time, he said, the superintendents will consider "methods of complying" with the state decision.

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In Tuskegee's Who's Who

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — Tuskegee's 'Who's Who': Honored for their scholastic achievement and leadership in campus organizations and activities, 25 of 29 seniors named to "Who's Who Among Students In American Universities and Colleges" pose following their selection. They are: (back row, left to right) Raymond Alexander, Cather Harris, Iris Smith, Eugene Mullins, Norma Rushen, Hubert Williams, Gerlieve Robinson and Lucius Fleming. (Center row, left to right) Shirley Wilson, Alma Blake, Anthony Gordon, Carrie Shepherd, Earl Jones, Jeanette Bolling, Annie Belle G Wilson and Wesley Nelson. (Front row, left to right) Winifred Deleveaux, Betty L Davis, James Laing, Maxine Myers ("Miss Tuskegee"), Charlotte Gooden, Thomas Hall, Venetia Mazeke, and Joyce McKay. Not shown are Vergie Hall, Randolph Haughton, Alfonso Jacques, Winifred Ray and Arthur Peters.

Must Pool Efforts To Benefit All

Educated Minority Is Obligated To Masses, Dr. Troup Maintains

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Combining colored Greek - letter organizations into only "one large fraternity and one sorority" was proposed Sunday by Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Ft. Valley (Ga.) State college.

Addressing an "All - Greek" retreat at Tuskegee institute, Dr. Troup, a former general vice president of Phi Beta Sigma (fourth ranked in size and age among colored fraternities) asserted that the Greek groups "must either declare ourselves purely social organizations which have no concern for social, civic and economic problems, or we must do something about them (the problems)."

"WOULD WE DO better," he asked rhetorically, "to combine fraternities into two organizations," and do the same for sororities? Or better still, have just one large fraternity and one sorority? Could we make our leadership felt more effectively than under present conditions?"

Speaking on the subject of "Responsibilities of Leadership Imposed upon Greek - Letter Organizations" Dr. Troup stated that only three per cent of the nation's colored people attend college. "This means," he said, that we represent a privileged class . . . 'Privileges and responsibilities go hand in hand."

HE POINTED OUT that members of such groups spend "most of our years as graduate members," and empnasized that "there are many problems about which we, as Negroes, should be greatly concerned" after graduation.

He named health, education, politics, and economics as critical areeas where Greek groups should devote "talent and energy."

IN HEALTH, he said that: "The death rate among us is much much higher than among whites from organic heart disease — killing colored people one and one-half times as fast as it does whites; 2) tuberculosis kills three times as many Negroes per thousand as whites; 3) the pneumonia rate is double that for whites; 4) chronic kidney disease and hemorrhages of the brain kill at the rate of two Negroes to one white; and 5) our venereal disease rate is entirely too high."

Dr. Troup said that politically "Negroes in the South have the voting potential of five million, but today there are only about one and one half million Negro voters."

HE DECRIED colored people's economic poverty. "Poverty," he said, 'forces us to live in slums where disease is more prevalent, and "makes it extremely difficult to feed, clothe, and provide medical care for our families." Too, he said, poverty keeps colored people easily exploited (just like a football — anybody can kick us around)."

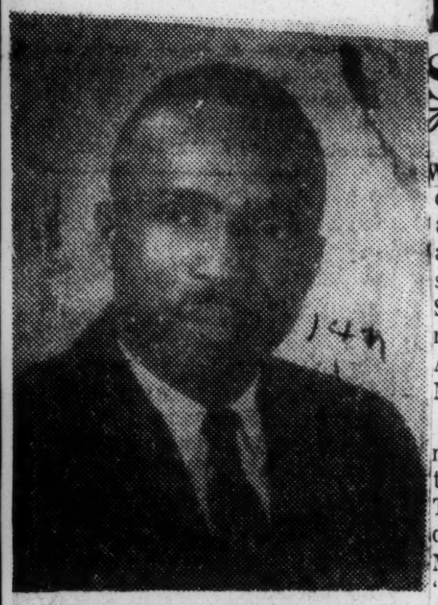
The Georgia college president warned "privileged" persons to "bear in mind the fact that as long as we are identified with the Negro race, we can not rise any higher than the least privileged members of the group."

GEORGE WASHINGTON Carver's "scientific pioneering" has resulted in " a new birth of industrial expansion" in the South today, Dr. Troup said in addressing a Tuskegee student - faculty convocation honoring National Carver Day while he was here. He added that the internationaliy-acclaimed scientist helped liberate the South by proving that "tucked away in the soils and vegetation there is economic emancipation."

PRESIDENT Dwight D. Eisenhower also paid tribute to the famed Tuskegee chemurgist.

He issued a statement which read, in part: "He is considered one of the great chemurgists of our time. In his full and beneficial life, he made outstanding contributions in the field of agriculture, and strengthened the economy of the nation."

Cornelius J. Hinton Enrolled In Tuskegee Science Institute



CORNELIUS J. HINTON

TUSKEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) Cornelius J. Hinton, a science teacher at the Wenonah High School, Birmingham, Ala., is one of 46 students enrolled at Tuskegee Institute in the Academic Year Institute for science teachers.

Upon successful completion of the course this year, Hinton, who holds a B. S. degree in science from Alabama State College ('51), will receive the master of education degree in science education from Tuskegee Institute. The program, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, is geared to improve the competence of high school science teachers and strengthen their capacities to motivate students toward careers in science. One of 33 schools in the (nine-month) AYI program, Tuskegee recently received from the NSF $260,000 in support of its 1960-61 program, and two additional grants — totaling $78,000 — for summer institutes in chemistry and radiation biology.

Religious Emphasis Week Services Well Attended

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The Washington Chapel membership, community and friends, witnessed a week of spiritual uplift and guidance in their Religious Emphasis Week services which closed Sunday night, with the 200th anniversary celerbation of Richard Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The service began each evening with a devotional service, the first being conducted by the Tuskegee Prayer Band No. 1, under the leadership of Mrs. J. H. Maddox, after which a talk on "The Power of Prayer" was given by Sgt. C. E. Mosley (Army). Each evening thereafter, a member of the Sons of Allen Board brought a brief message.

Churches and ministers sharing in the service were: The Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor, Emanuel Baptist Church; the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor, the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, and choir; the Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor, the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, presiding for the Rev. K. L. Buford and the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church Choir, with the devotional being conducted by officers of the Butler Chapel Church. Each one of these ministers brought a sermon that touched the heart of each one present, giving inspiration and a message that would linger long after parting.

Sunday evening youths of the church were in charge of the program. Tribute was paid to the founder by the young people in the following manner: Devotional service, welcoming address, readings, panel discussion, organ selections and sermonette. All of these numbers were touching on the life of and perpetuating the memory of Richard Allen.

The little ones of the Agnew Nursery School, ages 2 and 3 years old, rendered "Behold I Stand at the Door and Knock," and "Here I Come a Walking." Both received hearty applause.

Mrs. Z. S. Agnew, principal of the Agnew Nursery School, was commended on her work during the past few years with the tots and her capable instructors, Mrs. T. C. Burnette and Mrs. Conley were on hand to give assistance.

uskegee Students Urged To Follow Affairs Of Intellect

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— President L. H. Foster challenged Tuskegee students to rededicate themselves to the "affairs of the intellect," and thereby overcome "the inadequacies of high school education" which he said threatened "students generally" throughout the nation.

He spoke Sunday night (Feb. 7) at vesper service at the opening of the second semester.

Dr. Foster encouraged Tuskegee's crop of more than 700 freshman not to be awed by the "sheer magnitude and newness' of the college challenge, and discouraged any heistancy by students to "cross intellectual swords over world issues, personal philosophes and moral concepts."

"The really central concern of this institution," he said, "is with affairs of the intellect. This is not a school for the training of circus performers, as entertaining as these artists can be under the big top. This is not child-care center to minister to the basic physical and socializaton needs of youth, as necessary as these may be under certain circumstances."

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ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Grants Study Requested

Post Herald

p. 24

MONTGOMERY, July 21 (UPI)— The State Board of Education voted unanimously yesterday to ask Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion for an official interpretation of a new act governing the state's appropriation to Tuskegee Institute.

Superintendent of Education Frank Stewart requested the action because he said he was not sure how to follow the new act's provisions.

Tu. 7-22-60

Previously, Alabama gave money directly to the private college for use in courses not offered to Negroes by other Alabama institutions of higher learning.

The new law, passed by the 1959 Legislature, requires that the amount needed by each student first be determined by Stewart and the grants made on that basis.

Birmingham

The private school's appropriation this year amounts to $383,435, of which $117,000 already has been spent.

Ala

The money is for instruction in veterinary medicine, engineering, vocational agriculture and home economics.

Ruling Asked On Aid Plan At Tuskegee

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

The State Board of Education Wednesday asked for a legal ruling to explain how to administer appropriations to Tuskegee Institute.

News 7-21-60

State Supt. Frank Stewart, who suggested the procedure, said he is unable to tell from the law itself how much money should be allocated per student.

p. 2

Although the legislature has appropriated funds each year since 1945 for the famed Negro privately-endowed school, the current appropriation must be allocated under contract with individual students attending Tuskegee.

The program was started 15 years ago to enable Negro students to attend the private school at state expense for specialized training which was not avilable at state supported institutions.

Until this year the money was allotted in a lump sum to Tuskegee Institute.

Stewart said he is unable to tell how much the per student allocation should be or whether there is a limit.

The board agreed to ask for an attorney general's ruling on it.

Lectures On Nutrition Planned At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Three special programs on foods and nutrition will be given by Miss Mabel Evans, field nutritionist representing the American Institute of Baking, during the Alabama State Vocational Teachers Workshop at Tuskegee Institute, June 5-10. According to Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, special supervisor, home economics Education, Miss Evans will also serve as a consultant to more than 100 teachers attending the week-long session.

A nutrition lecture by Miss Evans has been set for Tuesday, June 7, when the nutritionist will discuss the essentials of food selection and show how nutritional needs should be met. On Wednesday and Thursday, June 8 and 9, Miss Evans will present a program series on the "Modern Miss Cooks" and "Shortcuts to Menu Variety." Both feature preparation of recipes for entries, desserts, and accompaniments that utilize convenience foods from the bread box and pantry shelf. Bread, cake and Brown 'n Serve rolls will be among the foods combined with other favorites.

Miss Evans' experience as a nutritionist and education includes serving as head of foods and nu

MISS T. P. WALKER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Theressa P. Walker, supervising teacher for Grambling College, will give two lectures on "Planning for One Hour Food Classes" to more than 100 Vocational Teachers during their annual workshop that will be held at Tuskegee Institute, June 5-10. Mrs. Theressa P. Walker, a native of Jackson Parish, received her B.S. degree in Home Economics Education from Southern University and her M.S. degree from Hampton Institute. Her experiences are wide and varied.

NUTRITIONIST

Miss Mable Evans, nutritionist, American Institute of Baking, Chicago, will conduct three special programs for more than 100 teachers of vocational home economics during the annual workshop that will be held at Tuskegee Institute June 5-10.

rition at Tuskegee Institute and teaching at both high school and college levels. She has also enjoyed an enthusiastic readership as a newspaper food editor and was a field staff nutritionist for the Wheat Flour Institute for several years. In her present position, Miss Evans works on special assignment with educators, extension groups, and public health organizations in many parts of the country.

DEMONSTRATOR

Mrs. Juanita Jones, a member of the faculty on Home Economics and Food Administration at Tuskegee Institute, will give a demonstration on table decorations to teachers of vocational home economics who will be in attendance at the 1960 annual Workshop. Mrs. Jones has taken special work in cooperation with the Extension Department in Athens, Ga. Her specialities are catering, parties, receptions, formal and informal wedding bridal. She is a graduate of Tuskegee in home economics and agriculture. She is presently employed as hostess and instructor in foods at Dorothy Hall.

Mrs. T. P. Walker, Food Lecturer At 'Skegee Workshop

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Mrs. Theressa P. Walker, a native of Jackson Parish, received her B.S. degree in Home Economics Education from Southern University and her M.S. degree from Hampton Institute. Her experiences are wide and varied.

For the past 18 years, Mrs. Walker has worked as Home Economics teacher in the Shady Grove High School.

She is an honorary member of the state NHA and NHA Chairman of the Grambling District. She was chairman for the Curriculum Revision in the Home Economics Bulletin for three parishes.

VOCATIONAL WORKSHOP SET FOR TUSKEGEE

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14n 1960

ALUMNI MERIT AWARD
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

THE ALUMNI MERIT AWARD COMMITTEE
ANNOUNCES THAT DR. EDWARD W. BRICE
SPECIALIST IN FUNDAMENTAL AND
LITERACY EDUCATION, OFFICE OF
EDUCATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH,EDUCATION AND WELFARE, WILL
RECEIVE THE ALUMNI MERIT AWARD THIS YEAR.
ONLY ONE AWARD WILL BE GIVEN.

Campus Chat p.2. May 1960

McGhee, Financial Adviser, Says:

Next Step: Masses Must Invest in U.S. Industry

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Negro leadership of the United States owes a duty to the masses to instill the desire and will to withhold from spending habits part of their earnings and channel such savings into productive investments, declared Norman L. McGhee, Cleveland Investment Broker, in an address Monday evening, Dec. 5, before members of the 18th Annual Professional Agricultural Workers Conference held here.

His subject: "Meeting the Problem of Change wth an Improved Money Management Plan", was a phase of the general theme of the conference.

Mr. McGhee charged that the first duty of Negro leadership is to develop a new emphasis for the attainment of economic goals for the Negro.

He remarked that in his experiences as an investment broker he found that the Negro is the quickest spender and the slowest saver. However, he stated that he did not believe this was due to any inherent difference between the Negro and other segments of the population. In his opinion, this condition was due to the failure of leadership to exalt the place of the saver above that of the spender.

AS A CONCRETE PLAN for better management of money, McGhee urged the formation of The American Family Investment Club. This club would seek to have every Negro family in the nation make a declaration of intent to set apart 25c or more each day and thru this plan make available $100 or more each year with which to acquire shares of stock in the principal industrial companies of America that produce and furnish the goods and services needed in their daily living.

Mr. McGhee declared that this would produce upwards of half billion dollars annually from the five million Negro families in this country for investment in American enterprises which provide employment for the large majority of the people of this country. He called attention to ten industrial companies whose total employes number more than 2½ million persons. Named among those were: U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, Swift Packing, A & P Stores, Standard Oil, Sears-Roebuck Co., Ford Motor and Westinghouse Electric.

14n 1960

THE CHAPEL

Ultra-modern structure—

The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Nov - 28 - 60

Tuskegee to build $800,000 chapel

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 28—An ultra-modern $800,000 chapel will be the first building constructed under Tuskegee Institute's 30-year master plan.

Designs for the chapel were prepared by Paul Rudolph, dean of the Yale University School of Architecture.

The inter-denominational concrete chapel will be at the center of the campus where the bodies of two great American Negroes, Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver, are buried.

Acoustical perfection to give full play to the voices of Tuskegee's choir was a goal in designing the interior.

The sanctuary will seat 1200. Light will enter through long skylights of heat-resistant glass, and through small colored glass slots cut into exterior wall areas.

THE ATMOSPHERE of the sanctuary is intended to be that of an inviolable asylum, surrounded by ramparts that recall a medieval fortification.

Inspiration for the design came from Le Corbusier's chapel at Ronchamp.

14n 1960 PROPOSED - CHAPEL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

NEW LOOK IN COLLEGE CHAPELS

New chapel at Tuskegee Institute will be of striking design and a forerunner of the new building program underway at the school.

All over the country, colleges and universities are in the process of new construction.

A radical departure from custom accompanies this upsurge in new buildings for in most instances, design of the new structures is ultra modern.

At Morgan State College in Baltimore, the modern Carl Murphy Fine Arts building was dedicated a few months ago.

Now plans are under way at Tuskegee Institute for a new non - denominational chapel. Designed by Paul Rudolph, the chapel will be made of rough concrete, rather than brick.

It will be located at the center of the campus, the first link in a master plan of the school's rebuilding. Facing a wide lawn, it will be connected to other elements of the campus by covered walkways, directly across from a tall campanile, also to be made of concrete.

* * *

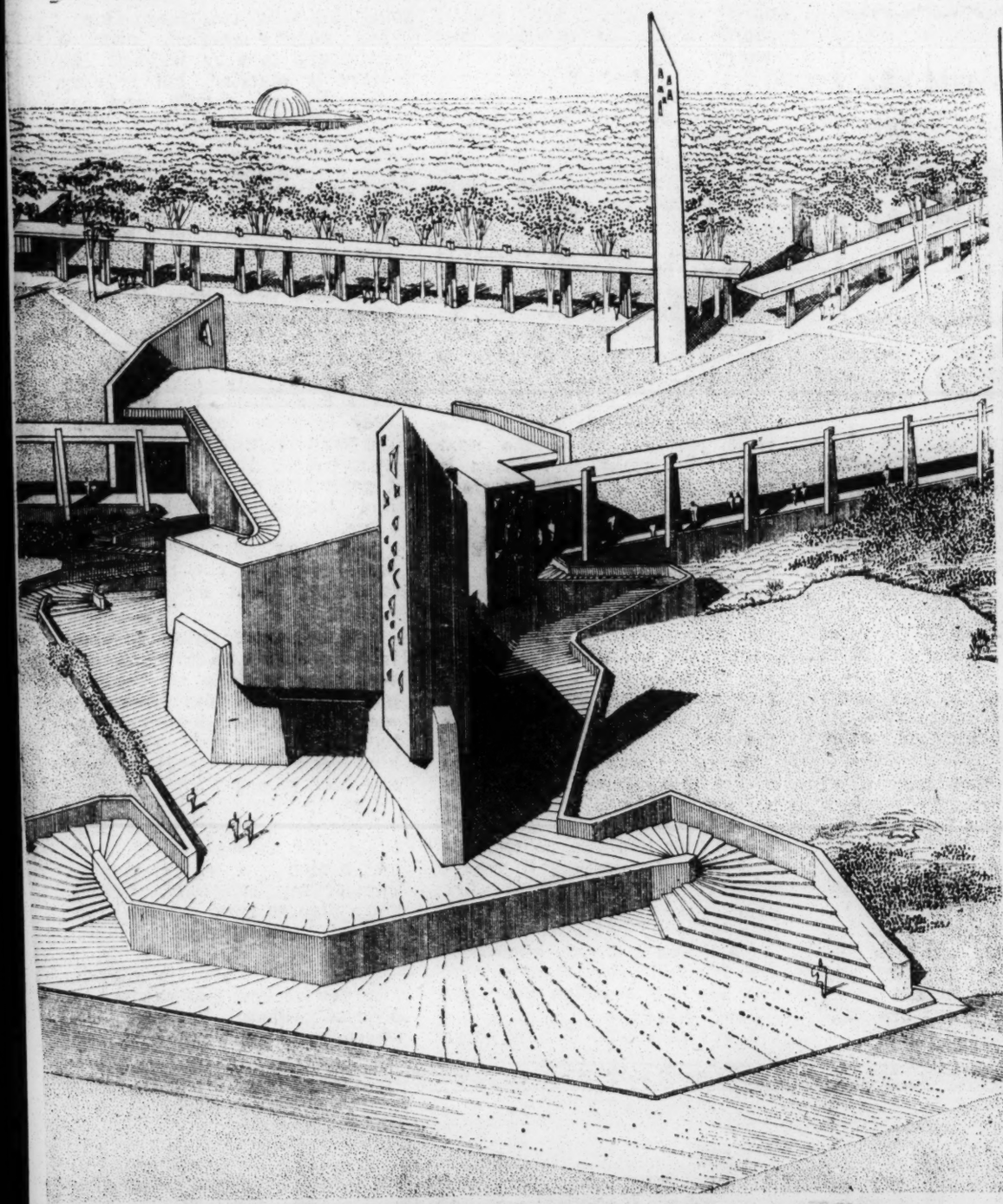
THE SHAPE of the interior was determined by acoustic considerations. A large space to house the choir and organ was provided behind the pulpit.

Light enters the sanctuary in two ways: through long skylights of heat - resistant glass; and through small, colored glass slots cut into some of the exterior wall areas.

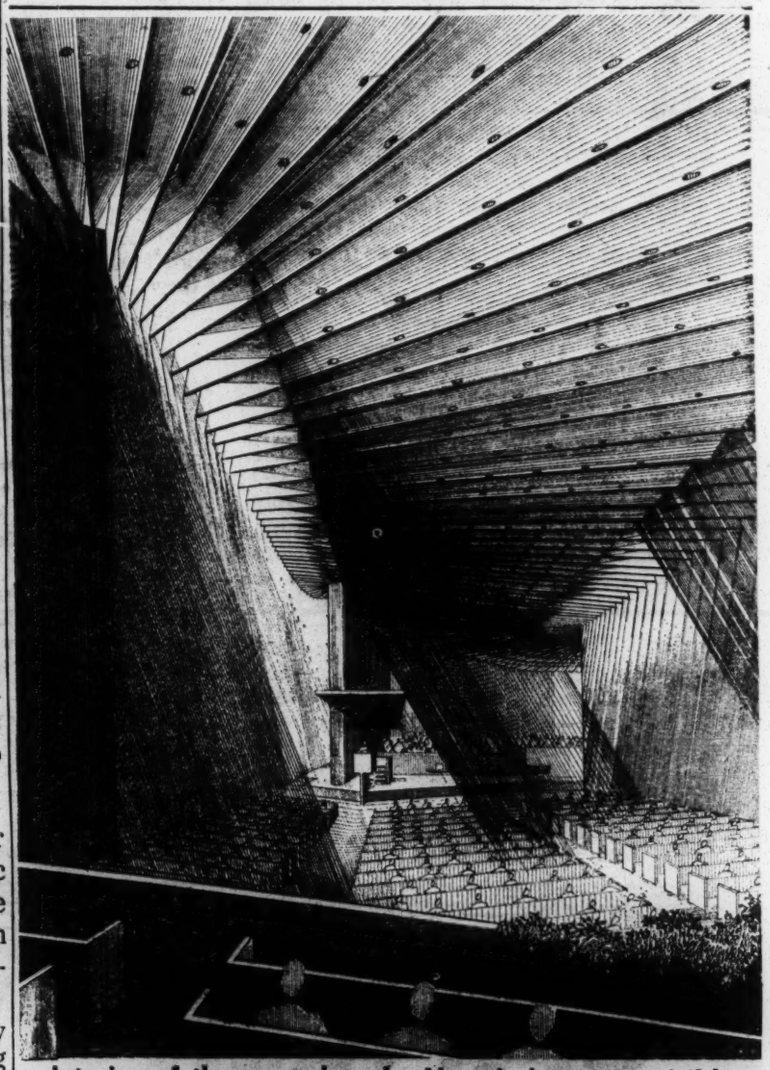
This colored glass will never be directly visible to a congregation, but will let light filter into the sanctuary by reflection from adjacent walls.

The sanctuary will seat 1,200.

Spotlighted in the September edition of the Architectural Forum magazine, the new chapel is admittedly influenced by the famous chapel at Ronchamp by Corbusier.



Architects drawing of the exterior of the proposed chapel at Tuskegee Institute. It is to be built in the center of the campus.



Interior of the new chapel. No windows are visible. All lighting will be indirect.

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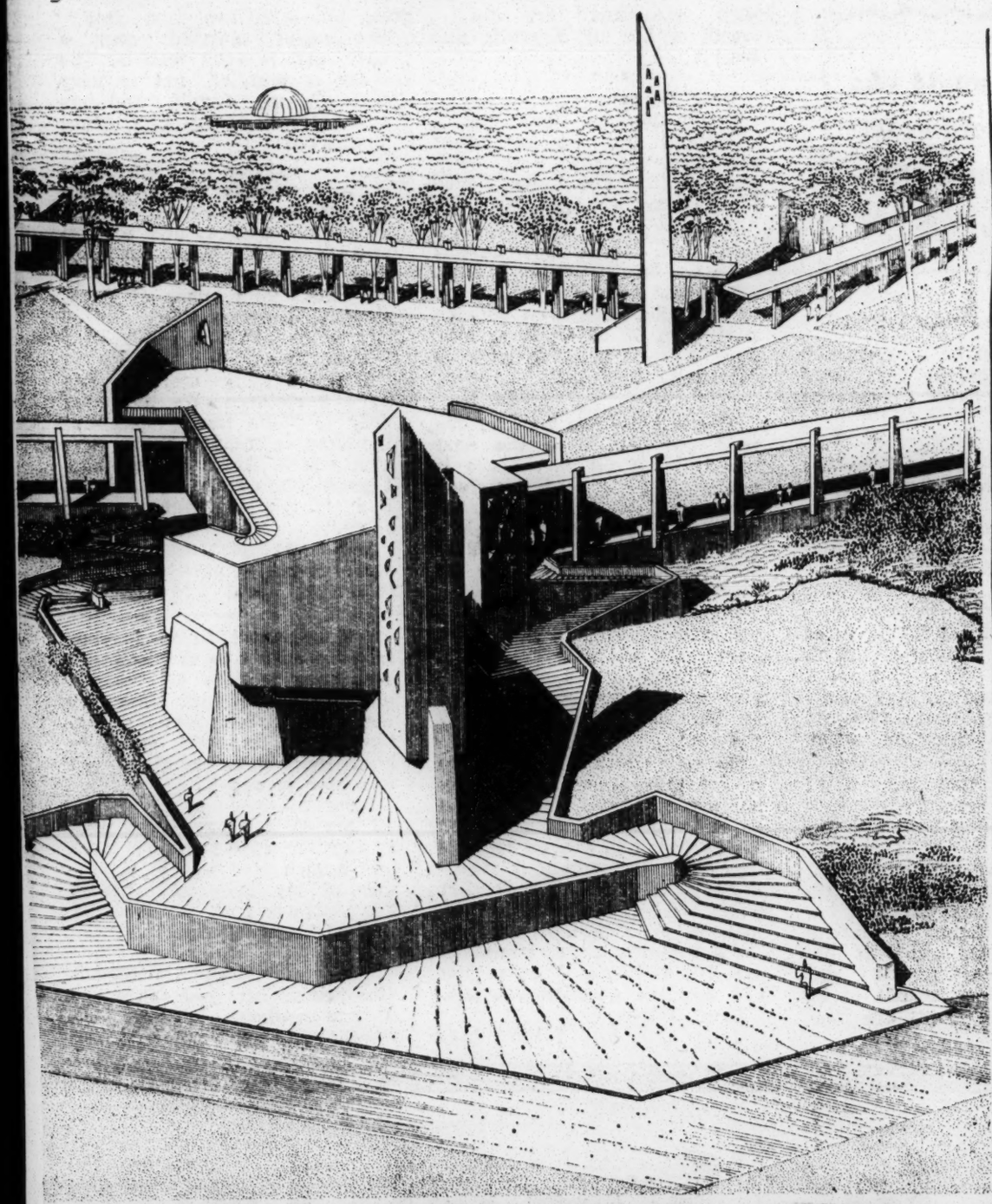

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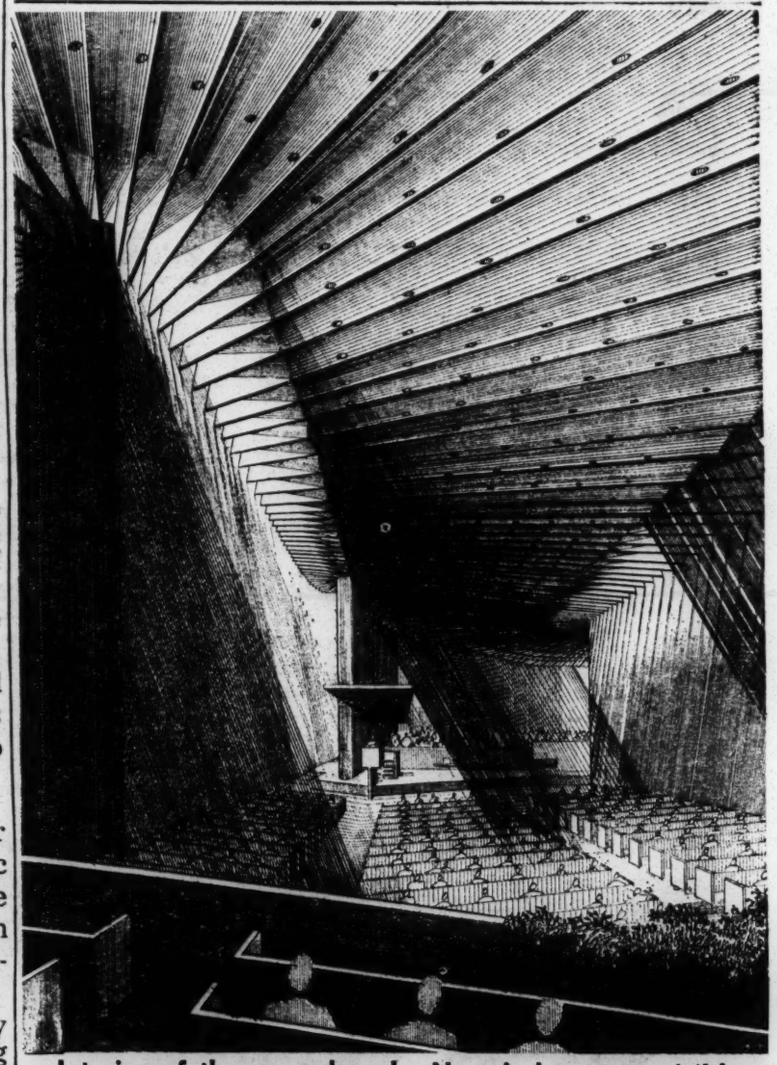


Interior of the new chapel. No windows are visible. All lighting will be indirect.

14n 1960

DEDICATION
OLIVIA A. DAVIDSON HALL

Tuskegee President And Queen

Sat-4-23-60

The president and queen of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. L. H. Foster and Miss Maxine Myers, enter new women's dormitory shortly after its formal dedication—final event of the annual Founder's Day observance. Named Olivia A. Davidson Hall in memory of the wife of Founder Booker T. Washington, the residence was one of four new ones completed recently at a total cost of $2,700,000. Dr. William E. Stevenson, former president of Oberlin (Ohio) College, gave the main Founder's Day speech.

14n 1960

$1,000
HOUSTON ENDOWMENT INCORPORATED
ANNUAL STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS

~~TUSKEGEEGRAMS~~ OCT.12,1960

Tuskegee Institute will again receive $1,000 annually for a period of ten years for student scholarships from the Houston Endowment Incorporated, it was announced recently by President Foster. The late Jesse H. Jones, president of the corporation, was a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. The first of these grants was made in 1949.

14n 1960 MR. J. PENDLETON JONES

Pittsburgh Mother Believes

Son Pressured at College For Anti-Bias Activities

Is Tuskegee Institute pressuring a Pittsburgh sophomore out of school because of his activity in the Southern student drive for dignity?

The mother of J. Pendleton Jones, 22, the struggling student, who is working at three jobs to secure a diploma, believes this is so.

Mrs. Muriel Wynn Jones, of 3203 Camp St., Pittsburgh, said that because $29 was owed on semester's tuition, the school attempted to keep her son from taking important exams.

"I immediately mailed the money last week after my son's emergency call to me," Mrs. Jones said.

■

ALTHOUGH she said she has been further back in tutition payments in the past, no such drastic action ever was taken, the woman explained.

The "thumbs-down" view on student demonstrations of the school perhaps is the reason for the school's current action, Mrs. Jones reasoned.

The protests against segregation are forwarded by the Student Civil Rights Active Movement (SCRAM).

Pointing out that a [illegible] member who sparked SCRAM has allegedly been dismissed, Mrs. Jones added that her son is one of the key students in the SCRAM movement.

She said he was a member of the committee which brought Rev. Martin Luther King to Tuskegee.

Also, recently, he with other students, led sit-ins in eating places, the museum, libraries, and other public places in Tuskegee and Montgomery, Mrs. Jones reported.

Questioned further about her son, Mrs. Jones said he had been a "B" student, but financial troubles probably have hurt his current grades.

Indication of his high I.Q. is his success in ROTC examinations.

J. P. JONES
... under pressure

He was one of 13 students out of 150 competitors to pass an Air Force ROTC examination, his mother said.

"And he made the second highest grade in an ROTC Infantry examination which he took on the spur of the moment," she continued.

Also, he was the only student to pass a recent Federal examination given on the campus, she continued.

■

BESIDES ACTIVE participation in SCRAM, young Jones teaches math, is a night watchman, and works at a cleaning establishment, his mother said.

"He wants an education in sales engineering," his mother explained.

She added that she was quite upset by the telephone call from her son last week.

"He told me he was being kept out of class and therefore would be unable to take some important exams," she recalled.

Although she immediately mailed the money needed, there will be future trouble, she believes.

The reason, she explained, "is because they took the money my son was making on the jobs and placed it on the tuition bill.

"As a result, the room and board which, by agreement, was to be paid from the money earned from the jobs, now is unpaid," Mrs. Jones explained with a note of dismay.

14n 1960

MISS TUSKEGEE

MISS JOSEPHINE MERRITT

New Queen For Tuskegee 14n

Josephine Merritt, junior, receives crown from retiring queen, Maxine Myers, to become "Miss Tuskegee Institute" for the coming school year. The pretty Philadelphian, elected in campus-wide voting, received royal scepter at gala Coronation Ball May 14. The new "Miss Tuskegee" will be attended by Chloe Runderson, Mobile, Ala., junior, and Beatrice Williamson, Montgomery, junior.

B.G.O.C. (Busy Girl On Campus) is the dub for attractive Philadelphian, Josephine Merritt, who is this year's "Miss Tuskegee Institute."

Tuskegee Queen is campus whirlwind

The Afro-American Baltimore Md 5-16-11-60

BY DOROTHY P. BUTLER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The return of G.I. Joe to the college campus spawned a post-war phenomenon which the bulky knit and crew cut clan respectfully dubbed B.M.O.C. (Big Man On Campus, naturally).

This perennial monarch's counterpart has been, at best, the campus queen.

But Tuskegee Institute has come up with something delightfully different — a comely counterpart who wears not only the crown of "Miss Tuskegee Institute," but also the many hats of a new campus phenomenon: the B.G.O.C. (Busy Girl On Campus).

Josephine Merritt of Philadelphia, dynamo of 20, has added a new dimension to the traditional brains and beauty package — industry.

* * *

IN SHORT, Josephine (she's Jo to her legion of friends) makes a habit of being busy. While not one for meandering about aimlessly, she declares: "I simply have to be active. When I do nothing, I become mentally dull and lazy—almost sick."

However, she finds little occasion to sample that extremity.

Her energies find outlets that run the gamut from cheerleader to organization president.

* * *

LAST OCTOBER, Miss Merritt became the first coed of any race elected vice chairchairman of Region Four of the Association of the College Unions — comprised of colleges from 11 southern and southeastern states.

This post has carried her to conventions on several college campuses — including the University of Florida at Gainesville and North Carolina College at Durham.

Her chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund student campaign netted a record total, prompting a faculty adviser to observe: "When Josephine takes the reins, we can feel certain that the wagon will move ahead on the prescribed course."

And although this attractive Philadelphian holds many extra-curricula reins that keep her on the move, she wisely keeps her studies in focus in her 15-hour day. Last year, she racked up a niche on the coveted dean's list (for students with averages of "B" or better).

A DRAMA enthusiast, Josephine has acted in Tuskegee Institute's Little Theatre productions and is chairman of the group's publicity committee.

Jo, with 124 pounds well distributed over a 5'4½" frame, has had a fling at modeling, set a precedent at Tuskegee by being named "Miss Kappa Alpha Psi" two successive years. She later commented: "The last time you could have easily bowled me over. I can't remember if I was more shocked or elated."

Her student government outlet is on the Convocations Committee of the Institute Council, the official body through which students participate with faculty members in the creation of policy and regulations by which they are governed.

* * *

SHE IS a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the Associated Women Students.

After graduation next May (she will reign as "Miss Tuskegee" for 1960-61), the chestnut-haired lass hopes to attend the Smith College School of Psychiatric Social Work.

She explains her choice of a major in social science this way:

"I had previously planned to be a teacher, since I do like working directly with people. But after talking with people like Dr. Charles Gomillion (chairman of the Social Science Division), I became interested in social work."

* * *

MISS MERRITT finds the Tuskegee College Union, which she will head the next school year, one of her most meaningful outlets.

"It is an everyday experience for the student to develop qualities of leadership," she thinks. "It has also been a great help in my personal development," she says.

14n

Journal and Guide.

"Miss Tuskegee" And Her Attendants

Norfolk, Va. 10-22-60

Beauteous Josephine Merritt ("Miss Tuskegee") is flanked by her attendants, Misses Beatrice Williamson (1) and Chloe Runderssson at the Tuskegee-Clark contest. Tuskegee remained undefeated in three games by beating Clark, 26-8 on Oct. 8.

NEW COMMUNITY Health program at Tuskegee's School of Nursing gives student nurses practical experience. Here two senior nurses, Misses Dorothy Howze, left, and Eishnonia Morrison use Wood lamp in search of any trace of ringworm. Team of nurses systematically checked elementary pupils in Macon County schools, where epidemic spread a few years ago.

Community service turns 'Kegee students into seasoned nurses

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7/16/60

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— Graduates of Tuskegee Institute's School of Nursing, who might cut their professional teeth with timidity, now enter the field as seasoned health preservers due to a community aid program.

Under this program, 15 nearby elementary schools are utilized for field work experience for student nurses. The program has just received a $125,000 boost in the form of an educational grant from the New March of Dimes.

Mrs. Lillian H. Harvey, dean of Tuskegee's School of Nursing, and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation, announced that the grant will help students earn bachelors of science degrees in the Tuskegee program.

* * *

THE RECENT GRANT is the 15th such award made to the school by the National Foundation since 1946. Tuskegee's school of nursing was set up in 1892, and inaugurated its bachelor of science program in 1948.

The school health program is one of three practical phases of the nursing program (the other two being field practice and comprehensive), but it uniquely demonstrates the Tuskegee pattern of cooperative education and community service.

* * *

IN THE PAST YEAR, for example, 28 senior nursing students were divided into two groups — 14 in field practice or public health nursing, and 14 in comprehensive nursing at the school's John A. Andrew hospital.

The field practice group was sub-divided, sending seven into maternal, child health and home care, with a second group of seven into school health nursing.

In the comprehensive nursing program, the student nurses perfrom much as they are to do after graduation — in the dramatic tradition of hospital care. Those assigned to homes promote self - help programs, and care for indigent patients who need treatments, medications and other medical services which would not normally be provided.

LAST YEAR, Miss Dorothy Coley of the nursing education staff, seeing the acute need for indigent patient care and a chance for her students to be of service while gaining valuable experience, inaugurated the maternal, child health and home care program.

Similarly, a few years ago, the school visitation program had its beginning when schools throughout the county were plagued by a ringworm epidemic, and a number of other maladies of uncertain origin.

Fifteen elementary schools in Macon County were visited on a scheduled basis by the student nurses practicing community field service. In team fashion, they began to visit county schools about three times in a six-week period, and city schools twice weekly. They still do.

* * *

IN CO - OPERATION with county health authorities, the student nurses — under the guidance of Mrs. Rosa Storrs and other members of the nursing education staff — visit public and parochial shools, serve as consultants to health teachers, and check pupils for defects which may be referred to the parents and or agencies which deal with the defects.

As a partial result, the ring worm epidemic that once ran rampant has been slowed to a controllable walk, and nurses who otherwise might cut their professional teeth with timidity, now enter the field as seasoned health preservers.

14n 1960

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY

$57,700
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

$57,700 GRANT RECEIVED FROM NSF
DR. W.E. BELTON ON PROPOSAL TEAM

A grant of $57,700 has been awarded Tuskegee Institute by the National Science Foundation in support of a Summer Institute for high school teachers of chemistry during the summer of 1961.

Tuskegeegrams
Wed. 7-27-60

One of 33 schools in the Foundation's nine-month Academic Year Institute program, Tuskegee earlier received $260,000 in support of the 1960-61 program, and two additional grants--totaling $78,000--for current summer institutes in chemistry and radiation biology.

Meanwhile, Dr. W. Edward Belton, head of the College of Arts and Sciences, and director of the NSF programs at Tuskegee, has accepted an invitation to serve on a Foundation committee to evaluate summer institute proposals for 1961.

In the summer institute programs, colleges and secondary school teachers of science, mathematics and engineering are given advanced study in many U.S. colleges and universities.

In 1960, 318 such programs were administered--317 for secondary school teachers only, 40 for college teachers only, and 24 for mixed groups of teachers. Some 700 proposals are anticipated for 1961, and will be considered by Dr. Belton and his colleagues.

The evaluation meetings are scheduled for September 7-9 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

TUSKEGEE STUDENT SCIENTISTS JOIN NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SCHOLARS IN 13 SEMINARS SERIES

TUSKEGEEGRAMS
OCT. 12,1960

Student scientists at Tuskegee have begun a series of 13 seminars in conjunction with Academic Year Institute scholars, sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

The seminar is designed, in part, to acquaint students with current scientific literature and to encourage wider use of the library.

One of 33 schools in the nine-month AYI program, Tuskegee received a $260,000 NSF grant in support of its 1960-61 program. Forty-nine high school science teachers from 11 states are currently enrolled in the program.

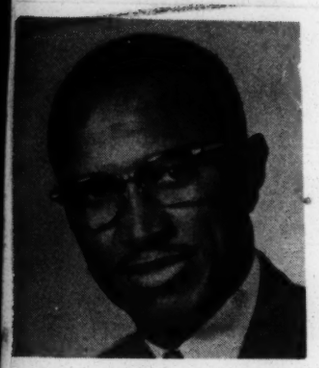
The complete series list:

October 7--"Leonardo da Vinci; Scientist in a Pre-Scientific Age" (by Thomas J. McCrary)
October 14--"Arabic Contributions to Western Science." (by Hill M. Myles)
October 21--"Philippus Aurelius Bombast von Hohenheim Theophrastus (Paracelsus), Lecturer in Medicine and Chemistry." (by Alfreda Jones)
October 28--"Joseph Priestley, Chemist in Exile." (by Farrel D. Johns)
November 4--"Henry Cavendish, Scientist; Misanthrope; Misogonist." (by James O. Ivory)
November 11--"Antoine Laurent Lavoisier; The Downfall of Phlogiston." (by Joseph White)
November 18--"John Dalton; The Atomic Hypothesis." (by Marvin M. Wilson)
December 2--"J.J. Berzelius; Chemical Symbolism." (by Astor Herrell)
December 9--"Professor Lorenzo Romano Amedeo Carlo Avogadro di Queregan e di Cerreto; Atoms vs. Molecules." (by Richard Williams)
December 16--"D. I. Mendelee; Periodicity." (by Georgia L. Spruill)
January 6--"Svante Arrhenius; Ions vs. Molecules." (by Carold Williams)
January 13--"Willard Gibbs American Genius." (by Clarence Underwood)
January 20--"Gilbert Newton Lewis; Theory and Praxis." (by Abbie Johnson)

The seminars are open to the entire student body.

14n 1960

$11,500 RESEARCH GRANT- ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
(STUDY PLANT NUTRITION)
DR. B.D. MAYBERRY



$11,500 RESEARCH GRANT TO INSTITUTE PROFESSOR

Dr. B. D. Mayberry, research associate in the Carver Foundation, and professor of horticulture, recently received an $11,500 research grant from the Atomic Energy Commission in support of his study of plant nutrition.

Wed. 6-22-60

14n

Dr. Mayberry's study deals with "The Influence of Calcium and Potassium on the Absorption and Translocation of Strontium by Archis Hypogaea and a Selection of Other Field and Vegetable Crops."

Vol. II, No. 35

14n 1960

THE IRVING A. DERBIGNY MEMORIAL AWARD

MR. ARTHUR PETERS

SCHOLAr CITED: FOR SCHOLARSHIP OF THE HIGHEST ORDER...and exemplary achievements, Arthur Peters senior in the Tuskegee Institute School of Engineering, is presented the IRVING A. DERBIGNY MEMORIAL AWARD by Tuskegee Institute President, Dr.L.H. Foster. The award is in honor of the late Dr.Irving A. Derbigny, vice presid nt of Tuskegee Institute.

Peters, electrical engineering student, wa cited at an honors program sponsored by Tuskegee Chapter (Beta Tau Upsilon) of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

Atlanta Daily World p.1.
Thurs. May 5, 1960

14n 1960

LIBERIA (STUDY TO DEVELOP URGENTLY NEEDED RURAL ELEMENTARY TEACHERS)

Tuskegee opens study in Liberia

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute has launched a study to help the Republic of Liberia develop urgently needed rural elementary teachers in Africa's oldest republic.

The study, directed by William B. Pollard, principal of St. Louis' Divol Eementary School will determine whether Tuskegee should enter a contract with the International Cooperation Administration to provide technical assistance.

Mr. Pollard and William W. Bearden of Tuskegee's school of mechanical industries, arrived in Liberia last week to conduct the six-week study of the republic's technical needs.

Tuskegee completed a similar five-year assistance program with Indonesia through ICA last July.

Should the prospective program materialize, Tuskegee specialists would conduct elementary teacher education programs in a rural Institute Center, now under construction at Zorzor, about 200 miles from Monrovia.

14n 1960 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION $260,000

Tuskegee gets $260,000 gift

The Afro-Am
Baltimore Md

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Student scientists at Tuskegee Institute have begun a series of 13 seminars in conjunction with Academic Year Institute scholars, sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

One of 33 schools in the nine-month AYI program, Tuskegee received a $260,000 NSF grant in support of its 1960-61 program. Forty - nine high school science teachers from 11 states are currently enrolled in the program.

* * *

THE COMPLETE series lists:

Oct. 21 — "Philippus Aurelius Bombast von Hohenheim Treophrastus (Paracelsus), Lecturer in Medicine and Chemistry." (by Alfreda Jones)

Oct. 28 — "Joseph Priestley, Chemist in Exile." (by Farrel D. John)

Nov. 4 — "Henry Cavendish, Scientist; Misanthrope; Misogonist." (by James O. Ivoly)

Nov. 11 — "Antoine Laurent Lavoisier; The Downfall of Phlogiston." (by Joseph White)

Nov. 18 — "Jorn Dalton; The Atomic Hypotresis." (by Mrvin M. Wilson)

Dec. 2 — "J. J. Berzelius; Chemical Symbolism." (by Astor Herrell)

Dec. 9 — "Professor Lorenzo Romano Amedeo Carlo Avogadro di Quaregna e di Cerreto; Atoms vs. Molecules." (by Richard Williams)

Dec. 16 — "D. I. Mendelee; Periodicity." (by Geirgia L. Spruill)

Jan. 6 — "Svante Arrhenius Ions vs. Molecules." (by Carold Williams)

Jan. 13 — "Willard Gibbs American Genius." (by Claresice Underwood)

Jan. 20 — "Gilbert Newton Lewis; Theory and Praxis." (by Abbie Johnson)

Tuskegee Campus Split Over Student Protests

Chicago Defender 4-12

By Adolph J. Slaughter

An explosive situation involving student support over southwide sit-ins has erupted on the Tuskegee Institute campus and quietly split the 2,200 student body and the 240 staff and faculty into opposing camps.

The school, founded by Booker T. Washington and long considered one of the fountainheads of both academic and spiritual leadership of southern Negro youth, turned thumbs down on militant student leaders who, in spite of the school, have been strong supporters of their brother students' sit-ins and protest marches throughout the Southland.

4-9-60

STUDENT MARCH

Although Tuskegee students themselves, have not staged a sit-in, more than 300 of them marched into downtown Tuskegee, Feb. 27, to protest the expulsion of nine students at Alabama State college, Montgomery, by the Governor of the state.

Chicago Defender 2-28

Governor John Patterson ordered the students expelled after they staged a protest march and sit-in at the Montgomery Courthouse lunch room, Feb. 25.

According to Elroy Embry, one of the expelled students who was in Chicago over the weekend to speak at an NAACP rally, the nine were ousted after they were picked indiscriminately from a photograph taken at the sit-in.

Spearheading the opposition to Tuskegee students lending active support to the nationwide movement is Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, chairman of the social science division and also president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and Dr. Luther Foster, president of the Institute.

Both Foster and Gomillion attempted to persuade the students not to make their protest march during a five-hour meeting, Friday night, on the campus, February 26. But the students went anyway.

15 STUDENTS

The movement on the Tuskegee campus has generated around 15 students who have held meetings among the student body. One of their most active leaders has been Charles L. Taylor who is chairman of the Student Civil Rights Active Movement (SCRAM).

Charles V. Hamilton, an instructor in political science who is also a member of the Tuskegee Civic Association, has been one of SCRAM's influencial advisors.

In a telephone interview with the Chicago Defender, Hamilton stated that Gomillion and the school president have indicated they felt the Tuskegee movement "had too many aspects of emotionalism" and that they did not sanction using students to these ends.

ABERNATHY HELPS

Hamilton stated, that the Montgomery Improvement Association, headed by the Rev. Ralph D Abernathy, has given the Tuskegee student group both moral and financial support, as has the local NAACP.

Reached at his home late last Friday night, Dr. Gomillion stated he did oppose the student march into town, however, he added that he didn't consider this a disapproval of all the methods students might use to gain certain ends.

Gomillion said he was opposed to using elementary, high school and college students to gain the desired ends of adults.

His opposition to the Tuskegee student march was based on the fact that since Negroes have been boycotting most of the stores in downtown Tuskegee, he saw no reason why they should march into town.

TUSKEGEE GERRYMANDERED

It was pointed out to the Defender that as a protest to the gerrymandering by the Alabama legislature of Tuskegee Institute from the town of Tuskegee in order to prevent Tuskegee Negroes from registering and voting, Negroes have been boycotting Tuskegee stores for the past two years.

Although Gomillion admitted that the TCA had taken no official action supporting the Tuskegee students, he said he did tell them that the TCA would not support them if they were arrested or thrown in jail.

In an effort to learn what some of the reasons might be for the school's official attitude, since it is listed as a privately endowed institution, the Defender was told that Tuskegee is contracted to the State of Alabama to offer certain courses for which the state grants the school somewhere between $200,000 and $400,000 yearly.

UNDER CONTRACT

Courses offered by the school under state contract are veterinary medicine, engineering, commercial dietetic and nursing.

Neither Gomillion, Hamilton nor student leaders on the Tuskegee campus are quite certain what will be the next step in the split between the old, traditional southern Negro leadership and the more dynamic voices of Negro college youth.

But as if to herald a sign of things to come, two student leaders interviewed said they were ready to fill the South's jails to gain first-class citizenship now.

rustees Are Picketed By Tuskegee Students

Birmingham Post-Herald

Birmingham

TUSKEGEE, April 10 (AP) — A small group of Negro students protesting the dismissal of a pro-integration faculty member picketed a building yesterday where Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees was meeting.

They carried placards complaining against the decision to cancel the contract of Charles V. Hamilton at the close of this semester.

Sam Yette, publicity director at the Negro school, said seven students marched up and down outside the Dorothy Hall guest house during the trustees' meeting.

He called it an obvious effort to "put pressure on the administration" to reinstate Hamilton, an associate professor of political science who served as faculty adviser to a group of students who demonstrated recently against segregation.

President L. H. Foster said Hamilton's part in the student demonstration had nothing to do with the decision to terminate his two-year contract after it expires this Summer.

Protest Held On Dismissal At Tuskegee

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A small group of Negro students protesting the dismissal of a pro-integration faculty member picketed a building Saturday where Tuskegee Institute's Board of Trustees was meeting.

Sun. 4-10-60

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P. 2-A

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OBVIOUS EFFORT

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President L. H. Foster said Hamilton's part in the student demonstration had nothing to do with the decision to terminate his two-year contract after it expires this summer.

But Hamilton himself said he was told privately by the head of his department, Charles G. Gomillion, that he was being dismissed because of the racial activities.

FOUNDER'S DAY

The board of trustees met in connection with Founder's Day weekend at Tuskegee. Dr. William E. Stevenson, former president of Oberlin College in Ohio, will deliver the Founder's Day address Sunday afternoon.

A student spokesman had asked city authorities for permission to stage a larger demonstration in downtown Tuskegee Saturday but were turned down.

Mayor Phil Lightfoot said the spokesman, Charles Taylor, advised city officials that some 800 students would take part in the parade if allowed to.

Lightfoot said the request was rejected under a city ordinance which prohibits parades and demonstrations without a permit from the city.

ly scheduled.

Sun. 4-9-60

There had been rumors of such a demonstration since Mayor Phil Lightfoot said city officials refused a permit to students at the famed Negro school to stage a mass demonstration in Tuskegee Saturday.

Lightfoot said he rejected the application under a city ordinance which prohibits parades or demonstrations without approval of the city.

The mayor said Taylor asked permission for some 800 students to march through the city to "present a tangible expression in support of recent demonstrations" against segregation in the South.

The request was turned down, Lightfoot said, because "we felt that with the sentiment going around, we would be incapable of handling that many people if anything should happen."

Students Plan No Protest In Tuskegee

The Montgomery Advertiser

P. 4-B

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Tuskegee Institute student leader said Friday night there are no plans for a demonstration in downtown Tuskegee Saturday.

Charles Taylor, chairman of the Student Civil Rights Active Movement which sponsored a previous anti-segretation march around the city square, said the demonstration never was actual-

Dr. Patterson Says Student Protest Inevitable

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A belief that student protests against discrimination which began in Greensboro and have since spread to other cities and states, were "inevitable" and a hope that "constructive-minded citizens join forces in resolving the issue," were expressed here Sunday by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, of New York City, former president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute

Dr. Patterson, now director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and chairman of the Bennett College board of trustees, made the following statement:

"To regret that anything happens to disturb the peace and tranquility of a community in its race relations is understandable, but once an issue has been joined or faced up to, there should be no turning back until the issue has been successfully resolved.

"This protest against discrimination on the basis of race was inevitable. Unless all that is said about democracy and what it stands for is completely without meaning, this organized and orderly protest is a logical outgrowth of the democratic process.

"Segregation on the basis of race, even without tangible inequities, is morally wrong. It hurts all who are a part of it. For it is a needless and cruel affront to the dignity of one race and an encouragement to arrogance and bigotry in the other. Therefore, both races suffer.

"Unfortunately, custom and traditional relationships between the races in the south have been such as to permit the day-to-day impersonal contacts which are necessary for normal existence to be confused with contacts of a personal and social nature which do not occur unless mutually agreeable. The eating in public places by people who are perfect strangers can mean only one thing, and that is that they are both or severally hungry.

"I hope that this issue will be promptly solved in line with the wise suggestions occuring in the Greensboro daily press. The change in relationships called for is a small one, that I feel confident will be accepted by the citizens of Greensboro if a firm position of no discrimination is adopted and enforced.

If such a decision is not forthcoming, then the quiet, orderly and dignified protest that was so wisely and courageously begun, of course will be continued and could not be expected to be otherwise. This in an enlightened community can happen completely within the framework of law and order

"I hope that the constructive-minded citizens of Greensboro will offer to the south and the nation the example of wisdom and decency which many over the nation—both Negro and white—are hoping for."

Students Plan Tuskegee Strike

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Some 700 students at Tuskegee Institute voted Monday night to boycott classes Tuesday in sympathy for nine Negro students ousted from college in Montgomery.

The one day strike received cheering approval as a menas of supporting the students ousted from Alabama State College for their part in anti-segregation demonstrations in Montgomery.

Addressing the mass meeting of Tuskegee Institute students were the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Assn., and one of the expelled students, Bernard Lee.

The proposal that Tuskegee Institute students stay away from class Tuesday was advanced by Charles Taylor, chairman of the newly formed Students' Civil Rights Active Movement.

Says Prexy Asks Students 'To Think'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President L. H. Foster challenged Tuskegee students to rededicate themselves to the "affairs of the intellect," and thereby overcome "the inadequacies of high school education" which he said threatened "students generally" throughout the nation.

He spoke at vesper services at the opening of the second semester.

Dr. Foster encouraged Tuskegee's record crop of more than 700 freshmen not to be awed by the "sheer magnitude and newness" of the college challenge, and discouraged any hesitancy by students to "cross intellectual swords over world issues, personal philosophies and moral concepts."

Negro Students Denied Parade

Tuskegee Mayor Hints Mob Action Might Grow Out Of Demonstrations

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 8.—Mayor Phil Lightfoot said Friday a group of Tuskegee Institute students have been refused a permit to stage a mass demonstration in Tuskegee Saturday.

He said he rejected the application under a city ordinance which prohibits parades or demonstrations without approval of the city.

Lightfoot said the request came from Charles Taylor, chairman of the Student Civil Rights Active Movement at the famed Negro school.

The mayor said Taylor asked for permission for some 800 students to march through the city to "present a tangible expression in support of recent demonstrations" against segregation in the South.

The request was turned down Lightfoot said, because "we felt that with the sentiment going around, we would be incapable of handling that many people if anything should happen."

Other developments Friday included:

Montgomery, Ala. — The Alabama Liquor Control Board revoked the liquor license of a Negro restaurant where white college students from Illinois lunched with Negroes last week. The license was revoked for selling beer after hours, for selling to minors and "for operating in such a manner that would tend to cause a breach of the peace."

Savannah, Ga. — Recorder's Court Judge Lawrence J. Dwyer imposed $100 fines or 30-day jail sentences on three Negro sitdown demonstrators and said their action at a segregated lunch counter constituted "a deliberate blow . . . by an outside influence to disrupt the harmonious relationship between the races in Chatham County."

In Rock Hills, S.C., a third Negro was convicted on breach of peace charges in connection with a March 15 anti-segregation demonstration in which 70 Negroes were arrested. Bobby Collier of Greenville was sentenced to pay $35 or spend 30 days in jail.

In Nashville, merchants and leaders of the sitdown movement planned to meet Saturday in an effort to work out an agreement on lunch counter seating.

Sitdown Adviser Loses Job At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala.—A Tuskegee Institute political science assistant professor, Charles V. Hamilton, 30, who acted as an adviser for students in recent demonstrations against segregation, was informed his contract will not be renewed after this semester.

Social Sciences Division Chairman Charles G. Gomillion, who signed Hamilton's letter of dismissal, explained his participation in the student movement was only one of the factors contributing to his release.

Gomillion explained Hamilton had not completed a required three-year tenure and was therefore subject to dismissal at any time.

Students Plan No Protest In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Tuskegee Institute student leader said Friday night there are no plans for a demonstration in downtown Tuskegee Saturday.

Charles Taylor, chairman of the Student Civil Rights Active Movement which sponsored a previous anti-segretation march around the city square, said the demonstration never was actually scheduled.

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P. 2-A

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Segregation Makes Tuskegee an Ally

The Atlanta Journal

8-20-59

Alabamans Hope to Court-Test Grants for Private Negro School

MONTGOVERY, Ala., Aug. 20 (AP)—Race-minded Alabama lawmakers have renewed their outlay to Tuskegee Institute, but it may become a legal springboard to publicly finance private white schools.

The $767,000 two-year grant, roughly 10 per cent of Tuskegee's budget, also poses as a veiled dagger which could strike at the financial heart of the famed Negro college.

Amid corridor-talk of the new segregation scheme, it was clear more than idle generosity prompted the legislature Wednesday to earmark $383,000 for Tuskegee next year and $384,000 the following year.

Legislators privately planning the legal test, aimed at a ruling on whether public funds can be used for private segregated schools, figure they have nothing to lose and all to gain.

The segregationist view on such a ruling is that the Tuskegee appropriation would be a cheap price for possible victory in the South's long struggle to keep white pupils and Negroes in separate classrooms.

Giving the U. S. Supreme Court such a major segregation riddle, the strategists say, would result either in economy or—better still—a possible new way to keep Negro children out of white schools.

Key to the court test is a promised suit challenging the Tuskegee appropriation as an illegal use of public funds on a private segregated school. Only Negroes attend privately endowed Tuskegee Institute.

State money has been allocated annually to the college under a 1945 law providing aid for students who want specialized courses unavailable in tax - supported institutions.

Planners of the private school test want the Supreme Court to uphold the Tuskegee grant, hoping the decision would set a precedent to allow the state to put up cash for private white schools.

The widespread view on such a ruling is that the Tuskegee appropriation would be a cheap price for possible victory in the South's long struggle to keep white pupils and Negroes in separate classrooms.

But if the tribunal decided the Tuskegee outlay is illegal, segregationists then could tell the college that the Supreme Court cut off its funds. The result: a state saving of about $385,000 a year.

Besides Alabama's pupil placement law, which gives local boards vast powers in assigning pupils to schools, the state has eral other laws designed to ward off integration.

They authorize local and tatewide shutdowns, sale of school properties to private corporations, and one-school districts which officials hope could close if necessary and not affect classes elsewhere.

14n 1960

TUSKEGEE-LIBERIA EDUCATIONAL ADVISORS

LIBERIA BOUND — The Tuskegee-Liberia educational advisors and their families pause at New York's Idlewild International Airport before takeoff by jet aircraft to Liberia last week. They are (left to right), back row: Veronica Pollard, 15, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollard, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Shelby F. Lynem and William A. Pearson. In front row are other three Pollard children: Gaye, 10, William, Jr., 13, and Gayle, 10.

LIBERIA BOUND: The Tuskegee-Liberia educational advisors and their families pause at New York Idlewild International Airport before takeoff by jet aircraft to Liberia last week. They are (left to right), back row: Veronica Pollard, 15, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollard, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Sheley F. Lynem, and William A. Pearson. In front row are other three Pollard children: Gaye 10, William, jr., 13, and Gayle, 10.

5 Of Teaching Project Team Arrive In Africa

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The first five members of the Tuskegee-Liberia Project team have landed in Monrovia, to launch a program to develop badly-needed rural elementary teachers in the West Africa Republic of Liberia.

Directed by education specialist William B. Pollard, the team will be joined within a year by five more educational advisors who will help develop and operate the Rural Elementary Teacher Training Institute in Zorzor, 200 miles into the Liberian hinterlands.

The project is an undertaking of Tuskegee Institute through a contract with the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and the government of Liberia. It is similar to the five-year technical assistance program which Tuskegee Institute completed with the Republic of Indonesia last July.

SUPERVISED

Supervised and implemented by the School of Education at Tuskegee, the project has the technical supervision of Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the school, and John P. Krouse, campus coordinator.

A sixth members of the team, Dr. (Mrs.) Florence Brown, presently on the staff of St. Louis University, will go to Liberia early next year.

The five educational advisors already in Liberia are Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Sheley F. Lynem, and William A. Pearson, all formerly of the St. Louis school system.

Liberia's need for trained elementary teachers is acute. Africa's oldest republic, she has some 500 schools of various types, but only two colleges to serve her population of 3 million. Additionally, about 75 per cent of the rural elementary teachers have less than an eighth grade education, and have no special training for teaching in rural schools.

For the Institute Center at Zorzor, the Liberian Government has provided other housekeeping facilities that include building and maintenance of campus roads, landscaping, and building maintenance. The Republic will further provide the local teachers in training as counterparts to the Tuskegee corps of advisors.

The U. S. (through ICA) provides funds for teaching materials, equipment and salaries for the Tuskegee staff team. Tuskegee provides the personnel and technical know-how.

14n 1960

TUSKEGEE-LIBERIA SURVEY

REVIEWING PROPOSAL for Tuskegee-Liberia program thru ICA are (l. to r.) Tuskegee president, Dr. L. H. Foster; Dr. William R. Hunter, dean of Tuskegee school of education; William B. Pollard, director of Tuskegee-Liberia Survey, and William W. Bearden of the Tuskegee school of mechanical industries. The group huddled at Tuskegee last week before Pollard and Bearden departed for six-week survey in Liberia.

Tuskegee Study To Aid Liberia Develop Tutors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute has launched a study to help the Republic of Liberia develop badly needed rural elementary teachers in Africa's oldest republic.

The study, directed by William B. Pollard, principal of St. Louis' Divoll Elementary School, will determine whether Tuskegee should enter a contract with the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) to provide technical assistance.

Mr. Pollard and William W. Bearden of Tuskegee's school of mechanical industries, arrived this week in Liberia where they will conduct a six-week study of the republics technical needs.

Tuskegee completed a similar five year assistance program with Indonesia through ICA last July.

Should the prospective Liberian program materialize — as seems likely — a corps of Tuskegee education specialists would conduct elementary teacher education programs in a rural Institute Center, now under construction at Zorzor, about 200 miles in the interior of the 113-year-old republic.

Liberia's need for trained elementary teachers is acute: for her population of 3 million, there are some 500 schools of various types, but only two colleges. Additionally, about 75% of the rural elementary teachers have less than an eighth grade education, and have no special training for teaching in rural schools.

TUSKEGEE, MEHARRY JOIN IN MEDICAL TELEPOSIUM

14n 1960

TELEPOSIUM

"Teleposium" To Be Christened This Week

Nashville Banner

By Sam Yette

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 2—Three educational institutions will christen a new phase of the electronic communication miracle—teleposium—a simultaneous two-way medical lecture between Tuskegee Veterans' Administration Hospital here and Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Dec. 7. 12-9-60

Participants in the lecture will include medical personnel from the VA hospital, Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Hospital and Meharry.

Sponsors of the inter-state medical lecture—the Lederle Laboratories of Pearl River, N.Y., and the Bell Telephone Co.—say this is only the second time such facilities will have been used in this manner, but with improved equipment.

A similar program was produced at Georgetown University last year. However, sponsors of this showing with newer equipment predict that its success could mean the beginning of a new era in education via electronics.

Duplicate slides will be shown simultaneously at the VA Recreation Building and at the Meharry College auditorium in Nashville. Each panel will be heard and seen by the other. Visible also will be displays to illustrate the lecturer's subject material.

For an hour and a half (1:30-3:00 p.m.), distinguished medical experts from the three cooperating institutions will lecture on the teleposium theme, "Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease."

In addition to participants in the lecture, student scientists and other selected observers from each institution are nivited to view the medical lecture.

Participant lecturers include (Meharry) Dr. D. T. Rolfe, dean; Dr. John Thomas, associate professor of medicine and director of the heart station; and Dr. Ralph Cazort, professor and chairman of the department of pharmacology; (from the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital) Dr. H. W. Kenney, manager; Dr. John Ashhurst, chief of laboratory service; and Dr. E. T. Odom, chief of medical service; and Dr. E. H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital of Tuskegee Institute.

MEHARRY TUSKEGEE PART OF EXPERIMENT

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.—Two major Negro medical colleges will participate in a pioneering experiment in medical education next week. Thurs 12-8-60

Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee and Tuskegee Institute of Alabama will cooperate in a Teleposium on heart disease on Wednesday, December 7. The Teleposium is a new concept in medical education. It consists of a closed circut telephone hookup which will permit professors at each institution to address physicians and medical students at both schools simultaneously. Some 400 physicians, both Negro and white, are expected to attend the hour and a half scientific session.

The advantage of this two-day telephone system is that it permits physicians and students to attend a major medical conference without having to travel a great distance. The meeting is literally brought to them. In addition, the system exposes the physicians to teachers whom they might not normally "meet."

Dr. D. T. Rolfe, who is dean of Meharry Medical College, recently indicated that medical knowledge is growing so quickly these days that it is often difficult for the practicing physician to keep abreast of the latest findings and techniques. "Meetings such as this help close the gap," he said.

Included on the technical program, in addition to Dr. Rolfe, and in order of appearance are: Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John Thomas of Meharry; Dr. John Ashurst of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, Dr. Ralph J. Cazort of Meharry and Drs. Earl T. Odom and H. W. Kenney of the Veterans Administration Hospital. Dr. Kenney is the manager of the Tuskegee V.A. Hospital.

Scene of the Teleposium, which is being supported by a grant from Lederle Laboratories, will be the Public Lecture Hall at Meharry and the Recreation Building Auditorium at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital. The meeting is scheduled to run from 1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., Central Standard Time.

Tuskegee, Meharry Join In Medical Teleposium

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

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The teleposium is being supported by a grant from Lederle Laboratories.

14n 1960

$125,000 GRANT- EDUCATIONAL GRANT FROM THE
NEW MARCH OF DIMES
TUSKEGEE SCHOOL OF NURSING

Tuskegee Nursing School Receives $125,000 Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The community health program of Tuskegee Institute's School of Nursing has received a $125,000 boost in the form of an educational grant from the New March of Dimes.

Mrs. Lillian H. Harvey, dean of Tuskegee's School of Nursing, and Basil O'Connor, president of the national foundation, announced that the grant will help students earn bachelors of science degrees in the Tuskegee program.

The recent grant is the 15th such award made to the school by the national foundation since 1946. Tuskegee's school of nursing was set up in 1892, and inaugurated its bachelor of science program in 1948.

The announcement noted that "an important part of the study course is a school health program in which 15 nearby elementary schools are utilized for field work experience for student nurses."

The school health program is one of three practical phases of the nursing program (the other two being field practice and comprehensive), but it uniquely demonstrates the Tuskegee pattern of cooperative education and community service.

In the past year, for example, 28 senior nursing students were divided into two groups—14 in field practice or pubilc health nursing, and 14 in comprehensive nursing at the school's John A. Andrew Hospital.

The field practice group was subdivided, sending seven into maternal, child health and home care, with a second group of seven into school health nursing.

In the comprehensive nursing program, the student nurses perform much as they are to do after graduation—in the dramatic tradition of hospital care. Those assigned to homes promote self-help programs, and care for indigent patients who need treatments, medications and other medical services which would not [illegible]

formany be provided.

HEALTH PROGRAM

Last year, Miss Dorothy Coley of the nursing education staff, seeing the acute need for indigent patient care and a chance for her students to be of service while gaining valuable experience, inaugurated the maternal, child health and home care program.

Similarly, a few years ago, the school visitation program had its beginning when the Negro schools throughout the county were plagued by a ringworm epidemic, and a number of other maladies of uncertain origin.

The 15 Negro elementary schools in Macon County were visited on a scheduled basis by the student nurses practicing community field service. In team fashion, they began to visit county schools about three times in a six-week period, and city schools twice weekly. They still do.

In cooperation with county health authorities, the student nurses—under the guidance of Mrs. Rosa Storrs and other members of the nursing education staff — visit public and parochial schools, serve as consultants to health teachers, and check pupils for defects which may be referred to the parents and-or agencies which deal with the defects.

As a partial result, the ringworm epidemic that once ran rampant has been slowed to a controllable walk, and nurses, who otherwise might cut their professional teeth with timidity, now enter the field as seasoned health preservers.

$125,000 GRANT FOR NURSING PROGRAM

The community health program of the School of Nursing recently received a $125,000 educational grant from the New March of Dimes.

Dean Lillian H. Harvey of the School of Nursing and President Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation announced that the grant will help students earn bachelor of science degrees in the program.

The recent grant is the 15th such award made to the school by the National Foundation since 1946.

14n 1960

GRANT SUPPORTS ADVANCED
STUDY OF SIX FACULTY MEMBERS

A $25,000 grant from Lilly Endowment, Inc. of Indianapolis, will support the advanced study of six members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, it was announced recently by President L. H. Foster.

In his proposal for the grant, President Foster stated that "the serious shortage of teachers in these two fields (veterinary medicine and engineering) leads us to support strongly the further training of these promising young teachers." He added that the grant would "in no way reduce Tuskegee Institute's own efforts to assist its faculty members toward advanced study and research."

Tuskegee grants

The candidates are:

Howard P. Carter, assistant professor of zoology, to study zoology at the University of Wisconsin; Edmund Y. M. Chan, instructor in mechanical engineering, to study mechanics of solids and machine design at the University of Kansas; Ronald C. Foreman, Jr., assistant professor of English, to study communications and English at the University of Illinois.

Wed. 7-27-60

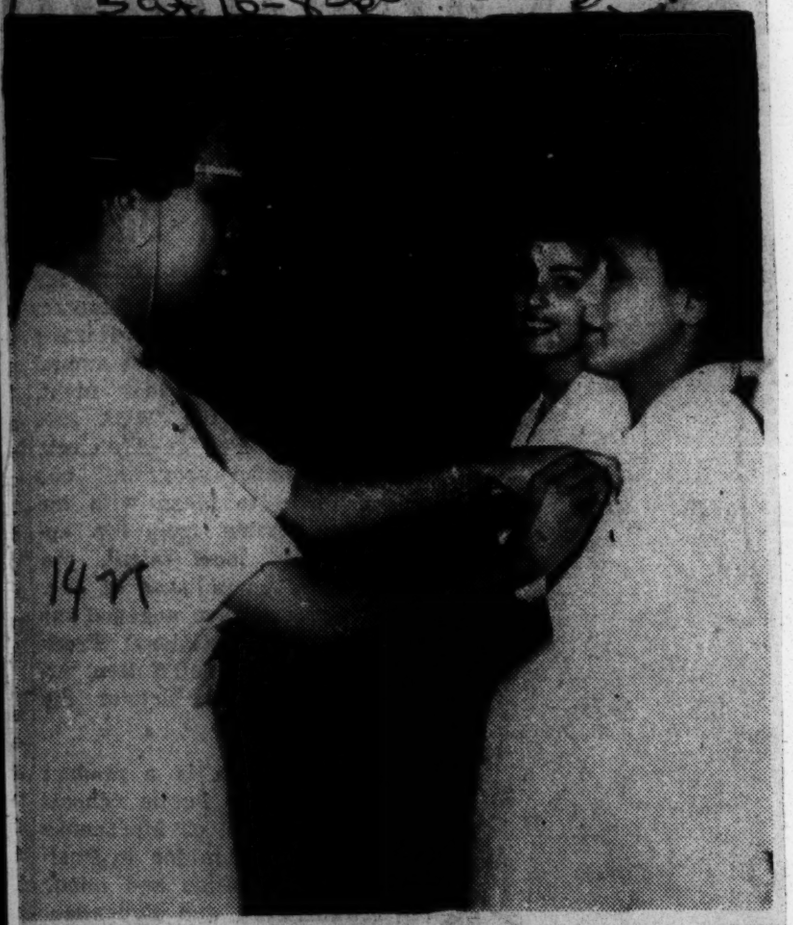
Also, Relford Patterson, assistant professor of music and director of the Institute Choir, to study musicology and theory at Washington University; Charles R. Ross, instructor of pharmacology in the School of Veterinary Medicine, to study pharmacology at the University of Michigan; and Arthur J. Scavella, assistant professor of mathematics, to study pure mathematics at the University of Michigan.

The recipients, except for Mr. Chan, are candidates for the doctor of philosophy degree. Mr. Chan is pursuing the master's degree. Mr. Scavella's study will cover the 1961-63 academic period. All other candidates begin their study this fall.

$25,000
LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC.

STUDY GRANTS FOR SIX FACULTY MEMBERS

"Pinned" For Hospital Diets



Mrs Mamie Brown Davis receives pin certifying her completion of 12-month course in hospital dietetics at Tuskegee's John A Andrew hospital. She was one of seven "pinned in the ceremony.

Performing the honors is Mrs Solona C McDonald, director of hospital dietetics. Mrs Ruth Pitts Cross (center), Tuskegee Institute, smilingly awaits her turn.

HONOR STUDENTS.—Excellence in scholarship and high "promise for future usefulness" have earned 29 students at Tuskegee selection to "Who's Who Among Students In American Universities and Colleges." All seniors, the students were chosen by the school's Student-Faculty Council, and were required to have a 2.5 general average before they were eligible for nomination. The honor students are: first row: (left to right) James Stephens, Carolyn Cranford, Corene Stoudermire, Hyacinth B. Simmonds, Josephine Merritt, Minnie L. Christmas, Sara Pittman, Joyce Holloway, Samuel Jenkins. Second row, (left to right): Joseph Hay, Hattie Elam, Roberta Ogletree, June Barron, Evelyn Raines, Irma J. McIntosh, Vincent McDonald. Third row, (left to right): Joseph Roberson, Daisie Grayson, Alfreda Jones, Barbara Holman, Annie P. Croom, Harry L. Cummings. Fourth row, (left to right): Tyree Parker, Burl T. Radney, Wilbert Barrett. Not pictured are: James Ivory, Jesse Nason, Fayette A. Powell, and Olivia Weaver.

Nathaniel Farris, '40, is shown demonstrating the use of wood-working equipment to a group of Korean students and teachers at an agricultural high school in Seoul, Korea. Mr. Farris has been an agricultural education advisor at the U.S. International Cooperation Administration mission for two years. He recently returned to the United States for a vacation and is taking a nine-month course in vocational education at Wayne University. Upon completion of the training he will be ready for assignment to another of the 61 countries and 10 territories with which the United States has cooperative development projects under the Mutual Security Program. He previously has served in Iran and Jordan.

TWO NATIONAL MAGAZINES FEATURE TUSKEGEE

Miss Sylvia Lalamentik, junior student from Djakarta, Indonesia, is featured on the cover of the December 15, 1960 issue of Jet Magazine. The School of Veterinary Medicine is featured in the January 1961 issue of Ebony Magazine.

TUSKEGEE COED DIES OF SEVERE BURNS

Miss Hattie C. Baker, senior industrial education student, died last Friday afternoon at the Memorial hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn. of severe burns received Dec. 3.

Funeral services will be observed Dec. 23 in Jacksonville, Fla., her home. Miss Baker was on a practice teacher assignment in Chattanooga when the accident occurred.

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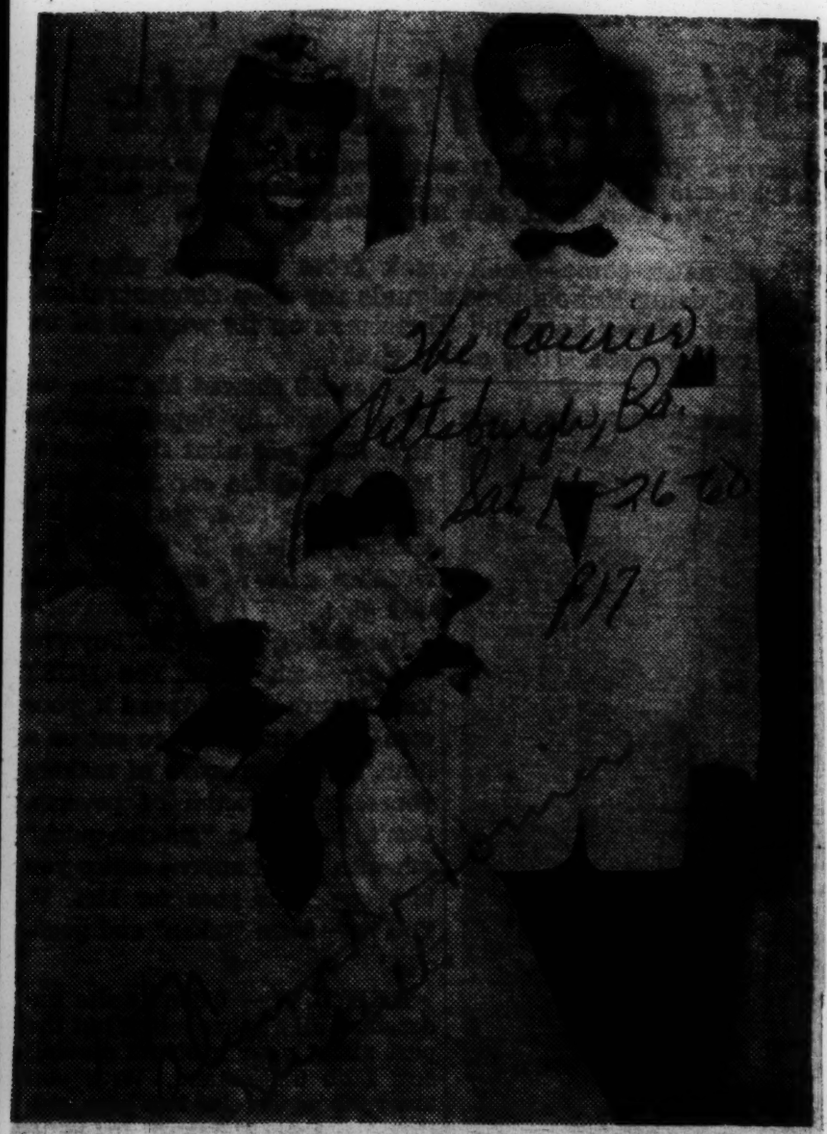


MR. AND MRS. ROBERT DAVIS
. . . to live in Cleveland, Ohio

Smith-Davis Wedding Unites Tuskegee Grads

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

BRUNSWICK, Ga. — Un
mpressive double-ring ceremon
at the Second Presbyterian
Church, Miss Alma Jean Smith
daughter of Mrs. Ida Smith an
the late Julius Smith was unite
in marriage to Robert Davis o
Camden, S. C., by the Rev. W. C
Jones.

Nuptial music was rendered by
Mrs. E. F. Wilson, music teache
at Risley High School. Miss Jan
ice Perry was soloist.

The bride, entering on the arm of a cousin, Allen Amerum, was gowned in an Alfred Angelo or iginal of white lace posed over satin with a cathedral train. Her shoulder-length veil was held in place by a jeweled tiara. She carried a large bouquet of white mums.

Serving as matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Louise Randolph, who wore a blue lace dress with matching shoes and hat.

The bridesmaids were Mmes. Letha Gardner, sister of the bride and Viola Stafford, a life long friend, and Misses Dora and Ida Smith, also sisters of the bride. They were attired in spruce green dresses of peau de soie, matching shoes and tiny tulle caps of gold.

Brenda Gardner, niece of the bride, served as flower girl.

William Gardner, nephew of the bride, served as ring bearer.

The groom was attended by Joseph Bryant and ushers were Moses Blaine, Jimmy Speech, Norman Gardner and Dementrous Smith.

■

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception followed at the Community Center.

Guests were registered by Mrs. Vera Kenedy. Presiding at the punch bowl were Mmes. Ellen Burton, Alma Rogers and Inez Sweetwine.

The wedding was directed by Mrs. Ruth Pope Lovelace.

The bride is a registered nurse having attended Tuskegee Institute.

The groom, who also attended Tuskegee, is a food supervisor at Cleveland Clinic Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, where the couple will be employed.

Out of town guests were Mmes. Mattie Davis, Mollie Kennedy and Miss Tommie Davis of Camden, S. C.; Mrs. Mamie Osborne, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Retha Brown of Jacksonville, Fla., and other relatives and friends from Fernandina, Fla.

Tuskegeean dies en route home

The Afro-Amer
Baltimore, Md

CHICAGO (ANP) — Eldridge A. Johnson, building contractor and past president of the Chicago Tuskegee Club, was loyal to his alma mater to the end.

Johnson, who had attended the 50th reunion of his Tuskegee Institute class, was stricken, while driving back to Chicago from Alabama. He became ill in Madison, Ky., and was admitted to a hospital there. He died four hours later.

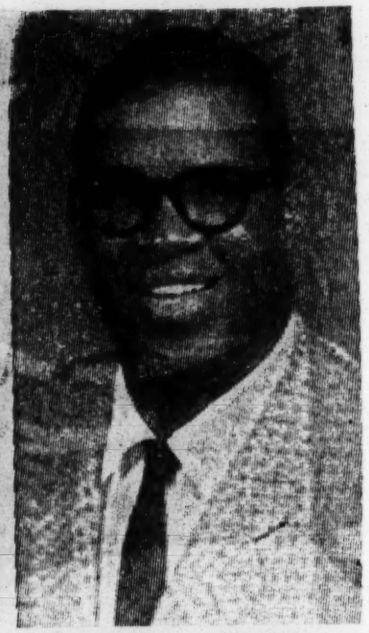
A member of the Tuskegee class of 1910, Johnson had been principal speaker at the reunion banquet and introduced the guest speaker at the closing program.

He moved to Chicago in 1921 and launched his building construction business. In 1933 he helped to organize the Brotherhood Club of Brick Masons. He was graduated from the Chcago Technical college in 1923.

Johnson is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Eloise Howard; two grandchildren, Leslie Howard, 17, and Carol Howard, 19; one sister, Hattie Johnson of Chicago and a brother, William Johnson of St. Luis.

HAROLD N. VANCE

JAMES F. THOMPSON

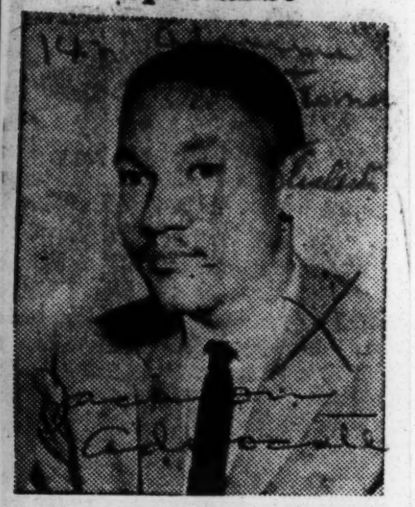


JOSEPH R. MITCHELL

STUDYING AT MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Pictured are Harold N. Vance Jr., af Tuskegee; James F. Thompson of Montgomery and Joseph R. Mitchell Jr., of Tuskegee. They are among the 101 freshmen, representing 21 states, the District of Columbia and two foreign countries, enrolled at Nashville's Meharry Medical College for the 1960-61 school year. Harold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Vance Sr., P. O. Box 149, V. A. Hospital, Tuskegee. Vance is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute High and received the bachelor's degree from Tuskegee Institute; James is the son of Mrs. H. M. Thompson, 1124 Tatum Street, Montgomery. Thompson is a graduate of J. D. Thompson High and received the bachelor's degree from Fisk University; Joseph is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, Box 509, Tuskegee. Mitchell is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute High and received the bachelor's degree from Morehouse College. Meharry Medical College's enrollment for its three schools of medicine, dentistry and nursing is 412.

Information Specialist



Washington, D. C., Oct. 13 — Appointment of Johnnie A. Moore of Chicago as information specialist on the staff of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, in its Washington office, was announced today by Margaret Garrity, executive director of the Committee.

Mr. Moore, 31, comes to the President's Committee from employment as makeup editor of the Chicago Daily Defender, where he is currently on leave.

Prior to joining the Defender, he worked on newspaper staffs of the Informer Newspaper Group, Houston, Tex., and Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

An Air Force veteran, Mr. Moore was released from active duty in 1955 as a first lieutenant. He later served as a civilian instructor in statistics with the Air Force.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Moore has also done advanced study at George Williams college. In 1951-52, the new appointee was director of public relations at Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., and instructed courses in journalism and commerce.

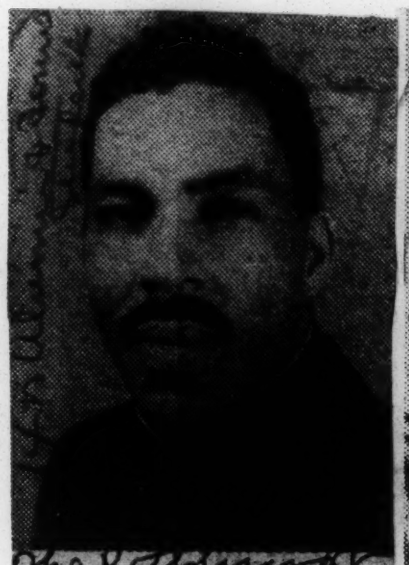
Mr. Moore, a native Texan, attended public schools in Kingsville and San Antonio, Texas.

14n 1960

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

MAJOR RANDOLPH GOODWIN, CLASS OF 1943 is presented a farewell gift from his fellow officers at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Annville,Pa., by Col. James A. Scott, commanding officer, during a farewell dinner in Goodwin's honor at the Officer's Club.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS p.2. April 27, 1960



CALLED—The Rev. Lawler P. Daniels Jr. has been called to the pastorate of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, New Orleans. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute and former student at Union Theological Seminary, New Orleans, the Rev. Mr. Daniels is an insurance executive, minister of the House of Detention, and a columnist for The Courier.

Earned M.A. Degree

Mrs. Fostine Glenn Riddick was awarded the master of arts degree from the School of Education at the recent commencement exercises of New York University. A nursing major, Mrs. Riddick was the recipient of a USPH/Service Fellowship. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and has studied at Hampton Institute and Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mrs. Riddick, wife of Henry L. Riddick, is director of nursing at Norfolk Community Hospital.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY JAMES WALKER

'Skegee Grads Wed in Mt. Olive Church

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Miss Mary Emma Gordon was married here to Henry James Walker in ceremonies at Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church. The pastor, the Rev. S. T. Martin, officiated.

The bride is the daughter of Isaiah Gordon of Tuskegee, and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Walker of Rayfield, La.

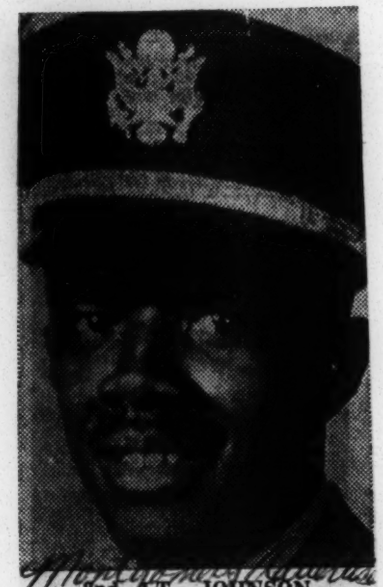
Miss Lula Gordon of Tuskegee attended her sister as maid of honor. Other attendants included Misses Jeanetta Walker, sister of the groom; Mamie Tolbert, Mildred Patterson and Delores Drane, all of Tuskegee.

McKinney Smith of Birmingham attended the groom. Ushers were William Wallace, William Turner Jr., Talbert Gordon, brother of the groom, and Robert O. White, all of Tuskegee.

The bride wore a waltz length gown of white silk brocade draped over a bouffant skirt of white net. Her waist-length veil of English silk illusion fell from a princess crown of seed pearls. She carried a white orchid, surrounded by white carnations.

Following the ceremony, the bride's father entertained with a reception in the William Turner auditorium of the church.

The newlyweds are 1959 graduates of Tuskegee Institute. The bride received a B. S. degree in commercial dietetics. Walker, a laboratory technicians at Tuskegee's Veterans Administration Hospital, holds the B. S. degree in biology.



2nd LT. JOHNSON

Second Lt. Nathan Johnson Jr., whose father lives on Rt. 1, Pittsview, Ala., recently completed the basic officer course at the Army Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. The 10-week course was designed to familiarize Johnson, a newly commissioned officer, with the duties and responsibilities of an infantry unit commander. He is a 1953 graudate of South Girard HS, Phenix City, and a 1960 gradute of Tuskegee Institute.

Borders Preaches At Wheat Street Sunday

In keeping with the tenor of the times, Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, will use as his subject at the morning worship hour tomorrow, "Planks in God's Platform." Music for the worship service will be furnished by the Jubilee Chorus, W. H. B. Choir, Gospel Choir and Mann Memorial Choir. The musical meditation by the choirs will begin promptly at 10:30 A. M.

The Administrative Board of the Church School will meet this evening at 6:00 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Nancy J. Ector, 268 Chappell Road, N. W. G. T. Brown, Gen. Supt.

SUNDAY:

7:00 A. M. — Sunday Morning Prayer Service.

8:30 A. M. Radio Broadcast - WERD - Rev. Borders.

9:00 A. M. - Sunday Church School.

9:30 A. M. - Bryant Bible Class.

10:30 A. M. - Morning Worship.

1:00 P. M. - Credit Union Office Open - Christian Education Building.

4:00 P. M. - Wheat Street in Grady Homes will meet at the home of Mrs. Jennie Reid, the president, 240 Mayson Avenue, N. E.

5:00 P. M. - The Workers Council, Children's Division, Church School, will meet at the home of Mrs. Ruth Hall, 2864 Renfro Drive. N. W.

5:00 P. M. - The Matrons Circle will meet in the library of the Christian Education Building.

6:00 P. M. — The Baptist Training Union will present as guest speaker, Mrs. Rebenca Brooks Felker, a native of Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. Mrs. Felker, who holds the master's degree from Tuskegee Institute, and who is director and coordinator of public schools in Monrovia, will discuss "Educational and Medical Needs of the Underprivileged People in Monrovia." The public is invited.

TUESDAY

Friendly Workers Club will meet at 8:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs Ola Mae Williams, 501 Boulevard, N. E., Apt. 38. All members are urged to be present.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATE OPENS WALL STREET FIRM

Harry L. Wright, a Tuskegeean, has opened the first Negro-owned brokerage firm located on Wall Street. The H.L. Wright & Co., Inc., began business recently as brokers, dealers, and underwriters.

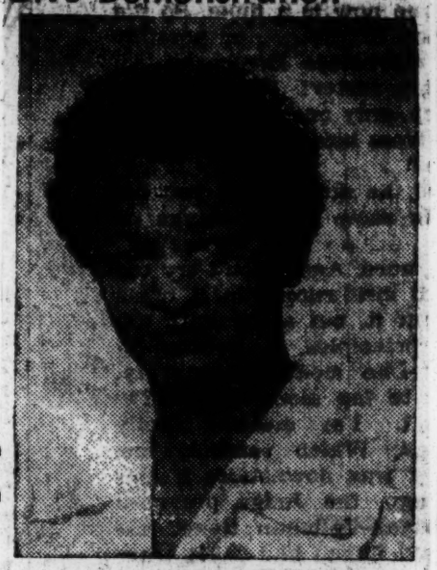
Representatives of some of Wall Street's leading brokerage and investment houses appeared at the formal opening.

Mr. Wright, 44, has worked in investment activities for the past six years. He formerly managed the institutional investment department of a large Wall Street firm and in addition, managed a branch office of a New York Stock Exchange member firm.

James C. Ralston, Sr., Class of '59, has been appointed principal of Washington Public School, beginning July 1. Mrs. M. K. Frazier, former principal, retired June 30.

Mr. Ralston received a diploma, the B. S. and the M. Ed. degrees from Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Hattie McSwain To Give Demonstration



... MRS. HATTIE McSWAIN ...

Mrs. Hattie McSwain, home economist for the National Livestock and Meat Board, will give a demonstration at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 10, for the students of the Commercial Cooking and Baking Class of Wenonah State Vocational Technical School.

Director T. A. Lawson in making this announcement pointed out that she gives her food prepafation demonstration yearly at the institution.

Mrs. McSwain is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics. After several years of excellent service at Grambling College in Louisiana and Trade and Industrial College in Mississippi, she went on to become the first and only Negro employee of the National Live Stock kand Meat Board.

Her services are extended to house-wives, schools, cafeteria, and other food serving agencies. She presents these persons and agencies with methods of preparing the most economical cuts of meats to make them tastier.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board is made up of such nationally famous associations as the American National Cattlemens Association, National Livestock Exchange, National Association of Retail Grocers, National Restaurant Association and many other wholesale and retail dealers in foods. Its primary function is to promote a better knowledge of the importance of meat as a food.

Dean Brannon Nears Retirement At Prairie View A&M College

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Mrs. Maida S. Brannon, a veteran of over 40 years in nursing education teaching and administration, has stepped down from her post as director of nursing at Prairie View A&M College and is now performing modified service at the school.

With her last nurse capping ceremony over last May, Dean Brannon took the summer to administer her final program and put things in order for the one who would replace her in September. She still holds the position of Professor of Nursing Education, and has moved her office, with its accumulation of books and flowers, from the administration building to a second floor hospital room, nearer to the work she loves.

Dean Brannon came to Prairie View in 1928 and served in the nursing field here until 1937. Her talents in this field and the quest for greater knowledge took her many places over the nation before she was called back in 1953 to head the expanding program planned for the college.

A native of a rural Alabama community, Mrs. Brannon received her diploma in nursing at Tuskegee Institute and later earned a diploma in education. She received the bachelors degree in Nursing at the University of Minnesota in 1949 and while in her sixties, earned a Master's degree at Columbia University's Teachers College.

The states in which she has worked include Maryland, Minnesota, Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Texas. She is currently registered as a nurse in all of these states.

Mrs. Brannon has seen a great deal of progress in the field of nursing over her long period of service. When she returned to Prairie View eight years ago, there was only one faculty member in the division. The Prairie View nursing faculty now numbers eight persons, most of whom were trained under her administration here and elsewhere.

She steps down, not altogether satisfied with the progress in her division. "The school of nursing would be even larger if it were not for the lack of available facilities," she remarked.

Nearing complete retirement, she is still very active in classroom teaching and in her interest for public health work. Her personal life may be described as a well-rounded persons, very religious, and a lover of flowers and plant life. She likes to cook, and despite her age, she enjoys dancing, playing cards and listening to music.

MISS CAROLYN MOTLEY BETROTHED

Mr. and Mrs. Osie B. Motley, Montgomery, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn Elaine, to Eugene Robinson, son of Benjamin Robinson Sr. and the late Mrs. Estell Robinson of Gadsden. The bride-elect is a senior in the School of Home Economics and Food Administration at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Robinson, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, majored in mechanical engineering and is employed with a corporation in Los Angeles. The marriage will take place in the summer at the home of the bride-elect's parents on Thurman Street.

DECEASED

MR. LORENZO HARRIS, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA. Passes Sat. Oct. 29, 1960
Tuskegee Graduate Class 1909

African Is Victim Of Discrimination

by Clarence L. Matthews

A young African student studying veterinary medicine at the famed Tuskegee Institute has mixed emotions about the United States and its discrimination policies under an otherwise friendly atmosphere.

He is Amram Onyndo, a native of Kisumu in the eastern portion of Kenya. Onyndo is currently in Louisville living at the Chestnut St. YMCA and working with children in the Recreation Department.

Onyndo has only been in the United States a year but long enough to suffer the bitter sting of segregation mostly in the southern area of the nation.

His first experience with discrimination occurred at the Atlanta, Ga., airport shortly after arriving from New York City by way of Washington, D. C.

"It had been several hours," said Onyndo, "since I had eaten and was virtually starved. I thought the airport restaurant was like it was in New York but I was mistaken.

"They virtually pushed me out of the restaurant, telling me to go to the Negro section and get dinner." Onyndo said that he was confused and had to wait some time later before he was able to find food.

"The United States is a nice place when you are around persons who care and those of your own race," said the student. "As a whole the people are quite kind."

The Deep South was not the only place where he experienced discrimination. While travelling So. Fourth St., in the downtown area, he and a white associate attempted to eat lunch at one of the hotel coffee shops but were refused.

"I asked for a hamburger," said Onydo, "but they just ignored my request and waited on my friend. After they would not serve me we went to another lunch counter and my friend got food for me."

Close To Negroes Here

Onyndo, a former teacher in his native Kenya and in the U. S. on a student visa, said that he felt a close relationship with Negroes in the United States.

"I suppose," said Onyndo, "that blood is thicker than water. My father often told me that although your brother may be of some distance apart from you, when you meet it is like you have been together always".

Onyndo is currently trying to raise money to continue his studies at Tuskegee. He is unsponsored and must work his way through the school.

BRIDE-ELECT

Miss Annie Lou Marcus, daughter of George R. Marcus of Jacksonville, Fla., and the late Mrs. Sarah J. Page, Tuskegee, Ala., will become the bride of Dorsey Roland Thomas, of Charlottesville, Va. The groom-to-be is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Thomas Sr. Miss Marcus attended Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C. and received a BSN, Tuskegee Institute. She is currently employed by the VA Hospital. The bridegroom-elect received his BS from Morgan State and American University, LL.B.. He recently was discharged from the U.S. Army with the rank of captain. The wedding date has been set for Aug. 13 in Tuskegee.

DECEASED

MR. ROBERT H. McCLASKEY
CLASS OF 1909

PASSED SEPTEMBER 1960.
was self employed shoe makar.
206 S. Broadway
Lexington 26, Ky.

He is survived by his
MRS. BIRDIE THOMPSON
McCLASKEY also a Tuskegee
Graduate.

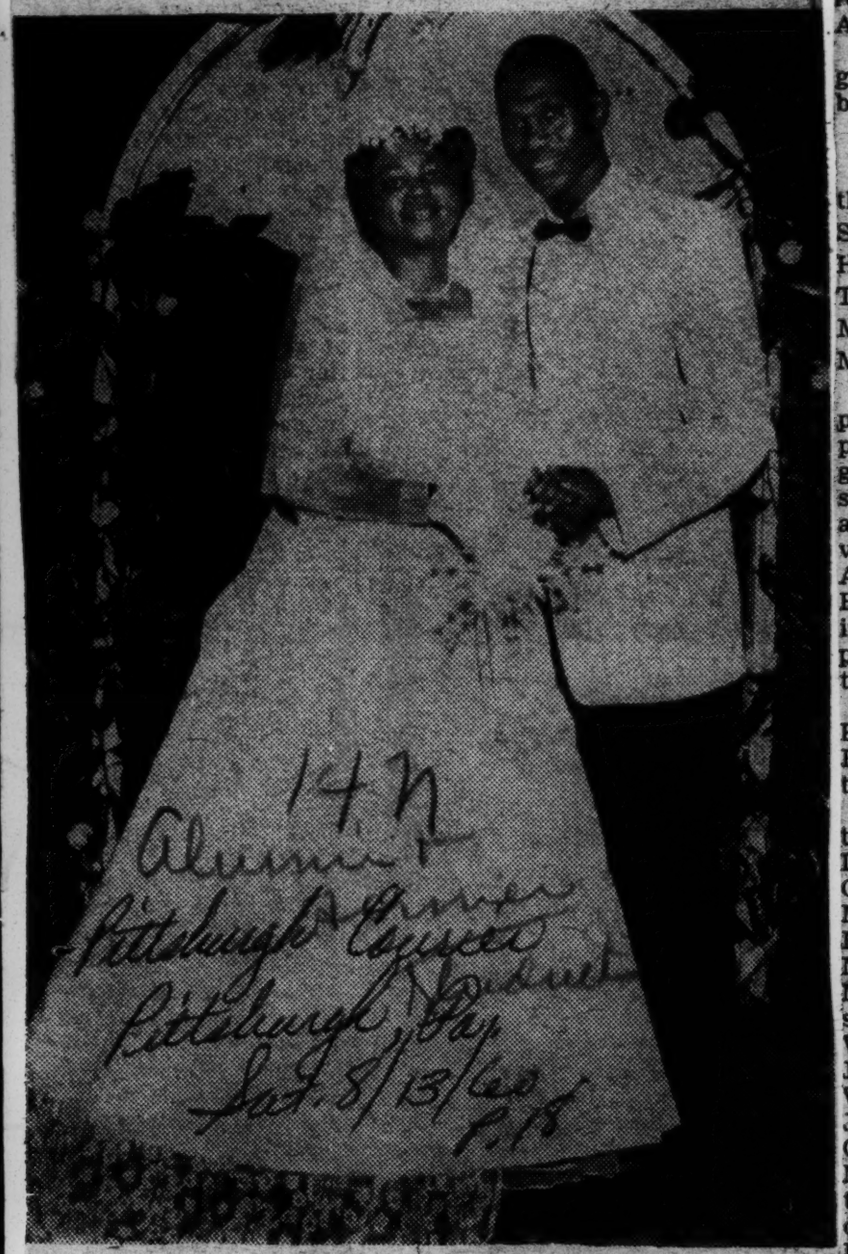
DECEASED
MRS. DORINDA McMILLAN FAIR

Mrs. Dorinda McMillan Fair, graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Former Instructor, Chamblis Children's House. Owner-Wilborn Grocery Store, Tuskegee, Alabama- Passed Thursday, Sept. 15, 1960. (John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital)

DECEASED

MR. DAVID BANKS. Tuskegee Graduate passed in Ghana, September, 1960
Had previously served the U.S. Government in Agricultural Vocational work in Liberia.

Hastings-Holmes Wedding Is Tuskegee Social Event



and Miss Christine Hastings were bridesmaids. They wore pastel silk organza waltz length dresses.

Weldon Holmes was best man. Ushers were Harold Garson, Lawrence Hastings Jr., and William Allen.

Aundrea Adams was flower girl and Alvin McCray was ring bearer.

■

THE RECEPTION followed the ceremony on the lower lawn. Serving as hostesses were Mrs. Harriett B. Pinnock, Mrs. Mildred Thweatt, Mrs. Lorene Ray Reed, Mrs. Celestine H. Moore, and Mrs. Fannie Gunn Bryant.

Mrs. Holmes, assistant chief pharmacist at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, N. Y., is a graduate of Howard University school of pharmacy. Mr. Holmes, a graduate of Florida A&M University, is manager of Union Automobile Service Center in Brooklyn. He is a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Reserve and plans to enter graduate school this fall.

After a honeymoon in West Palm Beach and other points in Florida, the couple will make their home in Brooklyn.

Out-of-town guests witnessing the impressive ceremony were Dr. Alicia Hastings of Denver, Col.; Mrs. Inez P. Fluellyn, Mrs. Mabel Frederick, Mrs. Victoria Holmes of West Palm Beach; Miss Christine Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond Jackson, Mrs. Constance Lightbourne of Brooklyn; Weldon Holmes, H. Ross, Lenon Jones of Miami; Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Carson, William E. Carson Jr., of Mobile; Mr. and Mrs. George Williams of Montgomery; Miss Melba McNeill of Washington, D. C.; Miss Mattie Thomas of Perry Point, Md., and Lloyd McNeill of Atlanta, Ga.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES HOLMES

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Miss Inez Odessa Hastings became the bride of James Holmes July 23 at Tuskegee with Rev. W. E. Carson performing the double ring ceremony. Setting for the wedding ceremony and reception was the beautifully decorated lawn of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Hastings.

A program of nuptial music was presented by Mrs. Elinor Hastings Foster. Participating were Ormond Jackson, Miss

... make home in Brooklyn

Gwendolyn Grimmett, and William Winston. Mrs. Beatrice Ashley and Mrs. Yvette Pierce were organists.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white silk organza over taffeta with Princess lines highlighted with lace applique. Her elbow length veil of silk illusion fell from a crown of lilies-of-the-valley.

■

MRS. CARRIE McDonald Todd was matron of honor. Dr. Alicia Hastings, Dr. Carolyn McNeill

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

ADJORLOLO, Daniel, died last Saturday. Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Presbyterian Church, on Franklin road. Threv. G. E. Benson will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery with McKenzie's Funeral Home directing. He was a student of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee, was a native of Accra, Ghana, and was liked by everyone in the community. Survivors include an uncle, Samuel Seggefbefio, and other relatives. The body will lie in state at the church from 12:30 until funeral hour.

HENDERSON, The Rev. George, of Roba, died at his home Wednesday. Funeral services will be announced by Smith and Gaston Funeral Directors. Surviving are one brother, Cooper Jackson; five sons, the Rev. T. A. Henderson, Roba; George Wiley Henderson, New York City; John W. Henderson, Atlanta, Ga.; Emmitt L. Henderson, Tuskegee; Sgt. Russell D. Henderson, Orlando, Fla.; five daughters, Mrs. Eloise H. Lewis, Florence; Mrs. Ruby H. Jefferson, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Hattie A. McSwain and Mrs. Ernestine H. Harris, both of Chicago, Ill; Mrs. Alicia H. Watts, Youngstown, Ohio; 26 grandchildren.

MR. EARL FRANCIS SORRELL
CLASS 1923
PASSED SUNDAY, DEC.25,1960
EMPLOYED, SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. Area of Interior Decoration following his graduation until a few weeks before his death.

MR. ELDRIDGE A. JOHNSON
CLASS 1910 (PASSED)

Chicago, Illinois. RETIRED
(BUILDING CONSTRUCTION)
ATTENDED CLASS REUNION
NOVEMBER 11-14, 1960
passed enroute home.
Presented speaker on
Sunday Evening, Nov.13, 1960
Dr. Alphonse Heninburg(Class of 1920)
The Class of 1910 presented
Tuskegee Institute $1,513.—

MR. JERRY R. JOHNSON

PASSED- SUNDAY NOV. 27, 1960
(Studied upholstering at
Tuskegee Institute in the
School of Mechanical Industries)
Was employed in the Engineering
Section at the Veterans Administration Hosp. Feb.1925 - March 1943
(retired) At the time of his
death he was engaged in public service
for his community.
Funeralized-Washington Chapel Church
Thurs. Dec.1, 1960
(Program filed 29- 1960) Source

14n 1960

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

James Daniel Thompson Lauded In Funeral Eulogy By Rev. Ware

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

COTTAGE GROVE, Ala. (SNS)—James Daniel Thompson "was a man standing in a man's place," eulogized the Rev. S. L. Ware, pastor of Peace and Goodwill Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., at the funeral of Mr. Thompson, principal of Coosa County Training School, held March 26 at Peace and Goodwill Baptist Church here.

J. D. THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson, who served as president of the Alabama State Teachers Association 1952-54, died March 24, one week after his 54th birthday. He had been ill for several months. His death had been foreshadowed by a complaint which gave him no chance of recovery. Mrs. Bessie Sears Estell, retiring president of ASTA at the closing session of the 77th annual convention, lead the assembly in a word of silent prayer for Mr. Thompson who was born March 17, 1906 in Monroe County, Ala.

The Rev. Ware, a former pastor of Peace and Goodwill Baptist Church, explained to the morning audience that he was delivering the eulogy at the personal request of Mr. Thompson together with the approval the Rev. L. B. Pearson, pastor.

Eulogist Ware selected passages from the Ecclesiastes 11: 2 and 7, to build his message.

"If the clouds be full of rain, they empty themselves upon the earth; and if the tree fall toward the south or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be."

"Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."

The Birmingham minister observed that Mr. Thompson's life "was filled with service." Obviously seeking to comfort in light of the educator's untimely passing, the Rev. Ware explained, "it is not how long you live but how many contributions you have made." He added that "the spirit of this man (J. D. Thompson) is not dead."

He lauded the courage conviction and sense of Mr. Thompson, as some others on program had done in their tributes of respect. Expounding the doctrine of permissive free will, the Rev. Ware, noted that in each one's life there are discouragments, trials and temptations.

But in the case of Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Ware noted that he stood on his conviction even "when it conflicted with headquarters (apparently meaning state officials) in Montgomery (the state's capital city). Added the Rev. Ware, commenting on Mr. Thompson as a Christian worker, "this no trobule religion is not much religion."

Pointing to life's storm clouds, and using Bible reference to rivet together his argument, the Birmingham minister declared that 'God was in the clouds.'

Many clouds overshadowed Mr. Thompson in his life time, but he stood there. He would sacrifice no principel; Thompson stood for a principle.

Among those giving tributes of comfort were Hubert L. Street, superintendent of Coosa County Public Schools; Mrs. C. B. Green, instructor at Coosa County Training School and Dr. J. T. Brooks, of Alabama State College, Montgomery, who represented Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Both Dr. Brooks and School Supt. Street lauded the great courage and determination of Mr. Thompson. Pastor Pearson said that Mr. Thompson was not only a good leader, but that he was "a loyal follower. In support of this observation, the Rev. Pearson related an experience in 1954 when Mr. Thompson served as chairman of the building committee of Peace and goodwill Baptist Church. He said that in one of his conference with Mr. Thompson he told him that "if you do the manuevering I will do the praying."

Supt. Street, quoting poetry freely dwelted upon Mr. Thompson's clamness, faith in God, rugged convictions, independent thinking and firmness against rumor.

Scattered in the audience was approximately a dozen white persons. The church overflowed. The church yard was filled with persons who came from many points of the state and from other states to pay final respects to Mr. Thompson

Graduate of Bethlehem Industrial Academy at Monroeville, Ala., Mr. Thompson also studied at Alabama State College, received the B. S. degree at Tuskegee Institute and the master's degree at Fisk University. He worked toward the doctorate at Columbia University, studied at the University of Osla, Norway, the University of California at Los Angeles and at Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Thompson became principal of Coosa County Training School in 1934. (This was the first training school organized for the Negro group in Alabama, it is said.)

Among organizations he was member were the Farmers and Civic Association, Coosa County Voters League, District IV and State Coordination Association for Registration and Voting, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Carver Council of Boy Scouts of America, National Council of Teacher Retirement, Farm Bureau, chairman of the Alabama Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

His teaching experience included Monroe County Training School, Bethlehem Industrial Academy, Columbia, Miss., Macon County, Meridian, Miss., high school, summer school at Alabama State College and served as consultant in Mathematics workshop at Tuskegee Institute.

He became the first Negro to register and vote in Coosa County. Helped to organize and [illegible] the Coosa County Branch of the NAACP.

Close survivors include the widow, one son and one brother.

Member of Sigma Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Fraternity, of which he was a former basileus, served as active pallbearers.

Honorary pallbearers were Robert Smith, Lee Otis Smith, [illegible] Thomas, Posie Thomas, William Smith and Elena Moore. Faculty members of Coosa County Training School.

Interment was in the Peace Goodwill Cemetery with Armor and Sons Funeral Directors in charge.

MISS NEARROR TO WED

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Jenkins, Tuskegee, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Doris E. Nearror, to Jerry S. Green Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry S. Green of Detroit. Miss Nearror is a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing and is currently employed by the Veterans Administration Hospital of Tuskegee as a staff nurse. Mr. Green is a recent graduate of Texas Southern University of Houston where he majored in physical education. A summer wedding is planned.

Mrs. Otelia Traylor Is Teacher Of The Year At Fairburn School

Mrs. Otelia Traylor was elected "Teacher of the Year" by the faculty of the Fairburn School.

She is a native of Huntsville, Alabama, the daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. William Robert White, the wife of Mr. George Traylor.

She is a graduate of Tuskegee

MRS. OTELIA TRAYLOR

and Morris Brown College, she has done further study at Atlanta University.

Mrs. Traylor is Departmental Superintendent, Sunday School teacher, and a member of the Courtesy Guild of the Greater Mt. Calvery Baptist Church of which Dr. B. J. Johnson is pastor.

Her teaching experiences began in the West Acipco School in Birmingham, Ala., a principal in a Ga. School and is now gainfully employed at the Fairburn School and serving as fifth grade teacher where she has given untiring service for many years.

She is a member of our Educational Associations and the P. T. A. Coordinator together with many other activities she has spearheaded.

She posesses a sense of humor, a philosophy of fairness and integrity. We, as a faculty are proud to have her represent our school as "Teacher of the Year".

Mrs. Lewis Honored As Teacher Of Year'

By E. P. WALLACE

Among the educators and honprees in attendance at the American Teachers Assn.'s 57th Convention held at Tuskegee Institute this week was Alabama's public school teacher's choice, "Teacher of the Year" of 1960-61, Mrs. Elouise Henderson Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis represents approximately 9,000 members of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. with headquarters at Alabama State College, Montgomery. She ascended to this high honor by meeting the criteria established by the association.

Her achievements in the professional field were in comparison with teachers in 16 selected high schools in Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina as well as Alabama. All worked with the Phelps-Stokes project for the improvement of instruction.

WIFE OF PROFESSOR

The honoree, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Prof. Hezekiah Lewis, represented the ASTA at the NEA at Los Angeles a few weeks ago and is now the recipient of a life membership in both organizations, ATA and NEA.

According to her biography she was born at Union Springs, Bullock County, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Henderson, superannuated AME Zion minister, a former farmer, who began his lifes work as a public school teacher after graduating from Tuskegee Institute in 1899. Her mother was the late Mrs. Ella Gresham Henderson. While yet a child, her parents moved to Tuskegee where the children were privileged to attend Tuskegee Institute.

ACTIVE IN SCHOOLS

Mrs. Lewis attended the Chambliss Children's House during grammar school, Tuskegee Institute High School, and took her undergraduate and graduate courses from the same institution. She has attended the Language Arts Workshop at Atlanta University and two Phelps-Stokes Evaluation Workshops at Tuskegee.

She belongs to a family of teachers, with a father, one brother, four sisters and a husband having been trained in various areas of the teaching profession. She has taught school for 21 years, 20 of which have been spent in the Sterling High School in Sheffield where she is presently serving as instructor of language arts, commercial arts and as Y-teen advisor.

MEDIA OF SERVICE

Mrs. Lewis has given the following services: President and vice president of the Sterling-Southeast Teachers Assn.; official delegate to several ASTA conventions; member of the Resolutions Committee of the ASTA; representative of the NEA Dept. of Classroom Teachers Meeting in Tampa (1957); official delegate to ASTA District I meetings; representative of teachers in 11 chosen high schools in North Carolina, Mississippi, Goergia and Alabama, at the national conference of the Phelps-Stokes Project held in New York City during 1957, president of the ASTA Dept. of Language Arts (a position she presently holds); and Teacher-of-the-year" for district 1.

The "Teacher-of-the-Year" has also given much service in community life. These activities include: superintendent of her Sunday School; Girl Scout leader, First Aider and camp committeeman; Y-teen advisor, member of the State Y-teens and advisers planning committee; president of the Community Church Choir; president, reporter and scholarship chairman of the local Tuskegee Alumni Assn.; worker and organizer for the Community Chest; March of Dimes and United Fund Drive; American Red Cross First-Aid instructor, Red Cross Bloodmobile recruiter and volunteer worker; has served variously with the P-TA; and she has held office in Miriam Chapter No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star.

She is a member of NEA, ATA, ASTA, the ASTA Dept. of Language Arts, Girl Scout leader group, Women's Interdenominational Alliance, Tennessee Valley Community Church and Choir, Muscle Shoals Tuskegee Alumni Assn., and the Fleur-de-Lis Social Club.

W. H. Lewis, principal of Burrell-Slater High School in Florence, is Mrs. Lewis' husband. They have four children living, one deceased.

GHANA STUDENT DIES PLAYING VOLLEYBALL AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Daniel P. K. Adjorlolo, a junior veterinary student at Tuskegee Institute, died Saturday afternoon Sept. 17 while playing volleyball at a school picnic.

Adjorlolo, a native of Anyako, Ghana, was announced dead on arrival at the school's John A. Andrew hospital, about two miles from the picnic site. Death was attributed to acute cardiac failure.

Memorial services were held for the 27 year-old honor student Sunday (Sept. 25) on the Tuskegee campus.

Before entering Tuskegee, Adjorlolo was a student veterinary assistant at the Ghana veterinary department and a laboratory assistant at the University College of Ghana. He was attending Tuskegee on scholarships from both Tuskegee Institute and the African-American Institute.

Active in campus extra-curricular life, he was vice-president of the Foreign Student Association, and a member of the African Students Association and the United Men's Congress.

Ghanaian Student Dies at Tuskegee

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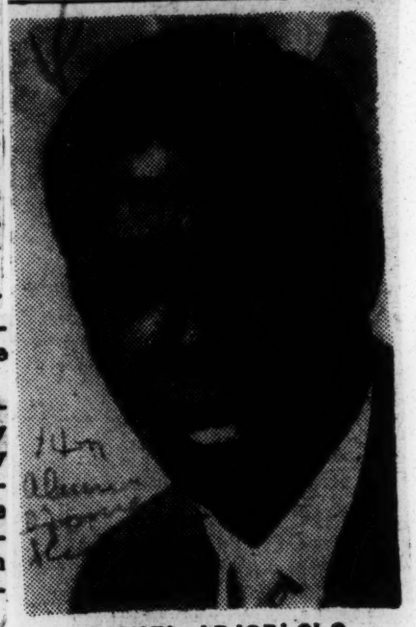

DANIEL ADJORLOLO

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14n 1960

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

Double-Ring Rites Unite Miss Carner, Mr. Barber

MRS. FRED BARBER
... married in Sarasota

was presented by Leroy Mathis, pianist, and Mrs. Otelia Baker, soloist.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The bride is a junior at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The groom is stationed at Fort Still, Okla., in the armed services.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Hurst Chapel AME Church in Newton, Sarasota, Fla., was the scene of a wedding when Miss Prevell Carner and Fred Barber exchanged vows with the Rev. L. H. Holland officiating.

The double ring ceremony attracted many out-of-town guests who filled the chapel.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carner of 2716 Washington Court, and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barber.

The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Fred McNeil of Fort Lauderdale. She was attired in a street length white imported French satin gown trimmed with Chantilly lace aplique, decorated with white pearls, fingerless Chantilly gloves and white satin pumps.

Her head piece was a white finger-tip veil over a seeded pearl head band. She also carried a white prayer book covered with white lace and satin streamers, decked with a white and purple orchid.

Her attendant was Mrs. Dorothy C. Smith who served as maid of honor. Mrs. Smith wore a blue taffeta gown of imported Chantilly lace.

The groom was attended by his brother, William Barber.

The bride is a graduate of Florida A.&M. University. The groom is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and is currently employed in the Bradenton area.

Mrs. Barber, an instructor at the Booker Elementary School in Sarasota for a number of years. She and her groom will spend a few days in Bermuda before returning to this area after the honeymoon.

Mildred Jackson, Floridian, Weds U.S. Army Private

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—In a recent double-ring ceremony, Miss Mildred Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Laura Dell Miller, became the bride of Pvt. Harold H. Bennett, both of Winter Haven. The ceremony was solemnized in the New Bethel Baptist Church, with the Rev. T. M. Crawford officiating.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, Willie Jackson of St. Petersburg, Fla., wore a floor-length, short-sleeve gown of tissue silk faille with bodice of imported lace with Peter Pan collar. She carried a white Bible graced with a lilac orchid in the center of carnations. Her matron of honor was Alene Jones and the bridesmaids were Markene Joel, Carment Seay and Mae Daisy Bennett, a sister of the groom.

The bridegroom, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Ware, had for his best man Ambrose Austin. The ushers were Lee Baker, Raymond Baker and Henry Seay.

The bride's sister, Benita Miller, and Jacquelyn Williams were flower girls, and Steve Clark, ringbearer.

A program of nuptial music

$750.00 SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TUSKEGEE GRADUATE

Willie C. Taylor, a 1959 graduate of the Department of Commercial Dietetics, Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded a $750.00 scholarship to study Baking Science and Technology at the American Institute of Baking, Chicago. The duration of the course is from February 1, 1960 to June 17, 1960. Since graduation, Mr. Taylor was employed as an instructor in the Cooking and Baking School, Mobile, Alabama.

As a student, Mr. Taylor was president of the Commercial Dietetics Club and active in other organizations. He is also a member of the National Council on Hotel and Restaurant Education.

MRS. W. G. ISOM

Virginia Veazey Weds W. G. Isom

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim L. Veazey of Camp Hill announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia Annette, to William G. Isom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Isom of Lanett, Ala., in a recently conducted ceremony at Tuskegee Institute with the Rev. Charles W. Kelly officiating.

The bride is a recent graduate of Tuskegee Institute with a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing education. Presently she is a member of the nursing staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute. The bride is also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

The groom is a senior majoring in social science at Tuskegee Institute where he is amember of the Beta Kappa Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Inc., He has successfully completed the advanced ROTC Program at Tuskegee Institute and expects to receive a commision as 2nd Lt. in the United States Army Reserve upon graduation in May, 1960.

The couple now reside at Tuskegee Institute.

MR. LEE A. JONES

RETIRED- FORMER SUPERVISOR OF MACON COUNTY SCHOOLS PASSED, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1960.

WAS TUSKEGEE GRADUATE.

Leon Harris, book author, dies suddenly

Leon R. Harris, 73, author of "Run, Zebra, Run" and other books, died of a heart attack at his home, 1124 W. 62nd st., Jan. 22 and was buried last week from First AME church.

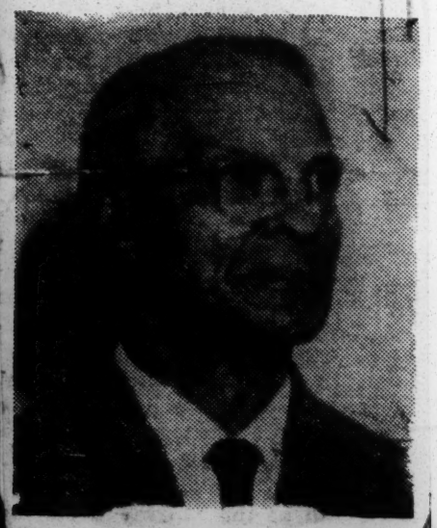
Born in Cambridge, Ohio, Harris studied at Tuskegee institute from 1901 to 1904, and taught school for a number of years. He wrote and published poems as the editor of the Richmond Blade and founded the James M. Townsend Community Center in Richmond, Ind.

Among his books, "The Steelmakers", "Locomotive Puffs", and "I Am a Railroad Man" were inspired by experiences in the Silvis Shops in Moline, Ill. "The Modern Farmer" grew out of his association with the Federal Colored Farmer's association, of which he was a cofounder.

President Hoover appointed Harris to the Housing Conference in 1929. He was also president of the Tri-City Branch of the NAACP and grand master of the Masonic lodge. At the time of his death he was compliling the Date Book for the Los Angeles Tuskegee Institute Alumni association.

Harris is survived by his wife, Mrs. Addie Graves Harris, who is a registered nurse at the General hospital, a daughter, Mrs. Henrietta H. Whiteside, a stepdaughter, Miss Rose Carolyn Graves, and a brother, Earl Harris.

Masonic Lodge Delta No. 21 officiated at the funeral.



LEON HARRIS

MARRIAGE

MISS DELORIS DIANE CARTER
CLASS 1955

Mr. and Mrs. George Leon Carter announce the marriage of their daughter

DELORIS DIANE
TO
CAPLAIN GEORGE MERVYN HAMPTON
UNITED STATES ARMY
ON SUNDAY, THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY, 1960
POST CHAPEL, ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER, Edgewood, Maryland.

DECEASED
MR. JEFFERSON D. DAVIS, JR.
CLASS OF 1926

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
FUNERALIZED, THURSDAY, MARCH 24,1960
COLUMBUS, GA.
WIDOW, MRS. RUTH DAVIS.(Tuskegee Institute Faculty)

Alvin Lloyd Rabb, '38, in photography, died March 6 in a hospital at Talmage, California. He was the brother of Lewis A. Rabb, administrator, John A. Andrew Hospital.

Irvin Felix Jones, Sr., Class of '38, a member of the faculty at Southern University, was killed in a car accident Wednesday, February 17. His funeral was held in Baton Rouge, La. February 22, with burial in his Homer, La., birthplace.

ALUMNI

Army 2d Lt. Sanford E. Harper, '58, of Ozark, Ala., is a member of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky.

Conrad Vaughn was presented a trophy for the Alumni Council of which he is president for the "most outstanding inter-alumni work" for UNCF for 1959.

TUSKEGEE CLUBS AND THEIR NEW PRESIDENTS:

R. C. Day, president, Portland, Oregon Club

Daniel W. Andrews, Jr., '42, president, Winston Salem Club

Titus Saunders, '53, president, Columbus, Ohio Club

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Gwendolyn Storrs, daughter of Mrs. Rosa Tolbert Storrs and Alvin Leon Storrs, to Robert R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Jones of Tuskegee. Miss Storrs is a graduate of Alabama State Laboratory High School and of Tuskegee Institute. She is presently enrolled at Teachers College, Columbia University. Mr. Jones is a graduate of Morehouse College and is now studying at Howard University, Washington, D.C. A mid-April wedding is planned.

14n 1960

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Eldridge A. Johnson, 72, who gave the feature address for the 1910 class at their reunion here Nov. 12, and introduced the main speaker at the reunion convocation Nov. 12, died three days later enroute back to his home in Chicago.

Funeral services were observed from the Cooks Funeral Home in Chicago.

At the reunion banquet, Nov. 12, Mr. Johnson spoke for the class of 1910 and told them prophetically, "this is our last time together." The class poet, he recited without notes the class poem which he wrote.

In his banquet address, Mr. Johnson said, Booker T. Washington in his last appearance before the class of 1910, asked that they make every endeavor to keep in touch with one another. The late Mr. Johnson, himself, took this as a personal obligation and at the time of the reunion, some 50 years, later, was able to recite the whereabouts of every member of his class.

Mr. Johnson drew big applause at the Sunday night (Nov. 13) reunion program when he presented the class gift of $1,513 and told President Foster that this represented only a part of his class gift, and he would make every endeavor to collect contributions from every living member of his class.

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

CASE OF-MRS.CATHARYN LENOIR
NURSING EDUCATION STUDENT

14n 1960

Student Tells Of Incident On Bus

Birmingham, Ala. injured

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—A graduate student of Tuskegee Institute who said that a Smoky Mountains Trailways bus operator did nothing while two white men harrassed her on a bus last Thursday, reported to the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD that she is suing the company because of the driver's negligence in not coming to her aid.

Mrs. Catharyn Lenoir of Waynesville, N. C., said the men attempted to burn her out of her seat when she refused to give it to them while she was traveling from school to her North Carolina home for the Easter holidays. She is a nursing-education student at the Alabama institution. The incident took place between Atlanta and Marietta after the vehicle left the Atlanta terminal.

Mrs. Lenoir said that the two men boarded the crowded bus in Atlanta. The only seats available were the one next to her and the back seat, occupied by a lone Negro high school student of Atlanta. They demanded that she take the back seat an dgive them her double seat - located two seats from the rear. She refused.

"I told them to go to the driver and let him settle it," she stated. The operator told them that he could not make her move, and one replied, "Well I can make the n———r move." By then, Mrs. Lenoir said, the seats across from her were vacant as the two people got off. The two drunks took those seat and began their harassment.

"They put paper under my seat and set it afire, but it went out. I screamed twice for the driver to stop the bus and do something. Then they lit cigarette packages and matches and threw them in my lap. I brushed them off and stepped on them. However, one did burn my fur coat."

The bus broke down in Marietta neccesitating changing vehicles. The two men got off, Mrs. Lenoir reported, and made catcalls outside her window and hit on the window. "I finally went and called the Marietta police and they arrested one of them for drunkeness.

"I showed them the evidence on the bus but they said they could do nothing about that."

Mrs. Lenoir said that she has been under doctor's care since the incident and is still taking tranquillizers. Her case is now in an Ashville (N. C.) civil court. Her attorney is Reuben Dailey.

She said that when a Negro woman boarded the bus one of the men asked the lady, "You gonna be a n——r and sit next to her?" The woman took the back seat. Other white passengers merely remarked that the two were drunk, Mrs. Lenoir said.

14n 1960

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

20 YEAR CLASS RE-UNION
CLASS- 1940

Urges Alumni Aid Tuskegee

Dr. Jasper F. Williams, speaking at the 20-year reunion of his Tuskegee Institute class last weekend, urged greater support of the school by alumni.

Dr. Williams, obstetrician and gynecologist at 841 E. 63rd st., addressed the class of 1940.

Great schools beget great alumni, and vice versa, he pointed out. He urged Tuskegee graduates to take out a $2,000 life insurance policy naming the school as beneficiary.

Dr. Leroy T. Walker, Speaker At Tuskegee Sports Banquet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Leroy T. Walker, track and field coach at North Carolina College, told some 100 athletes at Tuskegee's All-Sports Banquet that to overcome mediocrity in sports and in life, they must "prepare—and use no excuses in the preparation."

Walker warned against finding excuses for mediocrity under "Negro" labels. "It is impossible," he said, "to move out of the cult of mediocrity if we rationalize our evaluation of our own abilities."

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Last summer, the former coach of the great hurdler, Lee Calhoun, traveled to Syria, Lebanon and Ethiopia for the State Department to conduct track and field clinics.

—0—

"Particularly in Ethiopia," he said, "they continually questioned me on why Black Americans achieve so much in America (in sports)." The answers, he said, were three: discontentment, diligence and appreciation.

To find the answers, he said, "I asked myself: 'What did Jack Johnson have in common with Joe Louis, Sugar Ray and Archie Moore? It must have been discontentment. They must have been discontent with their present skills.

"What did Fritz Pollard, Duke Slater and Ross Owens have in common with Lennie Moore, Big Daddy Lipscomb?' — A large amount of perseverance.

"What did Joe Taylor, Jesse Owens, Ed Gordon have in common with Nell Jackson, John Thomas, Lee Calhoun and Alice Coachman?' — In addition to being discontent, they had to be diligent to improve themselves.

"And what did Josh Gibson, Rube Foster have in common with Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, and Ernie Banks?' — They must have had a special kind of appreciation for a thing."

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The scholarly former Benedict College athlete warned, however, against the improper handling of discontentment: "There are two kinds of discontentment. One kind works, strives. Another wrings its hands, makes excuses, rationalizes. The first kind usually gets what it wants, the second kind loses what it has. Success is the only cure for the first kind. There is no cure for the other kind."

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At the banquet, Tuskegee coaches presented 37 football awards, 15 for basketball, 12 for track and field, eight for swimming, two for tennis, four for golf, and seven for cheerleaders and majorettes.

14n 1960

ATHLETICS

Dr. Leroy T. Walker, Speaker At Tuskegee Sports Banquet

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Inq

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Leroy T. Walker, track and field coach at North Carolina College, told some 100 athletes at Tuskegee's All-Sports Banquet that to overcome mediocrity in sports and in life, they must "prepare—and use no excuses in the preparation."

RR 3-18-60

Walker warned against finding excuses for mediocrity under "Negro" labels. "It is impossible," he said, "to move out of the cult of mediocrity if we rationalize our evaluation of our own abilities."

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Last summer, the former coach of the great hurdler, Lee Calhoun, traveled to Syria, Lebanon and Ethiopia for the State Department to conduct track and field clinics.

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"Particularly in Ethiopia," he said, "they continually questioned me on why Black Americans achieve so much in America (in sports)." The answers, he said, were three: discontentment, diligence and appreciation.

14n

To find the answers, he said, "I asked myself: 'What did Jack Johnson have in common with Joe Louis, Sugar Ray and Archie Moore?' It must have been discontentment. They must have been discontent with their present skills.

"What did Fritz Pollard, Duke Slater and Ross Owens have in common with Lennie Moore, Big Daddy Lipscomb?' — A large amount of perseverance.

"What did Joe Taylor, Jesse Owens, Ed Gordon have in common with Nell Jackson, John Thomas, Lee Calhoun and Alice Coachman?' — In addition to being discontent, they had to be diligent to improve themselves.

"And what did Josh Gibson, Rube Foster have in common with Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, and Ernie Banks?' — They must have had a special kind of appreciation for a thing."

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The scholarly former Benedict College athlete warned, however, against the improper handling of discontentment: "There are two kinds of discontentment. One kind works, strives. Another wrings its hands, makes excuses, rationalizes. The first kind usually gets what it wants, the second kind loses what it has. Success is the only cure for the first kind. There is no cure for the other kind."

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14n 1960

ATHLETICS

THE AMATEUR ATHLETICS UNION'S WOMEN'S NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

AMERICAN WOMAN SETS SPRINT MARK

Wilma Rudolph Races 200 Meters in 0:22.9 in Meet Marked by Dissension

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., July 10 (AP) — The Amateur Athletic Union's women's national track and field championships were torn by inner strife, but they produced one world, eight meet and four American records last night.

Officials argued about "politics" and dissension within the ranks. Mrs. Olga Fikotova Connolly, the 1956 Olympics discus throw champion, charged that the contestants had poor accommodations, little food and inadequate transportation.

But it didn't seem to bother the girls. Wilma Rudolph of Tennessee State University led the assault on the records when she sped 200 meters around two curves in 22.9 seconds, a world rcored. She tied the American record of 0:11.5 in the 100-meter dash.

The charge of "politics" came after a meeting of the women's national track and field committee conducting an investigation into Mrs. Connolly's criticism.

Mrs. Frances Kuszebski of Cleveland, the committee chairman, said that the charges were the result of dissension stirred up by "another member of the national committee who was trying to have me ousted and take over my position."

Mrs. Roxanna Anderson of San Francisco, identified herself as the member under fire. She said she was "being crucified" by the national committee.

Mrs. Connolly won the discus throw, setting American records of 155 feet 6 inches in the trials and 159—6¾ in the finals.

TRACK EVENTS

100-Meter Dash—1, Wilma Rudolph, Tennessee State; 2, Barbara Jones, Tennessee State; 3, Martha Hudson, Tennessee State. Time—0:11.5. (Meet record; equals American record set by Barbara Jones, 1955.)

200-Meter Run—1, Wilma Rudolph, Tennessee State; 2, Lacey O'Neal, Chicago; 3, Lucinda Williams, Tennessee State. Time—0:22.9. (World record; previous record 0:23 by Betty Cuthbert, Australia, 1956.)

400-Meter Run—1, Irene Robertson, Los Angeles; 2, Rose Lovelace, Cleveland; 3, Ruth Brand, Prescot, Ariz. Time—0:57.1. (American record; previous record 0:58.4 by Lillian Green, New York.)

800-Meter Run—Pat Daniels, San Mateo, Calif.; 2, Rose Lovelace, Cleveland; 3, Ruth Brand, Prescott, Ariz. Time—2:17.5. (American record; previous record 2:18.6 by Lillian Green, New York, 1958.)

800-Meter Medley Relay—1, Tennessee State (Shirley Crowder, Martha Hudson, Barbara Jones, Kenie Hart); 2, Cleveland Recreation Department; 3, New York P. A. L. Time—1:47.

400-Meter Relay—1, Tennessee State A (Martha Hudson, Lucinda Williams, Barbara Jones, Wilma Rudolph); 2, Mayor Daley Youth Foundation, Chicago; 3, Tennessee State B. Time—0:46.1. (Meet record.)

80-Meter Hurdles—1, Jo Ann Terry, Tennessee State; 2, Irene Robertson, Los Angeles; 3, Shirley Crowder, Tennessee State. Time—0:11.4. (Equals American record set by Barbara Mueller, Chicago, 1959.)

FIELD EVENTS

Shot-Put—1, Mrs. Earlene Brown, Los Angeles, 49 feet 8½ inches (meet record); 2, Susan Shepard, Oregon, 46-¾; 3, Cynthia Wyatt, New York, 40-7½.

Discus Throw—1, Mrs. Olga Elkotova Connally, Los Angeles, 159 feet 6¾ inches (meet record); Mrs. Earlene Brown, Los Angeles, 125-3¼; 3, Pamela Kurrell, San Francisco, 146-¼.

Javelin Throw—1, Marjorie Larney, Brooklyn, 151 feet 10¾ inches; 2, Karen Mendyka, Los Angeles, 150-5¾; 3, Peggy Scholler, Brooklyn, 147-10.

Broad Jump—1, Willie White, Chicago, 19 feet 1½ inches; 2, Sandy Smith, Chicago, 19-1; 3, Jo Ann Terry, Tennessee State, 18-9.

High Jump—1, Lis Josepson, Los Angeles, 5 feet 5¼ inches; 2, Neomia Rogers, Tuskee Institute, 5-4; 3, tie among Jean Gaertner, Los Angeles; Barbara Brown, New York, and Annie Croom, Tuskegee, 5-2¾.

14n 1960 ATHLETICS—BASKETBALL

M'Brown Purple Wolverines Jolt Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 86-65

Coming on with drive and hustle galore in the second stanza, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines jolted the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, 86-65, Monday night, at the Joe Louis Gymnasium.

James Scott and Clifton Pettiford found the range as the Purple Wolverines dashed off for a quick lead. James Crawford and John Reynolds started firing as Tuskegee closed the gap, 8-6 at the end of five minutes of play. Erwin Ross, Jimmy Wright and Scott matched shots with Crawford, John and Warren Reynolds for a 17-15 margin mid-way the first half.

Morris Brown pulled away again, moving ahead 31-23, only to have the Golden Tigers shave the lead to 35-32 at half-time.

WOLVERINES PULL AWAY GRADUALLY

Edward Myrick and Warren Reynolds kept the Golden Tigers right on the heels of the Purple Wolverines as the second half got underway, then Ross, Scott, Wright and Oscar Wimberly started drilling in shots as Morris Brown was in command, 53-43 mid-way the second half.

Ross, Scott and Wimberly con-

James Scott Bags 19 For Scoring Laurels; Erwin Ross Drops 17

tinue to ripple the strings and Randolph Flagg started popping as Morris Brown went on to salt the game away.

James Scott was the top scorer with 19 points and Erwin Ross was two points back with 17. John Reynolds was high for Tuskegee with 16.

SUMMARY

Morris Brown (86)	B.	F.	TP.
Ross, f	6	5	17
Pettiford, f	5	0	10
Scott, c	8	3	19
Wimberly, g	4	2	10
Wright, g	3	1	7
Barnett	2	2	6
Flagg	2	7	11
Myers	0	1	1
Bolden	1	0	2
Menefee	0	3	3
TOTALS	31	24	86
Tuskegee	B.	F	TP.
Crawford, f	5	5	15
J. Reynolds, f	7	2	16
W. Reynolds, c	p	5	9
Watts, g	3	0	9
Grier, g	0	0	0
Myrick	5	0	10
Williams	2	0	4
Sutton	1	1	3
Lightfoot	0	1	1
TOTALS	25	15	65

OFFICIALS: Raymond Wainwright (Clark) referee; T. Herman Graves (Morehouse) umpire.

TALLAHASSEE — The undefeated and untied Florida A. and M. University Rattlers had a net 2,810 yards rushing during the '59 season.

Fisk Downed By Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —James Crawford, displaying his usual scoring power, sank 23 points to lead Tuskegee in a 74-69 victory over Fisk University of Nashville.

The game was close all the way with a frequently changing lead. The score was even five times during the first half—at 2-2, 4-4, 11-11, 13-13, and at 16-16. Shortly thereafter Tuskegee moved ahead, leading with seven points. Fisk was a terrific barrage on the baskets closed the gap and when the teams retired at the intermission the game was locked at 40-40.

Bobby Gilliam, Fisk sharpshooter, turned in a total of 24 points. Gilliam is a deadly shooter from the floor and also from the free throw line. His seven baskets and 10 charity chances accounted for the 24 markers in the game. Harold Shaw, with 13, and Lamont Lawson, with 10, were the double column scorers for Fisk.

For Tuskegee, John Reynolds and David Crier, in addition to Crawford, led in the scoring for the home team. Reynolds pumped in 12 and Crier found the range for 10. The sizzling shots by Earl Watts, James Lightfoot, Edward Myrick and Wilbert Sutton were regarded as life savers in the exciting game.

The teams were locked four times during the second session. With 21 seconds remaining, Tuskegee was ahead, 74-69. The fine Fisk spirit was exhibited in a determined effort to turn back the Tigers, but time ran out. Arthur Sawyer, at the buzzer closed one of the most exciting games of the season.

BOX SCORES

Tuskegee	B	F	P
Crawford	9	5	23
J. Reynolds	4	4	12
W. Reynolds	4	1	9
Watts	2	0	4
Lightfoot	1	3	5
Myrick	2	4	8
Crier	4	2	10
Sutton	1	3	5
Totals	26	22	74
Fisk	B	F	P
Gilliam	7	10	24
Washington	2	0	4
Dixon	2	2	6
Shaw	6	1	13
Lawson	4	2	10
McAdoo	2	0	4
McGee	0	1	1
Edwards	0	7	7
Totals	23	23	69

Tuskegee Downs Alabama State Hornets 84-71

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Tuskegee's Golden Quint turned back their arch rivals, the Hornets of Alabama State College, 84 to 71, in Logan Hall here Saturday night before a capacity crowd. Both teams located the nets early in the game and fought all the way on compartively even terms. The lead changed hands quite often with neither team enjoying more than a 6-point advantage during the first session.

James Lightfoot, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, pitching from a difficult angular position anchored a 15-footer, putting the Tigers ahead late in the initial half. When the teams went to the dressing rooms, Tuskegee led, 48 to 38.

Tuskegee was out front throughout the second half although State constantly threatened, adding scores from the inside and from the gift zone. David Cried, the Golden Tiger playmaker, accumulated 20 points and shared scoring honors with Henry Moon of State who also posted 20 points.

The dependable James Crawford, hit for 11; John Reynolds and Edward Myrick, 13 each, and the reliable James Lightfoot accounted for 12; Warren Reynolds, whose participation in the game was brief scored 5, and Wilbert Sutton 2.

State's high pointers were Spurgeon Bryant, with 16; Harold Moses, with 12 and Paul Johnson who canned 11.

The Golden Tigers move on to the end - of -season game with the Wildcats of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, in Logan Hall, at the Institute, Saturday night, February 13.

Tuskegee (84)	B	F	P
Crawford	4	13	11
J. Reynolds	5	3	13
W. Reynolds	2	1	5
Watts	4	0	8
Lightfoot	5	2	12
Myrick	6	1	13
Crier	7	6	20
Sutton	1	0	2
TOTALS	34	16	84
State College (71)	B	F	P
Moton	7	6	20
Johnson	4	3	11
Fowlks	1	2	4
Moses	4	4	12
Garth	3	2	8
Bryant	8	0	16
TOTALS	27	17	71

Tuskegee Ends Cage Season With Victory

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)— The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee institute ended the regular basketball season with a winning effort here last week, defeating the Fort Valley college Wildcats, 96-53, in a closely-fought game.

The first half ended in a 43-43 deadlock and it wasn't until the final quarter that the Tigers were able to move into a commanding lead.

The victory brought the Tigers season's record to 13 wins and 7 losses.

Following the win over Wiley, Tuskegee entered the annual Southern conference basketball tournament which began here Thursday, February 18.

Morehouse Nips Tuskegee 55-48

Sparked by Marvin Thomas, Morehouse College defeated Tuskegee 55-48 Saturday night in the new Physical Education and Health Building.

The Maroon Tigers and the Golden Tigers locked horns in a dogfight in the first half and the half ended up 26-26.

The Maroon Tigers took the lead in the second half as Marvin Thomas took scoring honors. He was high man for the evening with 25 points.

Morehouse	26	55
Tuskegee	26	48

ANNUAL SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

FEBRUARY 18, 19, 20, 1960

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

The Montgomery Advertiser — 14th annual Basketball

FIRST ROUND THURS.	QUARTER FINALS THURS.	SEMI-FINALS FRI.	FINAL ROUND SAT.	FINALS

Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 2-18-60. P. 2. F

Morris Brown
Bye

Morris Brown
6 P.M.
Ala. A. & M.

Ala. A. & M.
Bye

6 P.M.

Tuskegee
Bye

Tuskegee
7:30 P.M.

Ala. State
1 P.M.
Benedict

Colsolation
6 P.M.

8 P.M.

Fla. A. & M.
2:30 P.M.
Morehouse

9 P.M.
Bethune Cookman

Bethune Cookman
Bye

8 P.M.

Xavier
Bye

Xavier
4 P.M.
Clark

Clark
Bye

Tuskegee Whips Ft. Valley 96-83 For 13-7 Record

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —The Golden Tigers of Tuskege conquered the Wildcats of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, 96-83, here Saturday night and wrapped up the regular playing season with 13 victories and 7 defeats.By virtue of tonight's victory the Tigers are assured of participation in the annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, beginning at one o'clock in Logan Hall on the Tuskegee campus, Thursday afternoon, February 18.

John Reynolds played with his usual calm and steadiness and emerged with a total of 23 points to top the scoring honors for the evening. He hit from the floor for six baskets and tossed in 11 markers from the free throw line. James Crawford was the second best tosser for Tuskegee in tonight's game.His total was 17. James Lightfoot and Edward Myrick were even in scoring with 14 each.

Ray Robinson was the high point player for the visitors. His marksmanship was good from the corners as well as from the gift zone. He tallied for 21. Emery Davis and Emery Lightfoot turned in 18 and 13 points respectively.

The game was a close scoring affair, and was deadlocked 5 times during the first half and stood at 60-all midway the second session. The halftime score was 43-43. The Tigers lengthened their lead late in the encounter and from then on out did not seem to be in serious danger.

TUSKEGEE (96)	B	F	P
Crawford	7	3	17
J. Reynolds	6	11	23
W. Reynolds	3	0	6
Watts	2	3	7
Lightfoot	6	2	14
Myrick	7	0	14
Orier	5	10	13
Sutton	1	0	2
Total	37	22	96
FT VALLEY (83)	B	F	P

Tuskegee Five Notches Two Key Cage Wins

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Tuskegee's steadily improving basketball team came through with two key Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference victories last week when they dumped Florida AM&M and Alabama A&M.

In defeating FAMU, leaders of the SIAC, 81-76, Tuskegee jumped to a 41-34 halftime lead and was never headed. James Crawford with 18 points, was the leading scorer for 'Skegee, while James Stanley of FAMU was the game top scorer with 23 markers.

Tuskegee had no trouble turning back Alabama A&M, 103-81. Again Crawford was the top scorer getting 33 points, as five members of the Bulldogs hit in double figures. Tuskegee led at halftime, 44-37.

Tuskegee basketers stun Fla. AM, 81-76

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute triumphed over the Rattlers of Florida A and M University in Logan Hall here this week.

The 81-76 victory came after a long series of setbacks and revived the hopes of the Tigers for the final games of a rugged schedule.

The Tigers, playing a fast-moving game, jumped into an early lead. They had garnered 7 points before the Rattlers trapped one. Tuskegee continued to lead in the scoring and the first half ended with the Tigers in front, 41 to 34.

Tuskegee Whips Alabama, 103-81

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —In the second game of the Alabama A&M College-Tuskegee Institute hardwood series her, the Golden Quint defeated the Bulldogs, 103, to 81.

The visitors started fast and quickly put the North Alabama players in front. They found the range in the early stages of the game and led in the scoring several times, even if only for brief periods.

The A&M players impressed the gallery with their excellent hook-shots and also with their ability to put a barrage on the baskets from distant points. John Humes was the A&M College high scorer with 21.

Ashberry hit for 19 and Horton meshed 11. When the teams left the floor at the intermission, Tuskegee led, 44 to 37.

James Crawford, playing a consistently good game, tnrew in 33 points to top the scoring for the Golden Quint. He put the ball in orbit from the side court, scoring each time, and pumped in markers from various floor positions. David Crier, the playmaker, from New Orleans, displayed marked ability in ball-handling.

He and John Reynolds posted 20 points each. Edward Myrick followed with 12 and Wilbert Sutton with 10. The talented Warren Reynolds and James Lightfoot were not used in last week's game.

TuskegeeStuns Ala. 84-71

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tuskegee's Golden Quint turned back their arch rivals, the Hornets of Alabama State College, 84-71, in Logan Hall here Saturday night before a capacity crowd.

Both teams located the nets early in the game and fought all the way on comparatvely even terms. The lead changed hands quite often with neither team enjoying more than a 6-point advantage during the first session.

James Lightfoot, of Pittsburgh, Pa., pitching from a difficult angular position anchored a 15-footer, putting the Tigers ahead late in the initial half. When the teams went to the dressing rooms, Tuskegee led, 48 to 38.

Tuskegee was out front throughout the second half although State constantly threatened, adding scores from the inside and from the gift zone. David Cried, the Golden Tiger playmaker, accumulated 20 points and shared scoring honors with Henry Moon of State who also posted 20 points.

The dependable James Crawford, hit for 11; John Reynolds and Edward Myrick, 13 each, and the reliable James Lightfoot accounted for 12; Warren Reynolds, whose participation in the game was brief, scored 5, and Wilbert Sutton 2.

State's high pointers were Spurgeon Bryant, with 16; Harold Moses, with 12 and Paul Johnson who canned 11.

Clark Leaves For Tuskegee Today And SIAC Tournament

By ALFRED R. JOHNSON

The Clark College Cardinal and Black Panthers will take off today at noon en route to the 27th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Tournament to be held Thursday, Friday, and Saurday, February 18-20, at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Clark will open the quarter finals at 4 p. m. on Thursday against Xavier Univerity Gold Rushers, Panthers met Xavier only once this from New Orleans, Louisiana. The season and bowed out in a 51-47 home contest.

Head coach Leonidas S. Epps will make his tenth appearance in the confeernce tournament with Clark out of the eleven year span career as head coach.

CLARK ENDS SEASON 7-9 RECORD:

Ending the season with a 7-9 (won-lost) conference record, and overall 8-15 record enables Clark to participate in the coming Tournament. The Panthers automatically won the scheduled game last Saturday night against Allen University by a 2-0 forfeit score.

The 7-9 record ended with a .438 percentage in the conference and a 8-15 record according to Dickinson Rating was a 17.33 percentage.

On the other hand, Coach James Hawkins and his Xavier quints has established a fine record.

XAVIER NO. 5;

According to the final conference standings, Xavier ended the season in the number five spot with a 7-5 record and a .583 percentage. In overall competition, the Louisiana five has a 9-10, 19 16 percentage according to the ratings.

Coach Epps believe that it will be a job for each team in the tournament.

However, in collegiate hardwood play ,one never can tell what might happen. Clark will enter the tournament upset minded all the way, giving all they've got to reach the top.

Upon arriving in Tuskegee this evening, the team will probably go through light drills, getting adjusted to Logan Hall gymnasium, which will be the tournament site.

Basketball Scores

HIGH SCHOOL

Washington Boys	75
Athens Boys	37
Washington Girls	46
Athens Girls	44
Appling Boys	58
Carver Boys	57
Appling Girls	56
Carver Girls	20
Ballard-Hudson Boys	65
Lucy C. Laney Boys	57
Ballard-Hudson Girls	26
Lucy C. Laney Girls	24
Howard Boys	49
Archer Boys	40
Archer Girls	42
Howard Girls	20

Tag—FINAL SIAC SCORES

Clark	2
Allen	0
(Forfeit)	
Florida A&M	105
Xavier	88
Fort Valley	92
Alabama State	77
Fort Valley	69
Florida Normal	68
LeMoyne	2
Xavier	0
(Forfeit)	
Morehouse	2
Miles	0
(Forfeit)	
Morris Brown	83
Benedict	69
S.C. State	99
Bethune-Cookman	92
S.C. State	71
Claflin	62
Tuskegee	96
Fort Valley	83
Albany State	80
Edward Waters	59

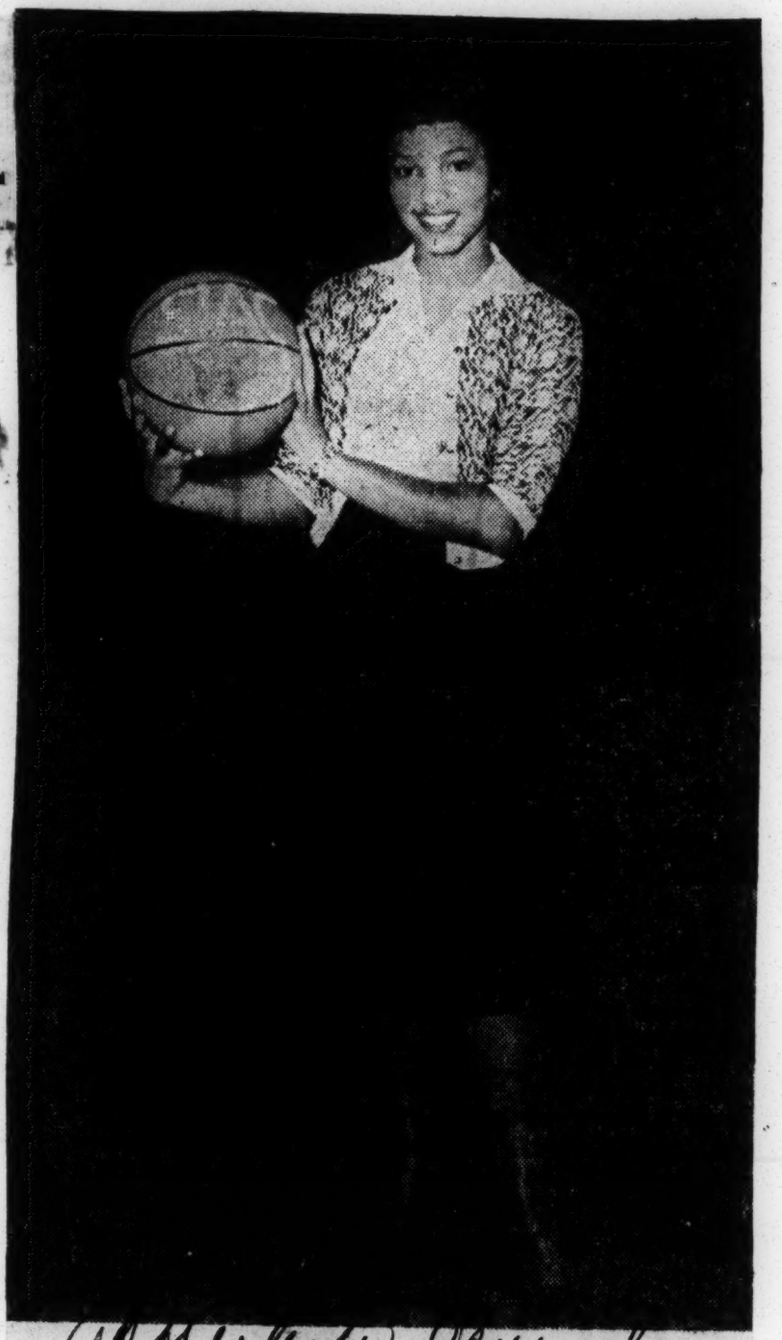
Tuskegee Ends Cage Season With 13-7 Mark

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee conquered the Wildcats of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., 96-83 here Saturday night.

John Reynolds played with his usual calm and steadiness and emerged with a total of 23 points to top the scoring honors for the evening. He hit from the floor for six baskets and tossed in 11 markers from the free throw line. James Crawford was the second best tosser for Tuskegee in tonight's game. His total was 17. James Lightfoot and Edward Myrick were even in scoring with 14 each.

TUSKEGEE (96)	B	F	P
Crawford	7	3	17
J. Reynolds	6	11	23
W. Reynolds	3	0	6
Watts	2	3	7
Lightfoot	6	2	14
Myrick	7	0	14
Crier	5	10	13
Sutton	1	0	2
Totals	37	22	96

FORT VALLEY (83)	B	F	P
Robinson	10	1	21
Dyson	3	2	8
Lightfoot	5	3	13
Davis	9	0	18
Jolly	1	0	2
Lunsey	1	0	2
Hamilton	8	1	17
Rice	1	0	2
Totals	38	7	83

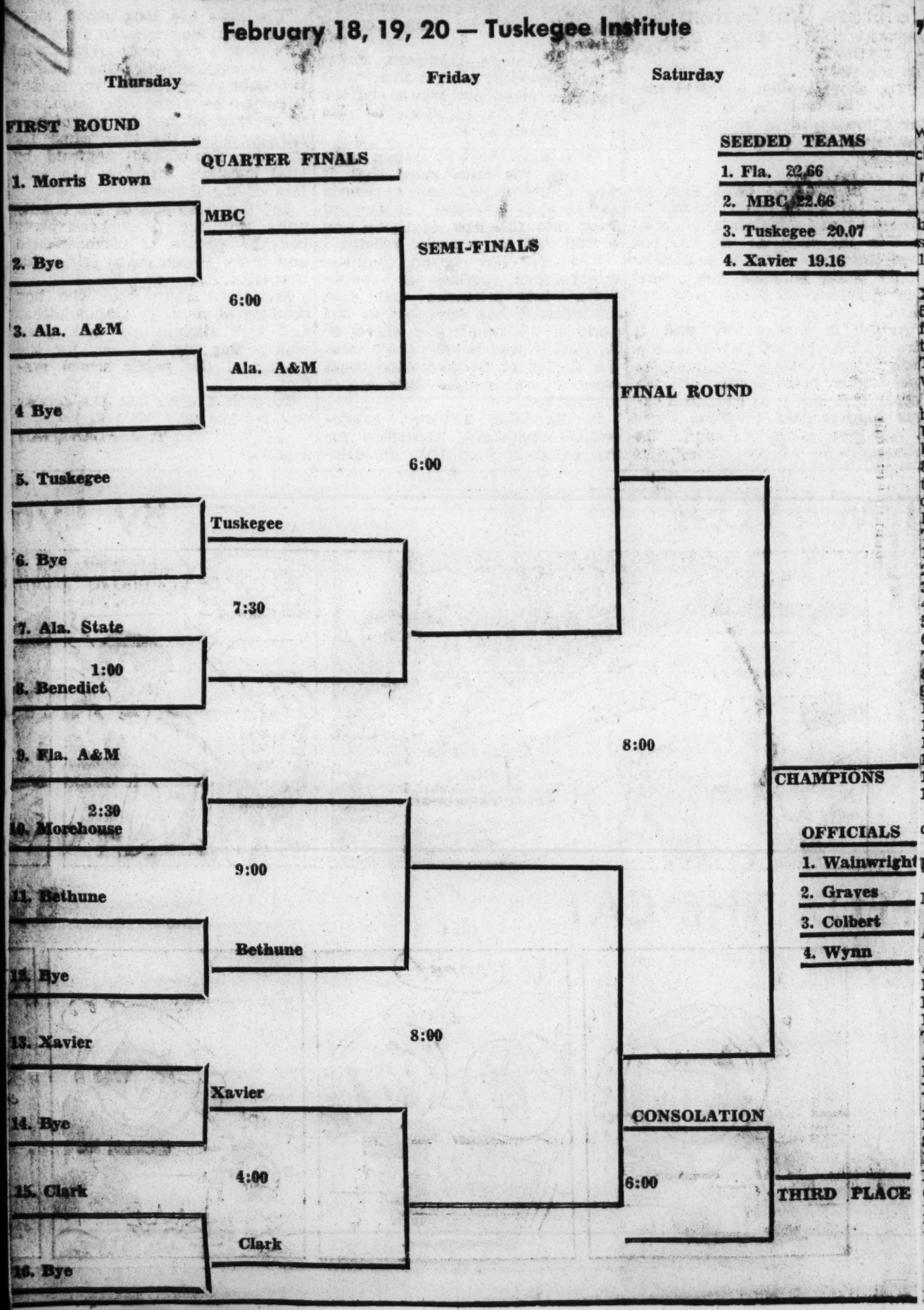


MISS TUSKEGEE WITH SIAC BALL

Miss Maxine D. Myers, "Miss Tuskegee" for the academic year, 1959-60, poses with the basketball that will be used in the championship game of the 27th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament which will be held Feb. 18, 19, 20, in Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The final round which will determine the conference championship will be played Saturday night, Feb. 20. Miss Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Myers, 3347 E. Tuskegee Cr., Montgomery, is a senior in the department of physical education. She is included in the 1959-60 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. She is an honor student and a former majorette. Miss Myers is a member of the Institute Council and is financial secretary of the Associated Women Students.

27th Annual S.I.A.C. Basketball Tournament

February 18, 19, 20 — Tuskegee Institute



Morris Brown Wolverines Win '59-60 SIAC Basketball Title

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Morris Brown College won the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball championship with a 17-2 record according to final standings released by Commissioner B. T. Harvey.

The Purple Wolverines, coached by William T. Greene, finished the season with an overall record of 19-2.

Florida A&M University and Xavier University shared the 1958-59 visitation crown. The Rattlers finished the 1959-60 campaign in the runnerup spot with a 15-2 mark. The Rattlers were 15-3 a year ago while Xavier finished 9-3.

Morris Brown suffered two setbacks at the hands of Florida A&M University. The Purple Wolverines bowed to the Rattlers 94-73 and 84-79. Morris Brown then went on to reel off 11 straight victories, 10 of them against SIAC foes.

FINAL SIAC STANDINGS

TEAM	W.	L.	Pct.
1. Morris Brown	17	2	.893
2. Florida A&M.	15	2	.889
3. Benedict	9	4	.692
4. Tuskegee	13	7	.650
5. Xavier	7	5	.583
6. Ala. A&M	10	8	.555
7. Bethune	7	6	.539
8. Ala. State	10	9	.526
9. Morehouse	10	10	.500
10. Clark	7	9	.438
11. Fisk	8	2	.400
12. Knoxville	6	9	.400
13. Fort Valley	7	13	.350
14. S. C. State	4	9	.307
15. Lane	1	14	

Following Teams ineligible for championship rating:

	W.	L.
Le Moyne	7	8
(Probation)		
Miles	4	7
(Insufficient Games)		
Allen	1	7
(Insufficient Games)		

ALL GAMES	W.	L.
Morris Brown	18	4
Florida A&M	16	4
Benedict	19	5
Tuskegee	14	7
Alabama A&M	12	10
Morehouse	12	10
Xavier	9	10
Alabama State	10	10
Bethune	9	11
S. C. State	9	12
Knoxville	7	12
Fisk	9	13
Clark	3	15
Lane	3	15
Fort Valley	10	16

Following Teams Ineligible for Championship Rating

TEAM	W.	L.
Le Moyne	7	8
Miles	4	7
Allen	1	7

STANDING OF TEAMS BY DICKINSON RATING SYSTEM:

1. Florida A&M	26.66
2. Morris Brown	26.66
3. Tuskegee	20.07
4. Xavier	19.16
5. Benedict	18.45
6. Bethune Cookman	18.08
7. Morehouse	18.07
8. Alabama A&M	17.77
9. Alabama State	17.37
10. Clark	17.33

Logan Hall Site For Tournament

TUSKEGEE — The Tuskegee Golden Tigers wound up their regular season Saturday night with a victory over Fort Valley State. The win gave them a season record of 13-7.

By virtue of their victory, the Tigers are assured of participation in the annual Southern Conference basketball tourney.

The meet will begin at one o'clock in Logan Hall on the Tuskegee campus Thursday afternoon at one when Alabama State takes on Benedict. Following that game, Florida A & M will meet Morehouse and Xavier will battle Clark.

Thursday night, Morris Brown will play Alabama A & M at 6 and Tuskegee will play the winner of the Alabama State-Benedict game at 7:30. At 9, the Florida A & M-Morehouse winner will play Bethune Cookman.

Florida A & M is seeded first in the tourney while Morris Brown is seeded second, Tuskegee third, and Xavier fourth.

MORRIS BROWN, FLORIDA CLASH IN FINALS OF SIAC BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT TONIGHT

Sat. 2-20-60

M'Brown Rips Benedict, 76-65; Florida Whips Xavier, 94-73

Benedict and Xavier Meet In Consolation Final At 6:00 O'clock

LOGAN HALL GYMNASIUM, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Florida A. and M. Univeristy's top-seeded Orange and Green Rattlers and the second-seeded Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines match shots here tonight in the finals of the 27th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament.

Action gets underway at 6 o'clock (Central Standard Time), with the Benedict College Tigers and Xavier University Gold Rush cagers pairing-off in the consolation finals. The big championship game follows at 8 p.m. (Central Standard Time).

In semi-finals contests Friday night, Morris Brown jolted Benedict, 76-65, and Florida rolled to a 94-73 triumph over Xavier.

The three-day hardwood classic got underway Thursday afternoon, with the Benedict College Tigers taking the Alabama State College Hornets in camp, 73-71 in the curtain - raiser. The Florida A. and M. University Rattlers shot their way to a 70-58 win over the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers in the other opening round contest.

In quarter - finals games, Morris Brown's Purple Wolverines romped to a 91-68 victory over the Alabama A. & M. College Bulldogs; Benedict defeated Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers, 91-84; Xavier's Gold Rush quint shaded the Clark Panthers, 68-62; and the Florida Rattlers went over the century mark in smashing the Bethune-Cookman College Wildcats, 103-83.

WOLVERINES JOLT BENEDICT, 76-65

As the semi-finals got underway Friday night, the Morris Brown Wolverines rode to a hard-earned 76-65 verdict over the Benedict Tigers. Although out front all the way, they had to fight right down-to-the wire to put the game in the bag.

Sparking the Wolverines' offense against the Purple and Gold Tigers was Erwin Ross, the ex-Price High sharp-shooter, who took scoring laurels with 23 points. He got lots of help from rangy James Scott, of Rome Ga., with 16; followed by Clifton Pettiford, of Tifton, Ga.; and Randolph Flagg, from South Fulton High, East Point, with 12 points each. Robert Barnett, another former South Fulton star was one point back with 11.

Eddie Murphy led the Benedict scorers, finishing in the runner-up spot with 21 points. Walter Simon knocked -in 19.

RATTLERS TURN BACK XAVIER 49ERS 94-73

Turning on the steam in the final stanza, the Orange and Green Rattlers turned back the Xavier 49ers by a 94-73 margin. It was a tight contest during the first half, with Florida out front by a slender 37-36 lead at intermission.

Xavier's Kenneth Arthur, of New Orleans, emerged high scorer for the evening with 24 points and Florida's No. 1 shotmaker, James Stanley, of Tallahassee, finished in second place with 20.

SUMMARY

Morris Brown (76)	B.	F.	TP.
Ross	11	1	23
Pettiford	4	4	12
Scott	7	2	16
Flagg	4	4	12
Barnett	3	5	11
Wright	0	2	2
TOTALS	29	18	76

Benedict (65)	B.	F	TP.
Jackson	1	0	2
Jackson	1	0	2
Johnson	2	2	6
Shine	4	2	10
Simon	8	3	19
Jones	2	1	5
Murphy	8	5	21
Greene	1	0	2
TOTALS	26	13	65

OFFICIALS: Raymond Wainwright (Clark) referee; T. Herman Graves (Morehouse) umpire.

SUMMARY

FLORIDA (94)	B.	F.	TP.
Young	2	6	10
Johnson	9	1	19
Davis	5	2	12
Bridges	1	2	4
Kennedy	3	0	6
Barnes	3	1	7
Stanley	7	6	20
Forchion	6	4	16
TOTALS	36	22	94

XAVIER (73)	B.	F.	TP
Arthur	7	10	24
Andrews	3	6	12
Fuller	4	7	15
Sewell	1	4	6
Welch	1	0	2
Wilson	7	0	14
TOTALS	23	27	73

OFFICIALS: Raymond Williams (Clark), referee; Tilford Cole (Xavier), umpire.

Benedict Downs Xavier Gold Rush 96-84 In Tuskegee Consolation

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

The Benedict College Tigers Saturday ran away with the SIAC Basketball Tournament consolation laurels when they rocketed past the Xavier University five in a surge of hardwood showmanship that left the Louisiana quint on the short end of a 96-84 score.

Sun. 3-31-60

BOX SCORES

BENEDICT (96)	FG	FT	TP
D. Jackson	2	0	4
H. Johnson	10	6	26
Tim Sharon	2	1	5
Walter Simon	7	6	20
L. Jones	2	0	4
E. Murphy	7	3	17
J. Greene	7	1	13
L. Teet	3	1	7
TOTALS	39	18	96

XAVIER (8)	FG	FT	TP
K. Arthur	10	3	23
E. Andrews	7	2	16
Wadley	1	0	2
J. Williams	2	0	4
Gene Fuller	5	2	12
G. Sewell	1	0	2
W. Wilson	8	7	23
G. McKenna	1	0	2
TOTALS	35	14	84

SCORE BY QUARTERS

BENEDICT	26	24	26—96
XAVIER	19	16	23—84

SEAC FINALS

Savannah, Ga. 3-31-60

SAVANNAH STATE	102
FLORIDA NORMAL	76

Atlanta, Ga. 3-31-60

CLAFLIN	76
MORRIS	74

(Overtime)

Morehouse Surprises Tuskegee Inst. 13-6

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By BOB PRUITT

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Led by quarterback Jennings Coleman the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College upset Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, 13-6, October 21 at Memorial Stadium to knock the Alabama school out of the unbeaten ranks before an estimated crowd of 12,000 fans.

Wire 10-25-60

It was the second win of the season for the Maroon Tigers of Atlanta against the same number of defeats. Morehouse won last year's game over Tuskegee, 6-0.

Statistic-wise, it was all Tuskegee as the Golden Tigers racked up 18 first downs good for 223 yards rushing and 93 yards passing. Morehouse made only eight first downs with 64 yards rushing and 93 yards passing.

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But touchdowns in the second and third periods overcame Tuskegee's lone score in the first period and then the Maroon Tigers staved off three Tuskegee scoring threats the rest of the way.

STATISTICS

Morehouse		Tuskegee
8	First Downs	18
64	Yds. Gained Rushing	223
12	Passes Attempted	17
7	Passes Completed	10
93	Yds. Gained Passing	93

back from each high school is awarded an engraved watch and will be accorded special recognition at the Goodwill Revue December 2 at Ellis Auditorium.

1	Passes Intercepted by	0
37.5	Punting Average of	34.3
67	Total yards kick returns	73
60	Yds. lost by penalties	84
3	Opp. fum. rec.	1

It was the sixth win of the long series between the two teams for Morehouse. The games were first playd in Columbus in 1936. Since that game, Tuskegee has won 15. Four times the teams played to ties.

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The running attack of the Golden Tigers was rugged, but fumbles and several goal-line stands by Morehouse kept the larger Golden Tigers at bay.

Tuskegee's only touchdown came as a result of a blocked punt with one minute left in the first period. Thomas Arnold of Morehouse was back to punt on his own 22 when Ulysses Bernard, a 188-pound guard, broke and blocked the kick with his foot. The ball bounded high into the aid with James Dudley, an end, taking the ball in mid air and racing 18 yards for the score. Robert Walker's try for the extra point failed but the Golden Tigers led, 5-0.

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Only 15 seconds of the second period were gone when Morehouse tied the score. The Maroon Tigers returned the Tuskegee kick-off to their own 45. On the first play from scrimmage, Coleman heaved a pass to Hamilton Holmes. He took the pass on the Tuskegee 33 and then scampered the rest of the way untouched. Tyrone Hall's placement was good and Morehouse held a 7-6 lead.

The extra point was enough for the win, but several times during the game it appeared the Golden Tigers would run Morehouse off the field.

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Late in the second period Tuskegee went on a march that pushed the Golden Tigers down to the Morehouse 22. The sustained drive picked up 39 yards an dthree first downs. But the clock ran out on the Golden Tigers and Morehouse held its sli m7-6 lead at the half.

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As usual, the halftime show put on by the two schools was more than just entertaining. Both bands as well as ROTC units from the two schools performed. The crowd gave all performers a warm ovation.

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Morehouse kicked off to get the third period started and immediately Tuskegee started a goalward march. Led by fullback Charles McGhee, the Golden Tigers started their drive on their own 33 and moved to the Morehouse 28. A 15-yard holding penalty charged to the Maroon Tigers pushed Tuskegee to the 12.

But here Harrell Moore, who had aided in both Tuskegee drives, bumbled and End Tim McCoy recovered for Morehouse and the threat ended.

Following an exchange of punts Morehouse started on its second and final touchdown drive. Moving the ball from its own 24, Morehouse, with Coleman in command, moved downfield to the Tuskegee five where Taft McCoy bulled over right tackle for the score. The try for the extra points — a run — failed but Morehouse had its 13 points with 1:10 left in the third period. The drive covered 76 yards in 13 plays.

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With 3:30 left in the game, Tuskegee made its final threat. After Morehouse had moved to the Tuskegee 35 and lost the ball on downs, the Golden Tigers took to the air.

Quarterback Willie Williams connected with William Dillard for 23 yards to the Morehouse 42. Williams then hit McGhee with a 22-yard aerial to the 20. But another pass from Williams to McGhee lost two yards.

Moore went for four to the 18 and a Williams to Moore pass was good for three. Williams, unable to find a receiver, attempted to run. He picked up five yards, but fumbled and Isiah Coates recovered for the Maroons with 27 seconds left in the game. That was the game as the tussle ended before a play could get off.

Morehouse	0	7	6	0	—13
Tuskegee	6	0	0	0	— 6

Tuskegee Defeats Knoxville

Chicago Defender

Wire Oct. 22-25, 1960

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Golden Tigers, playing like SICA champions, added another victory to their fortunes, hammerig out a 34-8 win over the Knoxville College (Tenn.) Bulldogs in Alumni Bowl Saturday.

Tuskegee now stands 4-0 for the season, while Knoxville has an 0-3 record.

Halfbacks Harrell Moore and Robert Walker counted two touchdowns each for the Tigers, while Eddie Pearson, right end, scored the fifth six-pointer.

Tuskegee's first touchdown came with four minutes gone by in the first period, on a 20-yard run by sophomore halfback Robert Walker.

Knoxville's only touchdown came with five minutes and 23 seconds left to play in the game. Melvin Burroughs, Bulldog guard, grabbed a dangling Tuskeee fumble on his own 30-yard line, and ran 70 yards for the touchdown.

Tuskeee Coach Whitney Van Cleve's Tigers will seek their fifth straight win of the season when they meet Morehouse College of Atlanta, in Columbus, Ga., Friday, for the 25th annual football classic.

Tuskegee Routs Knoxville, 34-8

Atlanta Daily World

By J. J. JOHNSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, playing like SIAC champions, added another victory to their fortunes, hammering out a 34-8 win over the Knoxville College (Tenn.) Bulldogs here in Alumni Bowl Saturday. Tuskegee now stands 4-0 for the season, while Knoxville has an 0-3 season record.

Wire 10-22-60

Halfback Harrell Moore and Robert Walker counted two touchdowns each of the Tigers five touchdowns, while Eddie Pearson, right end, scored the fifth six-pointers.

Tuskegee's first touchdown came with four minutes gone by in the first period, on a 20-yard run by sophomore halfback Robert Walker, quarterback Willie Williams scored the point after touchdown on a quick end-around roll out.

Knoxville's only touchdown came with five minutes and 23 seconds left to play in the game. Melvin Burroughs, Bulldog guard, grabbed a dangling Tuskegee fumble on his own 30-yard line, and ran 70 yards for the touchdown. Quarterback Tommy Robbins passed to Calvin Frazier, halfback, for the point after the touchdown.

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Eye Tuskegee Tigers In Columbus

Atlanta Daily World 10-17
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 10-20-60

The Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College are quite anxious to defeat the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute on Friday night, October 21, when the two teams meet in the beautiful Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Ga. A night game, the kickoff has been set for 8:00.

Spirit is high on the Morehouse College campus. Everyone is pointing for this game. The football team is in good shape, mentally and physically. The band, under the direction of Mr. Wendell P. Whalum, is regarded as the best band in the history of the college. The band will be wearing new uniforms, too. And the students are behind the team. Under the leadership of the campus branch of the YMCA, buses have been chartered to carry members of both the Spelman College Student Association and the Morehouse College Student Body to the game. Whereas a motorcade has not been planned, a large number of Atlantans will be motoring down to Columbus, Ga. for this historic grid classic.

Tuskegee, to date, is undefeated. The Maroon Tigers have lost two conference games. Tuskegee is anxious to keep a clean slate. Morehouse College, victorious over 'Skegee last year, wants to annex another win on Friday night. The Maroon Tigers, second in the SIAC a year ago, want to reclaim its football prestige. A victory over the undefeated Golden Tigers will afford them this opportunity.

The men who will carry this tremendous responsibility are ends, Bobby Aaron, Tim McCoy and Edward Johnson; tackles, George Lester, Robert Stone, and Richard McNeil; guards, Tommy Hughes, Donald Dollar, and Willie Jordan, and centers, Johnny Smith and Harold Andrews.

The Morehouse College varsity backfield will be composed of Joshua Marshall, Willie Jackson, Sam Lightfoot and Taft McCoy.

Morehouse College's next opponent following the Tuskegee encounter will be Clark College. This game will be played in Atlanta, Herndon Stadium, on Saturday, October 29.

Tuskegee Still Unbeaten As Clark Falls by 26-8

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
1-27
Sat 10-15-60

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Harrell Moore, Tuskegee's sophomore halfback, totaled 188 yards in ten carries, and scored three touchdowns to lead Tuskegee to a 26-8 victory over Clark College of Atlanta, on Saturday.

The improved Tuskegee eleven remained unbeaten in their third outing of the season, and reduced Clark to a 1-1-1 season record.

With only three and a half minute gone by in the first period, Moore took a pitchout from quarterback Willie Williams and out ran the panthers for a 67-yard six pointer.

Willie Williams, living up to his all conference honors, tossed a 30-yard pass to Moore for the Tigers second touchdown.

Clark came alive with 19 seconds before the end of the first half, and scored their first touchdown, a one-yard buck by Eddie McMichael, fullback.

The hungry unbeaten Tigers returned in the second half to score on a five-yard pass that went from Quarterback Eddie Peters to Halfback Moore. Peters passed to Charles McGhee, fullback, for the point after touchdown.

With four minutes remaining in the final quarter, the Tigers moved into the Clark 40-yard line, but lost the ball on a pass interception. The determined Tuskegee eleven came right back with 41 seconds left to play and scored their final touchdown on a one-yard run by Fullback Charles McGhee.

Ala. A & M, Tuskegee Lead SIAC Standings

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 10-19-60

By MARION E. JACKSON

Alabama A&M and Tuskegee Institute with identical 3-0-0 records lead the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference football standings. Alabama State, Florida A&M and Allen University are tied for the second place ratings with 2-0-0 league marks.

Benedict College, a 66-0 loser to Florida A&M is in third place as a result of a 3-1-0 record and the rest of the circuit is bundled in the losing column.

Florida A&M's defending national champions got a tremendous prestige-boost by destroying Morris Brown, 64-0. The lopsided victory was the third in a row for the Rattlers.

Alabama A&M kept its unblemished slate although idle by virtue of Xavier University dropping intercollegiate competition. The Bulldogs had an off day as a result of the defection.

Tuskegee Institute in a massive show of power pummelled Knoxville College, 32-8 while Benedict further humbled Bethune-Cookman, 14-6.

In other games, Alabama State blanked Morehouse, 8-0; Allen battered Ft. Valley State, 30-0; Dillard goose - egged Fisk, 28-0; while Miles edged Claflin, 12-6.

In the intersectional games, Tennessee State ruined South Carolina, 60-0.

The Oct. 21-22 schedule is as follows:

FRIDAY, OCT. 21

Morehouse vs. Tuskegee (night).

SATURDAY, OCT. 22

Ala. State vs. Clark, Atlanta, Ga., (Homecoming).

Philander Smith vs. Ala. A&M, Normal, Ala.

Fort Valley State vs. S. C. State, Orangeburg, S. C.

Florida A&M vs. Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Lane vs. Rust, Jackson, Tenn.

Morris Brown vs. Kentucky State Frankfort, Ky.

Savannah State vs. Benedict, Columbia, S. C.

Knoxville vs. Bluefield, Bluefield, W. Va.

Fisk vs. Howard, Washington, D. C.

SIAC STANDINGS

	W.	L.	T.
Alabama A&M	3	0	0
Tuskegee Inst.	3	0	0
Alabama State	2	0	0
Florida A&M	2	0	0
Allen U.	2	0	0
Benedict	4	1	0
Morris Brown	1	2	0
Bethune - Cookman	1	2	0
Fort Valley	0	1	1
Clark	0	1	1
Morehouse	0	2	0
Knoxville	0	2	0
Fisk	0	2	0
S. C. State	0	2	0
Miles	0	0	0

OVERALL

	W.	L.	T.
Tuskkegee Inst.	4	0	0
Alabama A&M	3	0	0
Alabama State	3	0	0
Florida A&M	3	0	0
Miles	2	1	0
Benedict	4	1	0
Miles	4	1	0
Allen	3	2	0
Clark	1	1	1
Morehouse	1	2	0
Bethune - Cookman	1	3	0
Morris Brown	1	4	0
Fort Valley	0	2	2
Knoxville	0	3	0
Fisk	0	4	0
Lane	0	4	0

INTER-CONF.

	W.	L.	T.
Tuskegee	1	0	0
Alabama State	1	0	0
Florida A&M	1	0	0
Morehouse	1	0	0
Clark	1	0	0
Allen	1	2	0
Fort Valley	0	1	1
Miles	2	1	0
Morris Brown	0	2	0
Knoxville	0	2	0
S. C. State	0	2	0
Bethune - Cookman	0	1	0

Tuskegee Lists Football Slate

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Johnson C. Smith University replaces Xavier University, New Orleans, as the opening opponent on the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football schedule, Sept. 24.

The Charlotte, N. C. college, a member of the CIAA plays Tuskegee for the first time in Charlotte. Xavier, a long time foe, an annual opponent of Tuskegee, discontinued all intercollegiate athletics at the close of school last June.

The complete Tuskegee Golden Tiger football schedule for 1960 includes:

Sept. 24, Tuskegee Institute vs. Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte.

Oct. 1, Tuskegee Institute vs Fisk University at Nashville.

Oct. 8, Tuskegee Institute vs Clark College at Tuskegee.

Oct. 15, Tuskegee Institute vs Knoxville College at Tuskegee.

Oct. 21, Tuskegee Institute vs Morehouse College at Columbus, Ga. (night).

Oct. 29, Tuskegee Institute vs Fort Valley College at Tuskegee.

Nov. 5, Tuskegee Institute vs. Miles College at Birmingham.

Nov. 12, Tuskegee Institute vs. Hampton Institute at Tuskegee (homecoming).

Nov. 24, Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State College at Montgomery.

Tuskegee Institute Grid Schedule Set

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Tuskegee Opens '60 Grid Season With J. C. Smith

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Tuskegee Airs Grid Schedule

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Tuskegee Inst. Gridders Open With J. C. Smith

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Facing the prospect of a tougher than usual schedule, Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers began training Thursday for the '60-'61 football season. The hard-hitting team will kick off the season, September 24, meeting Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C.

—0—

Coach Whitney L. Van Cleve indicated that his team would be playing a much more demanding schedule, but added that it would be ".. a challenge to meet such stiff competition out of our conference. We realide that the first game will be no warmup."

—0—

Johnson C. Smith University and Hampton Institute have been added to the schedule. Both teams are members of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The Tigers fortunes, says coach Van Cleve, will depend largely on the 18 lettermen returning in the Tuskegee football line-up. Among these lettermen returning in the Tuskegee football line-up. Among these lettermen will be Charles McGhee, fullback and Willie Williams, ace signa caller. Both players won honorable mention in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference last year.

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Tuskegee has selected to play Hampton Institute for Homecoming on November 12. This promises to be one of the most thrilling sports events of the season, as Tuskegee meets one of its odest colleagues on the gridiorn.

—0—

Coach Van Cleve's Tigers chalked up a 4-4- lrecord during last season's competition. Of the nine games scheduled for this year's football season, four will be played at home.

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers Begin Training For 1960 Season

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —Facing the prospect of a tougher-than-usual schedule, Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers began training Thursday for the '60-'61 football season. The hard working team will kick off the season, September 24, meeting Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte N. C.

Coach Whitney L. Van Cleve indicated that his team would be playing a much more demanding schedule, but added that it would be "a challenge to meet such stiff competition out of our conference. We realize that the first game will be no warmup."

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Tuskegee has selected to play Hampton Institute for Homecoming on November 12. This promises to be one of the most thrilling sports events of the season, as Tuskegee meets one of its oldest colleagues on the gridiron.

Coach Van Cleve's Tigers chalked up a 4-4-1 record during last season's competition. Of the nine games scheduled for this year's football season, four will be played at home.

4 Clark Veterans May Miss Tuskegee Inst., Game, Oct. 8

By ALFRED R. JOHNSON

Things are looking weak in the shape-up of the Clark College football team for the Tuskegee game which is to be played on Saturday afternoon in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Overlooking the Panthers squad, head coach Leonidas S. Epps evaluated on the teams physical condition and sorrowly said that four of the team's first unit players may miss action in the coming weekend game against Tuskegee.

Epps mentioned that first team members Curtis Crockett, fullback, Robert Barksdale, end; Joseph Mullins, halfback; and Gilbert Turman, tackles will not likely play.

Crockett, a 225 bruising workhorse from McDonough, Georgia, received an injury to his leg on the first play from scrimmage in last week's battle against Fort Valley State.

Barksdale, who won the most valuable players award as a freshman last season at the end position, is an Atlantan from Booker T. Washington High School. Barksdale as did last season also is suffering from a leg injury but hopes to be in the line-up pretty soon.

Mullins, a Griffin boy who plays halfback, was out of last week's game as a result of an injury sustained in the season's opener, and will probably look at the game Saturday from the sidelines.

Turman, one of the most impressive linemen on the team most likely will not be in the rough stuff this week at his usual tackle position.

PROGRESS REPORT:

Besides the worries of head mentor Epps, other problems have come about as a result of complaints from players who have not seen action so far this season.

This problem falls into the hands of line coach Jesse McClardy, who explained yesterday during practice of the situation at hand. Players on the second and third unit (linesmen) are making an appeal to their line coach in an effort to move up from the lower bracket in order that they may have a chance to get into the rough goings.

In yesterday's practice, McClardy plainly explained to the linesmen that "you either hit or sit." Sitting that is on the bench. However, McClardy did single out those who are making a very good showing. He continued, mentioning that Lionell Downer, Eddie Dixon, Robert Samples and Eddie Williams are those who are doing the pushing, and may see much action in Saturday's duel.

CLARK LEAVES TODAY:

The Panthers will board a bus express to Tuskegee today for the home-to-home classic in Alumni Bowl Stadium, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Members of the traveling party were not disclosed yesterday, and as to whether those players that received minor injuries in last week's contest would make the trip.

Board Plans 'No Action' On Stadium

W. W. Paterson, chairman of the Public Athletic Board, says his group plans no further action on a request by Commissioner L. B. Sullivan to deny the use of Cramton Bowl for the annual Alabama State Tuskegee football game.

Paterson said the game between the two Negro schools will be played as scheduled Thanksgiving, unless Sullivan stops it.

"He has a perfect right to stop it if he thinks it's necessary to protect the citizens of Montgomery," Paterson said. "However, as of now, it is still scheduled."

FEARS VIOLENCE

Sullivan said last week he fears called continued racial tension. He said he believes trouble could result from the game.

The commissioner declared tension has not died down since Alabama State students demonstrated against segregation here last spring. He said he is primarily concerned over the possibility of violence if Negroes stage new lunchroom sit-in demonstrations or seek to worship in white churches.

Clark Takes On Tuskegee Saturday In Alumni Bowl

By ALFRED R. JOHNSON

Clark College will take to the highways this weekend to keep an engagement with the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, of Tuskegee Alabama, Saturday in the second conference game in as many weeks.

The Clark Panthers, who battled Fort Valley State last Saturday to a scoreless tie will have their hands full of trouble at Tuskegee, in both of its games so far has hit the win column.

Tuskegee won its opening game of the season with an upset over the Johnson C. Smith Golden Bulls, two weeks ago by a 14-12 score. Again on Saturday head coach Whitney Van Cleve's eleven powered the Fisk University Bulldogs in a 22-o shutout.

Head coach Leonidas S. Epps Panthers are 1-0-1 (won-lost-tie) as far as the record is concerned for this season. Clark defeated Claflin in the opener 16-8 before taking on Fort Valley State.

Last season here at Herndon Memorial Stadium, Tuskegee and Clark battled to scoreless draw in a night contest.

The Tigers will go after Clark with 19 lettermen on the squad including star quarterback Willie Williamss. Williams so far this seaso nhas been deadly against Tuskegee foes with come from behind attacks.

Clark will suffer at four positions this weekend as Crutis Crockett, Gilbert Truman, Joseph Mullins and Robert Barksdale are on the injury list for undetermined time. Results of their check-up yesterday will be received today.

Tuskegee tops Fisk for No. 2

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers chalked up their second win of the season, defeating the Fisk University Bulldogs, 22-0, here Saturday.

With only three minutes gone in the first quarter, Willie Williams Tigers' ace signal caller, started the scoring with a 9-yard quarterback keep. Williams passed to halfback Harrell Moore for the point after touchdown.

* * *

A STARTLING double reverse that went from quarterback Williams to Moore to Robert Walker accounted for Tuskegee's second six-pointer. The play covered 22 yards.

With the score 14-0 at the half, freshman Fullback Charles Martin opened the fourth quarter with a 47-yard run, followed by a 3-yard touchdown run by halfback William Davis. Quarterback Eddie Peters passed to Robert Walker for the point after touchdown.

Tuskegee Blanks Fisk, 22-0

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fisk the second year of building a football power was dealt a discouraging blow when they were defeated by Tuskege 22 to 0. From the opening kickoff to the last whistle the Tigers from Tuskegee were in complete command. Within three minutes ofthe opening kickoff 21 year old Willie Williams, a senior from Memphis, scored on a sprint from the 19 yard line. The pass conversion was good.

Before the bulldogs could reorganize their defense the Tigers had again penetrated the Fisk goal line. Half back Harold Moore from Talladegt, Alabama was the scorer on a 7 yard dash.

Tuskegee Takes 14-12 Over J.C. Smith

By BILL JOHNSON

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — An inspired band of Golden Tigers from Tuskegee Institute of Alabama spoiled Johnson C Smith's home football opener with a 14-12 upset here Saturday night.

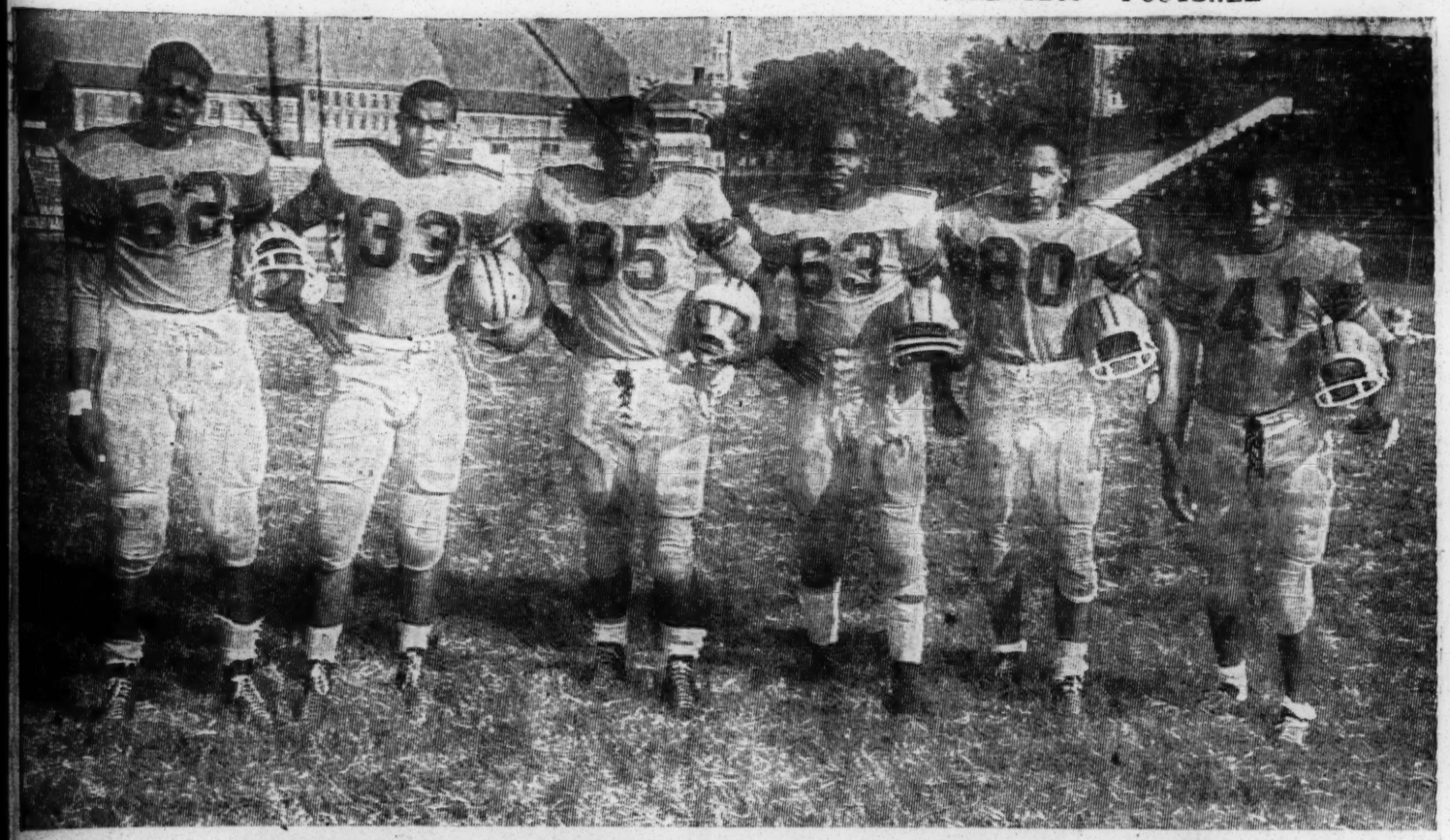
The visitors were outplayed in every department except the final scoring as the Golden Bulls ran and passed for a total of 125 yards and 10 first downs. Meanwhile, Tuskegee was totaling 199 yards with its land and air assaults.

JCSU picked up an early 12-point margin on the passing of quarterback James Walker, the pass catching of end Pettis Norman and halfback James Lawrence, and the brilliant running of fullback Seldon Chiles and halfbacks Henry Kelly, Lawrence and John Butler.

Walker threw to the clever Norman who made a great grab at the Tuskegee 40 and outdistanced the defenders for the six points. Later in the period, Butler bulled over from the five to end a 37 yard march to put the Bulls ahead 12-0, at halftime.

Tuskegee roared back to take the lead and achieve the upset with a brilliant second period show of passing and running. Quarterback Willie Williams and Eddie Pearson, a 6' 6" end, combined on an 80 yard pass play to put the Tigers in the scoring columns early in the third quarter. Williams and end Addys Lamb teamed on a 26 yard pass play for the clincher, also in the third quarter.

Tackles James Harrison, Harry Cherry and Ernest Wade, and fullback Seldon Chiles were towers of strength in the Bull defense.



HORNET SENIORS TO PLAY FINAL GAME

These six seniors will be playing their final game for Alabama State when they don pads for the "Turkey Day" clash with the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee in Cramton Bowl Thursday. They are, left to right, Robert Turk, David Veazey, Andrew Sewell, LaVaughn Bridges, Bobby Carr and Danny Sumpter.

Hornet And Tiger Classic To Set Conference Crown

The Alabama State Hornets and Tuskegee Golden Tigers game Thursday, here at Cramton Bowl, will be the deciding factor in the SIAC Conference, according to B. T. Harvey, commissioner. He released the following past week-end results, team standings, etc., showing what effect a win or loss by 'Bama will have on the conference.

Commissioner Harvey said the Dickinson rating system will be used in determining the SIAC championship.

SIAC ST

	Conference Won	Lost	Tied
Ala. A&M	5	0	0
Fla. A&M	5	0	0
Allen	3	1	0
Benedict	5	2	0
Morehouse	4	2	0
Tuskegee	4	2	0
Miles	2	1	0
Ala. State	3	2	0
Morris Brown	2	3	0
Clark	1	2	1
Fort Valley	1	3	2
Lane	1	3	0
Bethune-Cookman	1	3	0
Fisk	1	5	0
Knoxville	1	5	0
S. C. State	0	3	1

STANDINGS

Non-Conference Won	Lost	Tied	All Games Won	Lost	Tied
2	1	0	7	1	0
2	1	0	7	1	0
1	2	0	4	3	0
1	0	0	6	2	0
1	1	0	5	3	0
2	0	0	6	2	0
2	1	0	4	2	0
2	0	0	5	2	0
1	2	0	3	5	0
1	2	1	2	4	1
0	1	1	1	4	3
0	2	1	1	5	1
1	1	0	2	4	0
0	3	0	1	8	0
0	1	0	1	5	1
1	2	0	1	5	1

SIAC SCORES

Southern 14, Florida A&M 6

Ala. A&M 58, Knoxville 30

OTHER SCORES

Jackson State (Miss.) 51, Texas College 7

Paine 21, Tennessee A&I 0

Howard (D.C.) 34, Lincoln (Pa.) 13

Va. Union 15, Hampston Institute 8

Grambling 57, Wiley 19

Central State (Ohio) 13, Bluefield State 0

Claflin 16, Savannah State 6

Winston-Salem 42, St. Paul (Va.) 6

SCHEDULE, NOV. 24

Allen vs. Bethune-Cookman, Columbia.

Ala. State vs. Tuskegee, Montgomery.

Morris Brown vs. Clark, Atlanta.

Albany State vs. Fort Valley State, Fort Valley.

Benedict vs. S. C. State, Orangeburg, S.C.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26

Texas Southern vs. Florida A&M, Tallahassee.

Florida A&M's streak of 17 striaght wins was broken by Southern 14-6 at Baton Rouge.

Florida A&M must face Texas Southern (4-4) Saturday, before their Orange Blossom Classic on Dec. 10. A replay of the Southern game would be a natural, but not likely. Langston (8-0) and Grambling (8-1) are next logical choices.

Florida A&M (5-0) and Ala. A&M (5-0) end their Southern Conference plays. The Tuskegee-Ala. State game will determine whether Fla. A&M is champion, or share a co-championship with Ala. A&M College.

A win by Ala. State means a co-championship for Ala. A&M. A win by Tuskegee means another football champsionship for Florida A&M, and a seat at the table of champions at the annual meeting of NCAA at Pittsburgh, Pa., in January, 1961.

Florida's five wins are over: Allen (3-1); Benedict (5-2); Morris Brown (2-3); Bethune-Cookman (1-3); S. C. State (0-3-1). Regardless of Thanksgiving results, Allen and Benedict will be first division teams and Morris Brown, Bethune-Cookman and S. C. State will be second division steams.

Alabama's five wins are over: Morehouse (4-2); Lane (1-3); Fisk (1-5); season's completed, Knoxville (1-5); Ala. State (3-2).

Morehouse is a first division team; Fisk, Lane and Knoxville are second division teams. Ala. State's status will depend on the results of the 37th annual Cramton Bowl Classic in Montgomery Thursday. This will cause all Southern Conference fans to eagerly await knowledge of the results of this game in addition to the nation's interest that has grown up over the years in this traditional interstate rivals and neighbors, Tuskegee and Ala. State. Tuskegee, the oldest private institution and Ala. State, the oldest state supported institution.

Tuskegee Upset By Morehouse

COLUMBUS, GA. — The Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College (Atlanta), broke all hopes of an undefeated season for Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, defeating them 13-6 in their 25th annual football classic here Friday.

The Golden Tigers lost their first game of the season, after winning four straight, while Morehouse picked up number two. Morehouse now stands 2-2, Tuskegee 4-1.

The highly rated Tuskegee team got their only touchdown with two minutes to play in the first quarter. James Dudley, Tuskegee left end, grabbed a Morehouse punt blocked by guard Ulysses Bernard, and scored the touchdown.

Jennings Coleman, Morehouses' senior quarterback, fired a 23-yard pass to halfback Hamilton Holmes, who ran the remaining 22 yards for a touchdown. Quarterback Tyrone Hall, kicked the extra point.

The final Morehouse touchdown came early in the third quarter on a five-yard plunge by fullback Taft McCoy.

Go In Peace

The Advertiser does not anticipate that the Negro football game to be played here Thanksgiving will lead to any trouble.

This we predict for the simple reason that, in the unlikely event of organized trouble, Police Commissioner Sullivan would collar and quell the trouble-makers.

Commissioner Sullivan, together with Sheriff Mac Butler and State Public Safety Director Floyd Mann, made it plain last March on the occasion of the Capitol demonstration that violence, be the offenders white or colored, will not be tolerated.

Commissioner Sullivan has just been awarded a half million dollars in a court action because *The New York Times* was adjudged guilty of alleging that he winked at terroristic acts in Montgomery.

The most fearful citizen should be able to reassure himself that the man who rode down the mobsters last March and who has just been awarded a half million dollars for the slander that he was tolerant of violence is scarcely one to permit any violence Thanksgiving, except to turkeys.

Tuskegee Tigers Trounce Fort Valley 18-13

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, after suffering a taste of defeat last week, returned to the gridiron Saturday defeating the Fort Valley Wildcats 18-13.

Tuskegee now stands 5-1 for the season, while Fort Valley has an 0-3-3 season record.

The key to the game was the sharp passing arm and bootlegging of Tuskegee's ace signal caller, "Wee' Willie Williams. Williams rifled 13 passes, and completed 8 for a total of 158 yards.

Bulls ahead 12-0, at halftime.

Tuskegee roared back to take the lead and achieve the upset with a brilliant second period show of passing and running. Quarterback Willie Williams and Eddie Pearson, a 6' 6" end, combined on an 80 yard pass play to put the Tigers in the scoring columns early in the third quarter. Williams and end Addys Lamb teamed on a 26 yard pass play for the clincher, also in the third quarter.

Tackles James Harrison, Harry Cherry and Ernest Wade, and fullback Seldon Chiles were towers of strength in the Bull defense.

Tuskegee Takes 14-12 Over J. C. Smith

By BILL JOHNSON

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — An inspired band of Golden Tigers from Tuskegee Institute of Alabama spoiled Johnson C Smith's home football oper with a 14-12 upset here Saturday night.

The visitors were outplayed in every department except the final scoring as the Golden Bulls ran and passed for a total of 125 yards and 10 first downs. Meanwhile, Tuskegee was totaling 199 yards with its land and air assaults.

JCSU picked up an early 12-point margin on the passing of quarterback James Walker, the pass catching of end Pettis Norman and halfback James Lawrence, and the brilliant running of fullback Seldon Chiles and halfbacks Henry Kelly, Lawrence and John Butler.

Walker threw to the clever Norman who made a great grab at the Tuskegee 40 and outdistanced the defenders for the six points. Later in the period, Butler bulled over from the five to end a 37 yard march to put the

Negro High School Granted Permit For Parade By City Commissioners

The City Commission Tuesday granted a Negro high school permission to stage a football parade in a predominantly Negro area.

Granting of the permit was in keeping with earlier action taken on requests by white high schools. Robert E. Lee and Sidney Lanier schools also have been authorized to stage football parades in the vicinity of the school grounds.

Official policy of the commission discourages downtown parades on the ground they interfere with traffic flow and parking.

Tuesday's parade request came from W. E. Thompson, principal of Carver High School. In the written application. Thompson said the Negro procession would begin at 1:45 p.m. on Oct. 21, at the intersection of Oak street and Fairview avenue.

From there, Thompson said, the parade of some 800 to 900 persons would go up Oak street to Jeff Davis avenue, thence to Holt street, to Early street and break up.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan made the motion that the permit be approved "in accordance with the request as outlined," and Commissioner Frank W. Parks concurred.

Mayor Earl D. James was not present at the commission meeting, being in Birmingham to address a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting.

In a statement issued Monday, Sullivan assailed reports that the commission's policy of discouraging downtown parades was linked to racial issues. The policy, he said, actually was initiated because of growing traffic problems in the downtown area.

For many years, the Negro colleges of Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State have staged giant downtown parades on Thanksgiving as a prelude to their annual football game in Cramton Bowl. But so far, no parade request has been received from the colleges.

The commissioners have declined to speculate on the possible fate of such a request, if it is tendered. Sullivan said every request will be "judged on its own merits."

14n 1960

ATHLETICS-FOOTBALL

CLARK PANTHERS AND TUSKEGEE TIGERS PLAY SIAC TILT TODAY

Atlanta Daily World

Sat. 10-8-60

By ALFRED R. JOHNSON

The Clark College Red and Black Panthers departed the city yesterday en route to Tuskegee, Ala., where they will take on the Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, today in Alumni Bowl.

Before leaving for Tuskegee, the Panthers went to the practice field for a short series of workout drills. Head coach Leonidas S. Epps and party will face top-kick Whitney L. Van Cleve's Tigers who will put their undefeated record on the line in today's action.

Clark will go into the contest sporting a 1-0-1 (won. lost. tie) record, up against Tuskegee's 2-0-0 record. This will be the third appearance for both squads this season but continuing the long series of home-and-home duels.

A year ago, on Clark's home ground, Herndon Memorial Stadium, a night affair pictured these two teams battling to a 6-6 dead heat.

Clark will still have lettermen Lorenzo Gleaton, Albert Spearman, Robert Barksdale, Randolph Smith, Raymond Hughes, Joseph Mullins, Johnny Scott, Gilbert Turman, and others to be in the thick of things as was the case last season.

Tuskegee will hold to the rope with some 19 lettermen facing Clark including Willie Williams, Arthur Sawyer, William Dillard, Eddie Peters, Harrell Moore, Frank Jones, Charles McGhee, Robert Walker, Robert McKenzie, Norman Richardson, Glover Jones, Eddie Pearson and others.

A bus load of well-wishers and Clark College boosters will be on hand to witness the encounter. The boosters will leeave this morning for the classic which is expected to be a real thriller.

Rival Elevens Poised For Crucial Game In Historic Alumni Bowl

Moore sparks Tuskegee to 26-8 win over Clark

The Afro-American Baltimore MD

14n Atlanta GA

10-15-60

'Skegee Wins Over J C Smith

The Journal and Louisville Ky

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Harrell Moore, Tuskegee's sophomore halfback, totaled 188 yards in 10 carries, anl scored three touchdowns to lead Tuskegee to a 26-8 victory over Clark College of Atlanta, here Saturday, Oct. 8.

The improved Tuskegee 11 remained unbeaten in their thrid outing of the season, and reduced Clark to a 1-1-1 season record.

A 67-yard run by fleet halfback Harrell Moore sparked the Tiger scoring attack. With only three and a half minutes gone by in the first period, the Tuskegee halfback took a pitchout from quarterback Willie Williams and out-ran the Panthers for the six pointer.

Willie Williams, living up to his all-conference honors, tossed a 30-yard pass to halfback Harrell Moore for the Tigers second touchdown.

Clark came alive with 19 seconds before the end of the first half, and scored their first touchdown on a 1-yard by Eddie Michael, fullback.

The hungry unbeaten Tigers returned in the seconl half to score on a five-yard pass that went from quarterback Eddie Peters to halfback Moore, Peters passed to Charles McGhee, fullback, for the point after touchdown.

With four minutes remaining in the final quarter, the Tigers moved inside the Clark five-yard line, but lost the ball on a pass interception.

The determined Tuskegee 11 came right back with 41 seconds left to play and scored their final touchdown on a 1-yard run by fullback Charles McGhee.

CHARLOTTE, N C — (ANP) A second period rally by the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee institute of Alabama carried the visitors to a 14-12 victory and spoiled the 19-0 home opener for the Johnson C Smith's football team here recently.

The upset came after Johnson Smith had taken and maintained the lead to finish the first half with a 12-0 points advantage.

Sat. 10-8-60

However, the Golden Tigers were not long in reparing matters in the second half, scoring twice and converting successfully after each score in the third period.

Morehouse, Tuskegee Meet Friday

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

A solid, well balanced ball club, the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College are pointing towards their annual grid game with the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute this coming Friday night at Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Ga.

Fri. 10-16-60

Coach Duke Foster, head mentor at Morehouse, has assembled a grid machine which is functioning quite smoothly. All components and parts are in good working condition, for the Maroon Tigers have not sustained any injuries. Taft McCoy a powerful fullback. Buddy Crutch, a fleet halfback, Sam Lightfoot, a brilliant blocking back, and either Co-Capt. Jennings Coleman or All Southern Isaiah Coats, shrid quarterbacks, will represent Morehouse's starting backfield.

Along the forward wall, Morehouse's stalwart linemen are heavy, aggressive and experiende. Tim Clov and Robert Hall, ends, Co-Captains Robert Stone and George Lester, tackles, Willie Jordan and Donald Dollar, guards, and Johnny Smith, center, are seasoned men. Dollar, Stone and Lester, now seniors, earned varsity berths as freshmen. Johnny Smith, a junior, and Willis Jordan, a sophomore, also played varsity (first unit) football in their freshman year.

The Morehouse College band under the direction of Mr. Wendell P. Whalum will put on a show during halftime. The band is regarded as "the best in the history of Morehouse College." It is composed of 85 talented musicians. And, this year, the men will be dressed in beautiful, new, maroon and white uniforms.

City To Discourage Parades Downtown; Traffic Ties Cited

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Downtown parades are being discouraged because of the traffic tie-ups they create, city commissioners said Tuesday after receiving a parade application by the Montgomery Area Safety Council.

Oct 10-5-60

No immediate action was taken on the application but Mayor Earl D. James said the city has reached an agreement with local schools to hold football rallies and marches in the vicinity of schools, rather than in the congested business district.

"We are trying to hold down as many parades as we can," James said. He said mid-street parking adds to the problems of parading on Dexter avenue.

Announcement of the policy brought on speculation that the city might ban the traditional downtown parade on Thanksgiving of Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute. For many years, the Negro schools have held a giant downtown parade as a prelude to their gridiron clash.

But Commissioner L. B. Sullivan said no decision on this has been reached because neither school has yet submitted an application for a parade permit.

"We will cross that bridge when we come to it," Sullivan said.

There is no absolute ban on downtown parades, he pointed out, although they will be discouraged because of traffic reasons. He said every case will be judged on its own merits.

He noted that the first parade permit granted under the city ordinance requiring submission of applications was to a Negro fraternal group. However, this parade was not held in the downtown area.

The safety council's application for a parade permit was in connection with its Safety Day progr. 1 Oct. 7. If the application is approved, the parade will be held at 4 p.m. for the purpose of emphasizing traffic safety.

The program will conclude with a football game at Cramton Bowl between the Lee and Lanier "B" teams, with funds to be used to finance the council's driver training program.

The commissioners approved a parade application by Sidney Lanier High School but the mayor pointed out that it would be held in the vicinity of the school. The football parade is scheduled for the afternoon of Oct. 21.

Tuskegee Still Unbeaten As Clark Falls by 26-8

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Harrell Moore, Tuskegee's sophomore halfback, totaled 188 yards in ten carries, and scored three touchdowns to lead Tuskegee to a 26-8 victory over Clark College of Atlanta, on Saturday.

The improved Tuskegee eleven remained unbeaten in their third outing of the season, and reduced Clark to a 1-1-1 season record.

With only three and a half minute gone by in the first period, Moore took a pitchout from quarterback Willie Williams and out ran the panthers for a 67-yard six pointer.

Willie Williams, living up to his all conference honors, tossed a 30-yard pass to Moore for the Tigers second touchdown.

Clark came alive with 19 seconds before the end of the first half, and scored their first touchdown, a one-yard buck by Eddie McMichael, fullback.

The hungry unbeaten Tigers returned in the second half to score on a five-yard pass that went from Quarterback Eddie Peters to Halfback Moore. Peters passed to Charles McGhee, fullback, for the point after touchdown.

With four minutes remaining in the final quarter, the Tigers moved inside the Clak five-yard line, but lost the ball on a pass interception. The determined Tuskegee eleven came right back with 41 seconds left to play and scored their final touchdown on a one-yard run by Fullback Charles McGhee.

Tuskegee aerials upset J.C. Smith eleven, 14-12

BY BILL JOHNSON

CHARLOTTE, — N.C. Tuskegee Institute caught Johnson C. Smith University with its pass defenses down here Saturday night, and the Tigers from Alabama made good of the opportunity with a 14-12 upset of the Golden Bulls before a large crowd at the Senior High Stadium.

Quarterback Willie Williams, a T-magician with ice water veins, and end Eddie Pearson, a 6 ft. 6 in. sophomore triggered the triumph.

* * *

After falling behind 12-0 in the first half, Williams put on a brilliant show of passing and ball handling to delight the highly partisan gallery.

A recovered fumble by halfback Frank Jones at the Tuskegee 20 early in the third period gave Williams his first opportunity to display his many talents. The big senior arched a long pass which Pearson pulled down at the 50, and steamed over to score standing Williams threw to Jones for he extra points as Tuskegee inched up to a 12-8 count.

* * *

Moments later, Williams, hit right end Aooys Lamb for 26 yards and the cinching tally.

Smith started the intersectional battle as if they were going to make it an easy route.

Quarterback James Walker and end Pettis Norman teamed on a 56-yard pass-run to put Smith ahead by 6 points early in the second period. And halfback John Butler made it 12-0 when he stormed over from five yards out just before the half.

Tuskegee Tigers Rally To Defeat Ft. Valley, 18-13

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The Tuskegee Golden Tigers, bouncing back from a defeat earlier in the week, staged a rally in the second half of a game with Fort Valley college here Saturday, to top the Wildcats 18-13 before a cheering home audience.

Tuskegee's season record now stands at 5-1, while Fort Valley has a 0-3-3 mark.

The key to the game was the sharp passing arm and bootlegging of Tuskegee's signal caller, "Wee" Willie Williams. Williams rifled 13 passes and completed eight for a total of 158 yards.

Robert Walker, fiery Tuskegee halfback, boosted his scoring total to 24 points when he scored the Tiger's first touchdown on a five-yard run late in the first period.

Taking advantage of a Fort Valley fumble in the second period, Tuskegee scored their second six-pointer on a seven - yard bootleg play by Williams.

James Allen, Fort Valley right halfback, sparked his team's scoring attack with about two minutes to play in the first half. The speedy Allen moved the ball 67 yards in four carries, and later scored on a eight - yard pass from Quarterback Ralph Troutman.

With Tuskegee leading 12-6 at the half, the Wildcats came back in the second half to score on a two-yard plunge by Allen and take a one-point lead after the conversion.

But Tuskegee came right back with the final and deciding touchdown when Williams heaved a 40-yard lateral to Eddie Pearson.

Tuskegee Wins 4th In Row by 34-8

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, playing SIAC champions, added another victory to their fortunes, hammering out a 34-8 win over the Knoxville College (Tenn.) Bulldogs here in Alumni Bowl, Saturday.

Tuskegee now stands 4-0 for the season, while Knoxville has an 0-3 season record.

Halfbacks Harrell Moore and Robert Walker counted two touchdowns each of the Tigers' five touchdowns while Eddie Pearson, right end, scored the fifth six-pointer.

Tuskegee's first touchdown came with four minutes gone by in the first period, on a 20-yard run by Sophomore Halfback Robert Walker. Quarterback Willie Williams scored the point after touchdown on a quick end-around roll out.

THE UNDEFEATED Tigers scored their second touchdown on an 18-yard pass play that went from Quarterback Williams to Eddie Pearson on right end.

Tuskegee opened the fourth period with a 47-yard pass play going from Williams to Harrell Moore, halfback. Moments later, Williams tossed a 16-yard pass to Moore for the touchdown.

A Tiger pass combination, Quarterback Williams to Halfback Walker, clocked for 15 yards, and led to another six-pointer for the Tiger's on a one-yard pass to Halfback Harrell Moore. Walker took a handout from Williams to score the point after touchdown.

Late in the fourth quarter, Tuskegee's Robert Walker intercepted a Bulldog pass and ran 26 yards to score the Tigers' final touchdown.

Knoxville's only touchdown came with five minutes and 23 seconds left to play in the game. Melvin Burroughs, Bulldog guard, grabbed a dangling Tuskegee fumble on his own 30-yard line, and ran 70 yards for the touchdown. Quarterback Tommy Robbins passed to Calvin Frazier, halfback, for the point after touchdown.

14n 1960

ATHLETICS-FOOTBALL

ALA.STATE- TUSKEGEE

1960 Golden Tiger Roster

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 11-24-60

Athletic Director Edward L. Jackson of Tuskegee Institute releases the Golden Tigers 1960 roster for the Turkey Day Cramton Bowl (1960) game as following.

Head Coach — Whitney Van Cleve, Tuskegee. Assistant Coaches, Allison Hargett, Tuskegee and Arthur Sawyer Sr., Tuskegee. Team managers are Alfonso Charles, Earnest Salter, Charles Nelson and Alfred Honson.

Thurs. 11-24-60

ROSTER

Players, numbers, positions and weight include

NO.	NAME	POS.	WT.	CLASS	HOMETOWN
4	Booker T. Washington	LHB	140	Senior	Greensboro, Ala.
*10	Willie Williams	QB	185	Senior	Memphis, Tenn.
*12	Arthur Sawyers, Jr.	LHB	151	Senior	Tuskegee, Ala.
*16	William Dillard	QB	160	Senior	Mobile, Ala.
*17	Eddie Peters	QB	173	Junior	Miami, Fla.
19	Warren Reynolds	QB	200	Fresh.	Dothan, Ala.
*22	Harrell Moore	LH	168	Soph.	Talladega, Ala.
26	Alvin Young	HB	155	Junior	Columbus, Miss.
27	William Davis	HB	165	Fresh.	Columbus, Ga.
*51	Robert McKenzie	C	189	Junior	Opelika, Ala.
*28	Frank Jones	RHB	185	Fresh.	Tuskegee, Ala.
30	John Cloud	FB	175	Soph.	Knoxville, Tenn.
36	James Anderson	FB	172	Fresh.	Tuskegee, Ala.
37	Charles Martin	FB	195	Senior	Dothan, Ala.
*39	Charles McGhee	FB	190	Soph.	Sebring, Fla.
*40	Robert Walker	RH	180	Fresh.	Decatur, Ala.
41	John Rainey	HB	160	Soph.	Hueytown, Ala.
50	Edward Woods	C	175	Soph.	Ashford, Ala.
52	Albert Simmons	C	155	Fresh.	Americus, Ga.
*56	Norman Richardson	LG	180	Junior	Thomasville, Ala.
60	Jim Glenn	G	175	Fresh.	Atlanta, Ga.
*61	Ulysses Bernard	RG	188	Junior	Ocala, Fla.
62	Eddie Frison	RG	178	Soph.	Benham, Ky.
*63	Robert J. Davis	LG	190	Soph.	Dothan, Ala.
65	James Cox	RG	175	Fresh.	Bay Minette, Ala.
*67	Lessie Cole	LG	185	Soph.	Ft. Worth, Texas
68	James Euland	LG	170	Soph.	Charleston, S. C.
70	Lawrence Lavender	RT	220	Soph.	Northport, Ala.
*71	Edward Barnes	LT	206	Senior	Birmingham, Ala.
72	Boyd Bryant	LT	210	Fresh.	Mobile, Ala.
*73	Joseph Ferguson	LT	190	Soph.	Charleston, S. C.
74	Hercules Campbell	LT	215	Fresh.	Madison, Fla.
75	Curley Davis	RT	225	Fresh.	Sanford, Fla.
76	Floyd Simmons	C	165	Fresh.	Anniston, Ala.
77	James Cohill	RT	240	Soph.	Anniston, Ala.
*78	Joseph Roberson	RT	210	Senior	Rosharon, Texas
80	Marvin Brown	E	185	Fresh.	Columbus, Ga.
81	Evanda Morris	LE	185	Fresh.	Sylacauga, Ala.
*82	Glover Jones	LE	204	Junior	Columbus, Ga.
83	James Dudley	E	203	Fresh.	Bessemer, Ala.
84	James Wilburn	LE	175	Fresh.	Daphne, Ala.
*85	Eddie Pearson	RE	195	Soph.	Tuskegee, Ala.
87	Frederick Rodgers	LE	170	Soph.	Atlanta, Ga
*88	Addys Lamb	RE	175	Senior	Sanford, Fla

*LETTERMEN

1960 Hornet Team Roster

Dean C. Johnson Dunn, athletic director at Alabama State College releases the 1960 Hornets' roster and coaching staff as following.

The Montgomery Advertiser

Arthur E. Simmons, head coach; C. Earl Anderson, Assistant. Others include G. H. Lockhart, equipment officer; Reginald Dozier, Wilson Sullivan and Freddie Wycoff, student assistants.

Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 11-24-60

No.	NAME	Pos.	Wt.	CLASS	HOMETOWN
14	Neal, Marvin	QB	160	Soph.	Memphis, Tenn.
15	Hall, James	QB	170	Senior	Anniston
18	Jefferson, Steve	QB	175	Junior	Atmore
22	Orr, Curtis	B	160	Soph.	Lorain, Ohio
23	Blakely, Johnnie	B	165	Soph.	Mobile
25	Lowery, Albert	B	165	Junior	Gadsden
30	Washington, Ernest	B	160	Senior	Anniston
31	Dunn, John C.	B	150	Soph.	Philadelphia, Pa.
33	Veazey, David	B	175	Senior	Camp Hill
34	Jessie, William	B	165	Senior	Mobile
41	Sumpter, Danny	FB	170	Senior	Gadsden
42	Craig, Washington	FB	180	Fresh.	Selma
44	Shannon, Claude	FB	225	Junior	Montgomery
45	Hawkins, Frank	FB	200	Senior	Demopolis
50	Denson, Hardy	C	175	Soph.	Orlando, Fla.
52	Turk, Robert	C	190	Senior	Gadsden
53	Houze, Curtis	C	165	Fresh.	Jackson
57	Murphy, Lewis	C	180	Fresh.	Greensboro
59	Griffin, Howard	C	150	Junior	Memphis, Tenn.
61	Cal, Jimmie	G	175	Sooh.	Town Creek
62	Cooper, Sonny	G	200	Soph.	Chicago, Ill.
63	Bridges, LaVaughn	G	190	Senior	Memphis, Tenn.
64	Baldwin, Edward	E	185	Junior	Montgomery
65	Williams, Charles	G	210	Junior	Memphis, Tenn.
66	Bozeman, Clarence	G	170	Senior	Gadsden
67	Murry, Alexander	G	200	Soph.	Jackson, Tenn.
69	Barge, Solomon	G	175	Junior	Pensacola, Fla.
70	Bolden, Eddie	T	225	Fresh.	Ashford
74	Parker, Willie J.	T	185	Junior	Atmore
75	Arrington, Dred	T	175	Senior	Demopolis
76	Baker, George E.	T	210	Junior	Gadsden
77	Porter, Charlie C.	T	180	Senior	Hopson City
78	Hardy, Rufus	E	165	Fresh.	Brewton
79	Patton, Roy Douglas		210	Fresh.	Georgiana
80	Carr, Bobby	E	170	Senior	Hopson City
81	Moore, Ernest	E	225	Soph.	Montgomery
82	Jennings, Fred	E	170	Junior	Alexander City
83	Lewis, Clarence	E	180	Fresh.	Theodore
84	Alston, Arthur	E	190	Soph.	Theodore
85	Sewell, Andrew	E	195	Hudson	Selma

BANDS STAGE FINE SHOW

7,000 See Tuskegee Beat Alabama State

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 11-26-60

By SAM HUFFMAN

Helped by three injury-bench starters, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers scored a 14-8 victory over the Alabama State Hornets Thursday at Cramton Bowl in their traditional Turkey Day Classic.

A crowd of close to 7,000 saw the Tigers score two first half touchdowns and then put up a strong defense the rest of the way to hold the Hornets in check. The win was the 24th in the 37-year-old classic that Tuskegee has chalked up. It was the third victory that the Tigers have racked up under the mentorship of Van Cleve. He now has three wins in seven outings in the Turkey Day Clash.

The Golden Tigers halted an early 76-yard drive by the Hornets that had carried all the way down to the 3-yard line before it was stopped. They, then, took over and behind the hard running of Frank Jones and the expert signal calling of Willie Williams marched 97 yards for a touchdown in 13 plays.

The Macon County boys cashed in on a break to chalk up their second touchdown of the game. Early in the second quarter, Ernest Washington fumbled on the 12-yard line of Alabama State, a Tiger linesman pounced on the ball. Six plays later the Golden Tigers had stretched their lead to 12-0. Harrell Moore covered the last five yards for the touchdown.

Bama started rolling in the second half and controlled the ball most of the way, finally scoring a touchdown on the 28-yard dash by freshman fullback Washington Craig. Craig then added the two-point conversion to put Bama within a touchdown of the Golden Tigers.

STATISTICS

Hornets		Tigers
10	First Downs	17
141	Rushing	209
85	Passing Yardage	60
14-6	Passes	13-4
32.0	Punting Avg.	30.8
2	Fumbles Lost	3
1	Fumbles Recovered	2
30	Penalties	80

Alabama State took the opening kickoff and on the second play of the game, Albert Lowery fumbled. There was a mass scramble for the ball before Albert Simmons recovered for Tuskegee on the Hornet 26-yard line. This appeared to be a break but the strong forward wall of the Hornets failed to yield ground and State took over on downs. David Veasey, Ernest Washington and Albert Lowery led the Hornets downfield on a 76-yard drive that was stopped on the 3-yard line.

Tuskegee, sparked by Harrell Moore, Frank Jones, and quarterback Willie Williams moved the ball 97 yards for Tuskegee's touchdown. It was a 26-yard scoring strike from Williams to Moore that accounted for the touchdown. On the attempt for the extra point, Moore was smothered by the enraged Hornet line and the score stood at 6-0.

Tuskegee's second touchdown came after a recovered fumble on the 12-yard line of the Hornets. Taking over here they moved swiftly behind the running of Frank Jones and Harrell Moore for the touchdown. Jones tallied the touchdown on a blast up the middle from five-yards out. Again the Hornets forward wall stopped Williams on the attempt for the extra point and Tuskegee led 12-0.

HALFTIME SHOW

The half-time intermission was highlighted by outstanding performances by Tuskegee and Alabama State Bands. The Golden Tiger marching band displayed outstanding showmanship and knowhow while performing several numbers from operas. Alabama State gave a good account of themselves with a half-time show that featured high-stepping majorettes and snappy music.

Alabama State untracked their potent offense after the halftime and drove to within the shadow of the goal post several times before finally cashing in. It was a Tuskegee misque that gave Bama the chance to score. Willie Williams fumbled on the 34-yard line and Arthur Alston recovered for the Hornets. At this point Steve Jefferson, the hero of Bama's dramatic second half comeback last year, came limping from the bench to put the necessary fire in the Hornets' drive. The linky signal caller connected on five straight passes that chewed up 51 yards to set up the score. He, then, expertly called on the Hornets number one ball carrier who responded by going all the way. Craig then added the extra point by plowing his way into the end zone with gold shirted tacklers hanging all over him.

The Hornets played the game with their starting quarterback on the sidelines with a broken leg. James Hall, the clever little quarterback from Anniston, Ernest Moore and Steve Jefferson were all injured. Of this three, only Jefferson was able to get into the game.

LINEUPS

Left ends — Lamb, Morris; left tackles — Roberson, Lavender; left guards — Cole, Richardson; center — McKenzie, Woods, Simmons; right guards— Bernard, Ferguson.

Right tackles — Barnes, Ferguson, Cohill; right ends — Pearson, Dudley; fullbacks, McGhee, Martin; left halfbacks — Moore, W. Davis, Young; right halfbacks — Jones, Walker; quarterbacks — Williams, Peters.

Tuskegee Tigers Drop Alabama State, 12 To 8

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

April 23 1960

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers scored two touchdowns in the first half and withstood a terrific rally in the second half to win a 12 to 8 victory over arch rival Alabama State's Hornets in their annual game played Thursday afternoon in Cramton Bowl.

A crowd estimated at 8,000 people saw the Tigers halt an early 76-yard drive by the Hornets on the Tuskegee 3, then drive 97 yards for a touchdown in 13 plays.

Tuskegee cashed in on a break to tally their second TD in the second quarter. The Tigers recovered a Hornet fumble on the 12 then produced a touchdown in six plays.

HORNETS		TIGERS
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141	Rushing	209
85	Passing Yardage	60
14-6	Passes	13-4
32.0	Punting Avg.	30.8
2	Fumbles Lost	3
1	Fumbles Recovered	2
30	Penalties	80

The Hornets caught fire in the second half and tallied on a 28-yard jaunt by freshman Washington Craig. Craig then ran for the two-points after the touchdown.

Tuskegee's 12-8 triumph was the first win for the Tigers since 1958 when they took a 13-7 victory. State, who won 22-20 last year, had won six of the last eight games played prior to Thursday's triumph.

Alabama State took the opening kickoff and after two plays, Tuskegee got the first break of the game. Albert Simmons recovered a State fumble on the Hornet 26, but the Tigers failed to cash in on the break.

David Veazey and Ernest Washington did some fancy ball carrying for the Hornets as the Alabama Staters drove 76 yards in eight plays only to be stopped on the Tuskegee 3.

The Tigers, sparked by Evanda Morris, Alvin Young and Harrell Moore, moved the ball for a touchdown in 13 plays. Quarterback Willie Williams did some neat passing on the lengthy movement. Williams threw to Moore for 26 yards and the TD.

Tuskegee's second TD came on a break. After Tuskegee recovered an Alabama State fumble on the Hornets 12, they drove to a TD in six plays. Frank Jones ran across from the five for the touchdown.

The Hornets, with two of their leading players — James Hall and James Jefferson — sidelined with injuries, called upon Craig, Washington and Veazey for the major part of the ball carrying and they responded with gusto.

It was Craig's neat 28-yard jaunt for a TD that enabled the Hornets to crash the scoring barrier. He also ran for the two points.

LINEUPS AND SUMMARY

TUSKEGEE

Left ends — Lamb, Morris; Left tackles — Roberson, Lavender; Left guards — Cole, Richardson; Center — McKenzie, Woods, Simmons. Right guards — Bernard, Ferguson.

Right tackles — Barnes, Ferguson, Cohill; Right ends — Pearson, Dudley; Fullbacks, McGhee Martin; Left halfbacks — Moore, W. Davis, Young; Right halfbacks — Jones, Walker; Quarterbacks—Williams, Peters.

ALABAMA STATE

Left ends — Carr, Alston, Baldwin; Left tackles — Porter, Parker; Left guards — Baldwin, Williams; Centers — Turk, Griffin, Denson; Right guards — Bridges, Barge.

Right tackles — Baker, Arrington; Right ends — Sewell, Jennings; Fullbacks — Hawkins, Craig; Left halfbacks — Sumpter, Blakely; Right halfbacks — Veazey, Washington; Quarterbacks—Lowery, Jefferson.

SCORE B YQUARTERS

Tuskegee	6	6	0	0	—12
Alabama State	0	0	0	8	— 8

Scoring: Tuskegee—Moore (29-yard pass from Williams), Jones (5-yard run). Alabama State —Craig (run) 2 points.
—Crait (run) 2 points.

Sullivan Asks Bowl Closed To Traditional Negro Game

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
G-25-60
P-1-A

MONTGOMERY, (AP) — For many years, two Negro colleges have played their Thanksgiving Day football game at public-owned Cramton Bowl. It has become something of an institution in Montgomery.

But Police Commissioner L.B. Sullivan, expressing fear of violence because of what he calls continued racial tension, wants the stadium closed this year to Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute.

Sullivan said the Public Athletic Board, which operates the bowl, apparently doesn't agree with him. He said the game is still scheduled despite his formal request to the board to prohibit it.

Board Chairman W.W. Paterson declined comment on the city official's confirmation of reports that he had asked the board to deny use of the statium for the Turkey Day game.

Sullivan said "There is a lot of resentment over the Negroes using Cramton Bowl" where, normally, only white teams compete. Traditionally, the bowl has been turned over to the Negro schools for the one game.

The commissioner said racial feeling has never died down entirely since Alabama State students engaged in demostrations against segregation here last spring.

"My position was, and still is, that consideration should be given to the prevailing racial tensions," he explained. "I was fearful of trouble and still am."

Sullivan said he is concerned primarily over the possiblility of violence if the Negroes start new lunchroom sit-in demostrations or seek to worship in white churches.

"If there are no further lunch counter sit-ins and no kneel-ins that's one thing," he said. "But if there are, that will be something else."

The Tuskegee - Alabama State game always has been preceded by a downtown parade, and the City Commission can prohibit that this year. But Sullivan said no formal request has been made for a parade permit, and declined to say what action might be taken.

However, he hinted that a permit, if granted, might be restricted to a Negro community and downtown Montgomery might be off limits to the parading students and bands.

The city-owned Cramton Bowl years but a legislative act turned it over to the Athletic Board about a decade ago.

Sullivan Vows Police Action Against Race Row Agitation

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
P-1-A
Thurs. 11-24-60

By DICK HINES

Police action will be taken against any person or group which seeks to instigate racial violence in connection with Thursday's annual Turkey Day game at Cramton Bowl.

This warning was issued Wednesday by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan after a fake bomb resembling sticks of dynamite was found hanging on the gate of the stadium, which for many years has been the scene of the Thanksgiving game between two Negro colleges, Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College.

The dummy bomb consisted of eight sticks, apparently cut from a broom handle and wrapped in brown paper to resemble wrapped dynamite sticks. A passerby saw the fake bomb and a Klan flag and telephoned police about 12:40 a.m.

Finding of the lethal-looking package climaxed a week of oninous buildup towards agitating violence. Numerous crosses have been burned in the city, some bearing the date, "Nov. 24," and a big Klan rally was held in the city Saturday night.

Handbills were found Wednesday morning at the Negro First Baptist Church, calling for a raliy of "10,000 white people" at Cramton Bowl to prevent the game from being held. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Negro integration leader, is pastor of the church.

Sullivan opposed scheduling of the game by the Public Athletic Board but he said that in keeping with his responsibility to maintain law and order, "the police department and other cooperating law enforcement agencies" will make all necessary preparations to cope with any emergency that might arise."

Presumably, this will include the deployment of large numbers of officers in the vicinity of the stadium, ready to take action against any agitators, white or Negro, who may try to cause trouble.

State Highway Director Floyd Mann said that at the request of Sullivan, the Highway Patrol will be on a "standby basis," fully prepared for action.

P.6-A

"We will assist in any way we can to help preserve law and order in the City of Montgomery," the state patrol chief declared.

The sheriff's office is also expected to help keep order but it was not learned if the mounted patrol will be stationed at Cramton Bowl. Sheriff Mac Sim Butler could not be contacted Wednesday afternoon and other sheriff's officers declined comment.

Sullivan's statement follows:

"I am deeply concerned about recent incidents here in our city, such as cross burnings, the placing of what appeared to be dynamite at Cramton Bowl and other acts intended to create racial tensions.

"Thanksgiving is set aside as a day when every person, regardless of race, creed or color, can be thankful for their many blessings and certainly not an occasion to be marred by violence.

"In view of recent happenings and with an increased awareness of responsibility I have therefore requested the police department and other cooperating law enforcement agencies to make necessary preparations to cope with any emergency that might arise here in Montgomery tomorrow, and I would first of all like to urge all of our citizens to observe Thanksgiving in the manner for which it is intended, thereby sparing Montgomery any incident of disturbance or violence on this occasion.

"As in the past, the police department has been instructed to take enforcement action wherever and whenever necessary against any person, be they white or colored."

Police official in Montgomery reports threats

The Birmingham News
P-32
Thurs., 8-8-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8— (AP)—Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan has been pestered with anonymous threats and messages since his officers helped keep order at a Thanksgiving Day Negro college football game here.

Sullivan said he has received threatening and profane telephone calls and other annoyances, and that hoax messages have been sent using his name. He has assigned officers to investigate.

City police played a major part in keeping the peace when Tuskegee Institute played Alabama State College Thanksgiving Day in Montgomery's Cramton Bowl. White groups were broken up and prevented from loitering near the stadium, and five white men were arrested.

Tuskegee Tigers Drop Alabama State, 12 To 8

The Montgomery Advertiser p.4-C

Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers scored two touchdowns in the first half and withstood a terrific rally in the second half to win a 12 to 8 victory over arch rival Alabama State's Hornets in their annual game played Thursday afternoon in Cramton Bowl.

Dec 11-25-60

A crowd estimated at 8,000 people saw the Tigers halt an early 76-yard drive by the Hornets on the Tuskegee 3, then drive 97 yards for a touchdown in 13 plays.

Tuskegee cashed in on a break to tally their second TD in the second quarter. The Tigers recovered a Hornet fumble on the 12 then produced a touchdown in six plays.

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141	Rushing	209
85	Passing Yardage	60
14-6	Passes	13-4
32.0	Punting Avg.	30.8
2	Fumbles Lost	3
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The Hornets caught fire in the second half and tallied on a 28-yard jaunt by freshman Washington Craig. Craig then ran for the two-points after the touchdown.

Tuskegee's 12-8 triumph was the first win for the Tigers since 1958 when they took a 13-7 victory. State, who won 22-20 last year, had won six of the last eight games played prior to Thursday's triumph.

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p.4-C

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LINEUPS AND SUMMARY

TUSKEGEE

Left ends — Lamb, Morris; Left tackles — Roberson, Lavender; Left guards — Cole, Richardson; Center — McKenzie, Woods, Simmons. Right guards — Bernard, Ferguson.

Right tackles — Barnes, Ferguson, Cohill; Right ends — Pearson, Dudley; Fullbacks, McGhee, Martin; Left halfbacks — Moore, W. Davis, Young; Right halfbacks — Jones, Walker; Quarterbacks—Williams, Peters.

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Scoring: Tuskegee—Moore (29-yard pass from Williams), Jones (5-yard run). Alabama State —Craig (run) 2 points. —Crait (run) 2 points.

Violence Fails To Materialize

The Talladega Daily Home Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Montgomery was relaxing today after threats of Thanksgiving Day race violence failed to materialize at a Negro college football game.

Dec 11-25-60

Officers arrested five white men, who later were released on bond, as groups of white persons were kept moving at Thursday's game between Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College.

Though signs were posted in the city Thursday morning urging "10,000 white people" to appear at the game, nowhere near that figure showed up at Cramton Bowl.

City and county officers kept white persons moving and broke up white gatherings near the stadium, making it difficult to estimate the size of the crowd outside the bowl.

Tuskegee, Alabama State Vie In Bowl Thursday

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama State and Tuskegee, two oldtime football rivals, are scheduled to collide for the 37th time in Cramton Bowl Thursday afternoon at 1:30.

the long series that started back in 1924. Three games were tied.

State has won six of the last eight games played. They won in 1957, 13 to 7 and from 1952 through 1955, the Hornets took four straight victories, 28-13, 6-2, 23-2 and 19-13.

Dec 11-24-60

So far this year the two teams have identical records of five wins and two losses. This game will also have a strong bearing on the outcome of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference.

If Tuskegee wins the game, its another football title for Florida A & M, if State wins, the Conference title goes to Alabama A & M.

TUSKEGEE			ALA. STATE	
14	J. C. Smith	12	33 Dillard	14
20	Fisk	0	14 Lane	6
26	Clark	8	8 Moorehouse	0
32	Knoxville	8	12 Clark	14
6	Moorehouse	13	20 Ala. A&M	22
18	Ft. Valley	13	32 Savannah St.	0
16	Miles	18	18 Fisk	0

A gigantic show of bands will take place prior to the game and at the half. More than 20 high schools in addition to the two college bands, will perform in the elaborate band display.

Results of the two teams this season are as follows:

The Hornets, who copped a thrilling 22 to 20 victory last year, are considered a slight favorite to take the Golden Tigers.

Tuskegee holds a 22-10 edge in

Trouble Is Held Down At Negro Grid Game

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Montgomery was relaxing today after threats of Thanksgiving Day race violence failed to materialize at a Negro college football game.

Officers arrested five white men, who later were released on bond, as groups of white persons were kept moving at Thursday's game between Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College.

Though signs were posted the city Thursday morning urging "10,000 white people" to appear at the game, nowhere near that figure showed up at Cramton Bowl.

City and county officers kept white persons moving and broke up white gatherings near the stadium, making it difficult to estimate the size of the crowd outside the bowl.

The arrests were made near a restaurant in the vicinity of the publicly-owned bowl, where Tuskeegee defeated Alabama state 12 to 8.

The restaurant, which has a liquor license, was ordered closed for the day.

Sheriff's deputies said those arrested included Sonny Kile Livingston and Henry Alexander, who were indicted in an outbreak of Negro church bombings in Montgomery in 1957. Livingston was acquitted.

Alexander never was tried.

Also arrested were D. V. Andrews, G. W. Sexton and Wilson Bragg. Sexton was charged with illegally carrying a pistol, Andrews with disorderly conduct and Alexander, Livingston and Bragg with failure to obey an officer.

Bonds posted were $1,000 each for Livingston and Bragg and $100 each for Sexton, Alexander and Andrews.

The approximately 8,000 Negro spectators left the game without incident.

Police Prevent Racial Violence

The Commercial Appeal

300 Officers Surround Grid Stadium In Montgomery, Disperse Crowds

Memphis Press-Scimitar

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24.—More than 300 law enforcement officers surrounded Cramton Bowl Thursday to prevent a flare-up of racial violence when two Negro colleges, Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State, met in their annual Thanksgiving Day football game.

About 15-20 white men scuffled with city and county officers about 150 yards from the bowl outside a cafe where police said the men had been drinking all morning. Five of the men were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer. The cafe-bar was then closed by police.

The wife of one of the men attacked a policeman and scratched his face severely. She was led away from the scene by police and taken home by friends.

One of the four men was identified as Sonny Kyle Livingston, who was acquitted four years ago of bombing the home of Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. here.

Crowds Dispersed

Earlier in the day, the officers, including more than 100 armed and mounted sheriff's deputies, dispersed two small crowds of whites who gathered opposite the bowl, scene of the annual Blue-Gray game. No arrests were made at that time, however.

The deputies began arriving at the bowl at 8 a.m. and secreted themselves behind the walls of Patterson Field, the city's municipal baseball park just across the street from the bowl.

More than 100 city policemen, 18 motorcycle officers, a dozen police cars, 40 members of the Fire Department and four police dogs patroled each side of Madison Avenue, the four-lane thoroughfare which passes by the front of the bowl.

The Ku Klux Klan had distributed mimeographed handbills calling on 10,000 whites to gather at the stadium at noon when the Negroes began a gigantic band show in the stadium.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, who ordered the alert and requested a standby force of highway patrolman, placed a guard around the bowl during the night. Wednesday, a dummy bomb and a Ku Klux Klan sign were found on the gate.

State Public Safety Director Floyd Mann had a "force of men standing by at Sullivan's request."

Sullivan had requested earlier that the game be moved from the bowl to the Alabama State Stadium "because of the possibility of racial violence." He said tension still existed in this Deep South capital because of anti-segregation demonstrations last March by the Negro students.

Warned Of Action

The police commissioner said he ordered the police about because he "was deeply concerned about recent happenings in our city, such as cross burnings, the place of what appeared to be dynamite at Cramton Bowl and other acts intended to create racial tensions." He warned that his officers would take "enforcement action wherever and whenever necessary against any person, be they white or colored."

The handbills and the dummy bomb, made of eight pieces of broom handle wrapped in brown paper, climaxed several weeks of grim foreshadowing of Thanksgiving Day trouble. In recent weeks, fiery KKK crosses were burned in every section of the city, often accompanied by "Nov. 24" scrawled in chalk.

Saturday, about 300 Klansmen held a rally in an abandoned restaurant on the edge of the city after a 68-car motorcade through town. Six of the robed and hooded figures threatened United Press International staffer Patrick A. Harden who attempted to cover the rally.

Whites Get 'Plea' to View Negro Game

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23 (AP)—Signs urging "10,000 white people" to be at Crampton Bowl for a controversial Negro college football game Thursday were found posted around Montgomery today.

They gave grim notice of possible racial trouble at the traditional Thanksgiving Day game between Alabama State College at Montgomery and Tuskegee Institute.

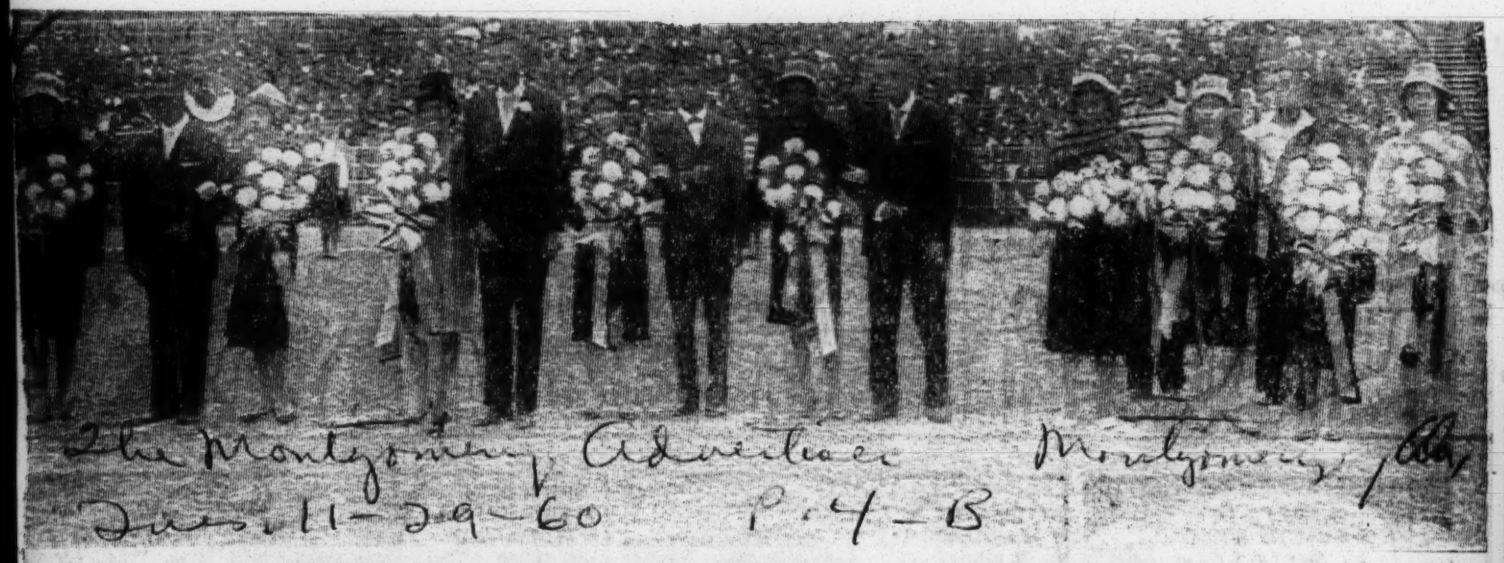
The signs, hand lettered and apparently run off on a duplicating machine, were addressed to "white people" and said:

"Niggers have caused the parks in our city to be closed to our children. In the past Turkey Day has been Nigger Day and the city has been run by niggers as they see fit. White friends, if you care about your children, and their future . . . do something. 10,000 white people are invited to be at Crampton Bowl Nov. 24."

There have been other indications in recent days of possible violence at the football game. Eleven crosses, with the words "Nov. 24," beneath them, were burned in the city last Friday night.

A motorcade of Ku Klux Klan members paraded through Montgomery the following night and met at an abandoned night club just outside the city for what Grand Wizard Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa called a strategy conference.

Shelton said the meeting was aimed primarily at the threat of school desegregation.



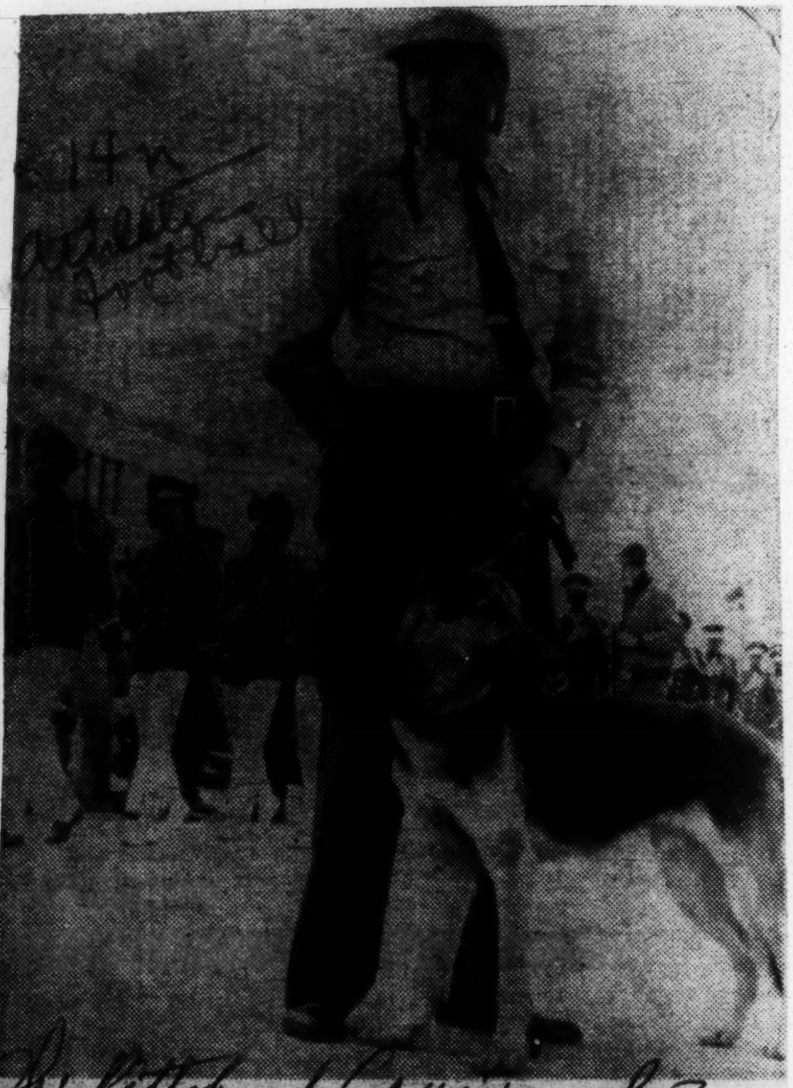
The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Dec. 11-29-60 P. 4-B

MISS ALABAMA STATE AND GUESTS

Miss Louise Tillman of Bessemer, "Miss Alabama State" for 1960-61 during 'Bama's Homecoming game. Attendants are Misses Dorothea Taylor, Odessa Smiley, Ethel Moss and Hazel Hammond. Guests represented other phases of the college, along with the male escorts.

P. 4-B MISS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AND ATTENDANTS

Visitors sharing Alabama State College Homecoming game this past week were "Miss Tuskegee Institute" for 1960, Miss Josephine Merritt and attendants, the Misses Beatrice Williamson and Chloe Runderson. Escorts are students at the famed institution representing various units of the college.



14n Athletics Football

The Montgomery Advertiser P. 2-C

EN GARDE!—Despite pre-game threats in Montgomery, Ala., before the annual football classic between Tuskegee and Alabama State, Police were on the watch with German shepherds who, needless to say, weren't bothered, despite their brown coats.

IN GRID STANDINGS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Florida A&M Wins Championship Of '60

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed 11-30-60

Curtains have come down on football for this season as far as the (SIAC) is concerned, and B. T. Harvey, commissioner, releases last weekend scores, standings and other results. P. 2-C

Scores last week were Tuskegee 12, Alabama State 8; Bethune Cookman 12, Allen 0; Morris Brown 9, Clark 0; Benedict 48, South Carolina State 30, and Albany State 12, Ft. Valley 0. Other scores included Langston 6, Lincoln (Mo.) 0; Tennessee A&I 1, Kentucky State 0; Wiley 19, Texas College 0 and St. Augustine 20, Shaw 6.

Tuskegee Institute knocked Al-

abama State College out of the first division in the SIAC standing according to Commissioner Harvey's report. Tuskegee closed the season with 5 wins, two losses against State's 3-3 record. Florida A&M and Alabama A&M finished with identical records 5-0 and no ties.

Using the Dickinson rating system gave Florida A&M the SIAC championship for 1960 with 2,400 points against 2,200 for Alabama A&M. Thus the Jake Gaither-coached Rattlers add another championship in their book.

	Confer- ence			N-Confer. ence			All Games		
Florida A&M	5	0	0	2	1	0	7	1	0
Alabama A&M	5	0	0	1	1	0	7	1	0
Benedict	6	2	0	1	0	0	7	2	0
Tuskegee	5	2	0	2	0	0	7	2	0
Morehouse	4	2	0	1	1	0	5	3	0
Miles	2	1	0	2	1	0	4	2	0
Allen	3	2	0	1	2	0	4	4	0
Ala. State	3	3	0	2	0	0	5	3	0
Mor. Brown	3	3	0	1	2	0	4	5	0
B. Cookman	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	0
Clark	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	5	1
Fort Valley	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	5	3
Lane	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Fisk	1	5	0	0	7	0	1	8	0
Knoxville	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	6	0
S. C. State	0	4	1	1	2	0	1	6	1

Police Near Negro Game Seize 5 Whites

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 24 (AP) —Five white men were arrested Thanksgiving Day by officers acting on emergency duty to prevent racial violence at a Negro college football game.

Deputies under Sheriff Mac Butler identified two of the men as Sonny Kile Livingston and Henry Alexander, who were indicted in an outbreak of church bombings in Montgomery in 1957. Livingston was acquitted, and Alexander was never brought to trial.

P. 8

The sheriff said Livingston and an undetermined number of other white men had been chased away from a parking lot near the football stadium earlier in the day. Livingston was picked up by City police when he returned.

The names of the others arrested were D. V. Andrews, G. W. Sexton, and Wilson Bragg. Alexander, Livingston, and Bragg were charged with failure to obey an officer. Sexton was charged with illegally carrying a pistol, and Andrews was charged with disorderly conduct.

Fri. 11-25-60

No Violence Reported

The arrests were made near a restaurant in the vicinity of Cramton Bowl where the game between Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College was played. The cafe, which has a liquor license, was ordered closed the rest of the day.

Sexton, Alexander, and Andrews were released under $100 bond each; Livingston and Bragg were released under $1,000 each.

Actually, no violence was reported in connection with the game, which Tuskegee won, 12 to 8. A few white persons congregated at the gates after the game ended, but police kept them moving and the Negro spectators left without incident.

Recent Ku Klux Klan activity and the Klan's appeal to white persons "who care for your children and their future" to turn out in mass numbers for the football game prompted the precautionary measures.

A dummy bomb—eight wooden sticks wrapped in brown paper to resemble a real explosive—was found hanging with a Klan banner on a gate at Cramton Bowl. The display also carried a note, "This could be real Thanksgiving Day at Cramton Bowl."

Before the arrests sheriff's deputies, mounted on horseback to combat any demonstration, put one man in a car and threatened to take him to jail. He was released on a promise to leave the vicinity and not return.

Trained Dogs Aid Police

City police in full strength, some of them leading trained dogs, kept crowds moving past the stadium to keep a crowd from congregating. Heavily armed highway patrolmen were standing by if needed.

Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan had instructed his men to arrest any troublemaker, white or Negro, at the game.

Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State have played in Cramton Bowl annually for more than 35 years.

5 Whites Arrested as Alabama Police Guard Scene of Negro Football Game

The Washington Post Washington D.C.

Fri. 11-25-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24 (AP)—Five white men were arrested this Thanksgiving Day by police acting on emergency duty to prevent racial violence at a Negro college football game.

P. 1-2

Deputies under Sheriff Mac Butler identified two of the men as Sonny Kile Livingston and Henry Alexander, who were indicted in an outbreak of church bombings in Montgomery in 1957. Livingston was acquitted. Alexander was never brought to trial.

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Five Arrests End Threat of Violence

The Fla. Times-Union Jacksonville Fla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24 (AP)—Five white men were arrested this Thanksgiving Day by officers acting on emergency duty to prevent racial violence at a Negro college football game.

P. 37

Deputies under Sheriff Mac Butler identified two of the men as Sonny Kile Livingston and Henry Alexander, who were indicted in an outbreak of church bombings in Montgomery in 1957. Livingston was acquitted, and Alexander was never brought to trial.

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Before the arrests, sheriff's deputies, mounted on horseback to combat any demonstration, put one man in a car and threatened to take him to jail. He was released on a promise to leave the vicinity and not return.

ALABAMA POLICE ARREST WHITES

Fri. 11-25-60 The News Charleston

Act to Avert Racial Violence at Montgomery Football Contest

Raleigh, N.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Five white men were arrested Thanksgiving Day by officers acting on emergency duty to prevent racial violence at a Negro college football game. 11-25-60

Deputies under Sheriff Mac Butler identified two of the men as Sonny Kile Livingston and Henry Alexander, who were indicted in an outbreak of Negro church bombings in Montgomery in 1957. Livingston was acquitted, and Alexander was never brought to trial.

P. 7

Chased Away.

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14n 1960

ATHLETICS- FOOTBALL

CRAMTON BOWL (KKK)

Violence Feared Today At Negro Football Game

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23.—Ugly warnings of possible violence threatened Wednesday to turn a Negro college football game into a Thanksgiving Day racial uprising.

Hand-lettered signs urging "10,000 white people" to show up at Montgomery's Cramton Bowl for the traditional Tuskegee Institute-Alabama State game were found posted around the city Wednesday morning.

They were addressed to "white friends" who "care about your children and their future."

Thurs. 11-24-60

Make-Believe Bomb Found

Hanging on a gate at the public-owned stadium where the game is scheduled for Thursday afternoon were a make-believe bomb and a Ku Klux Klan banner.

Scrawled on the dummy bomb—eight wooden sticks wrapped in brown paper—was the threat that "this could be real Thanksgiving Day at Cramton Bowl."

Hundreds of State, County and City officers are expected to be on duty at the stadium under orders to break up any attempted demonstration.

Feared Violence

Montgomery's police commissioner, L. B. Sullivan, tried unsuccessfully several weeks ago to get the public athletic board to deny use of Cramton Bowl to the Negro colleges. He explained he was fearful of violence because of racial tensions which, he said, date back to student demonstrations earlier this year.

The downtown parade which, along with the Tuskegee-Alabama State game has been a Thanksgiving Day fixture in Montgomery for more than 35 years, was canceled by the two schools because of the controversy.

Alabama State students staged a sit-in protest at the white lunchroom of the Montgomery Courthouse February 25, and later paraded through the city in anti-segregation protests. Nine of the students who participated in the lunchroom demonstration were expelled from school by the State Board of Education, 20 others were put on probation.

Violence Fails To Materialize

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Montgomery was relaxing today after threats of Thanksgiving Day race violence failed to materialize at a Negro college football game.

Officers arrested five white men, who later were released on bond, as groups of white persons were kept moving at Thursday's game between Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College.

P. 1

Though signs were posted in the city Thursday morning urging "10,000 white people" to appear at the game, nowhere near that figure showed up at Cramton Bowl.

Thurs. 11-25-60

City and county officers kept white persons moving and broke up white gatherings near the stadium, making it difficult to estimate the size of the crowd outside the bowl.

At Negro game—

Racial signs hint trouble in capital

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala., P. 1
Wed 11-23-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23—(AP)—Signs urging "10,000 white people" to be at Cramton Bowl for a controversial Negro college football game here tomorrow were found posted around Montgomery today.

They gave grim notice of possible racial trouble at the traditional Thanksgiving Day game between Alabama State College at Montgomery and Tuskegee Institute.

The signs, hand-lettered and apparently run off on a duplicating machine, were addressed to "white people" and said:

"Niggers have caused the parks in our city to be closed to our children. In the past turkey day has been nigger day and the city has been run by niggers as they see fit. White friends, if you care about your children and their future . . . do something. 10,000 white people are invited to be at Cramton Bowl Nov. 24."

A Ku Klux Klan sign and a package of wooden sticks wrapped in brown paper to resemble a bomb also were found hanging on a gate at Cramton Bowl.

THERE HAVE BEEN other indications in recent days of possible violence at the football game. Eleven crosses, with the words "Nov. 24" beneath them, were burned in the city last Friday night.

And a motorcade of Ku Klux Klan members paraded through Montgomery the following night and met at an abandoned night club just outside the city for what Grand Wizard Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa called a strategy conference.

Shelton said the meeting was aimed primarily at the threat of school integration, but he added that the crosses Friday night probably was the work of members of his KKK organization.

The Tuskegee-Alabama State game has become a tradition in Montgomery over the past 36 years. The public-owned stadium has been turned over to Negroes for the game, and a downtown parade has, until this year, been a pre-game feature.

P. 13

But Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan several weeks ago asked the public athletic board to deny use of the Crampton Bowl for the game. He said he feared trouble because of what he called racial tension dating back to antisegregation demonstrations at Alabama State last Spring.

The City Commission, acting under a new ordinance which requires a permit before a parade can be staged, announced a policy of discouraging downtown parades.

Alabama State College officials declined to ask for a permit in light of the controversy.

A GROUP of Alabama State students asked for service at the all-white lunchroom at the Montgomery County Courthouse last Feb. 25, but were turned down. Later, much larger student groups paraded through the city in protest demonstrations.

The State Board of Education, which administers the state-supported school, expelled nine of the campus leaders and put 20 others on probation.

A near-race riot broke out in front of the State Capitol March 6 after Negroes tried to hold what they advertised as a prayer meeting on the Capitol steps. Several thousand white spectators showed up, and a serious outbreak was averted only by the presence of hundreds of city, county and state officers, some on hoseback.

Racial Violence Feared At Negro Football Game

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23 (AP)—Warnings of possible violence threatened today to turn a Negro college football game into a Thanksgiving Day racial uprising.

Hand-lettered signs urging "10,000 white people" to show up at Montgomery's Cramton Bowl for the traditional Tuskegee Institute-Alabama State game were found posted around the city this morning.

Thurs. 11-24-60

They were addressed to "white friends" who "care about your children and their future."

KKK Banner

P. 4

Hanging on a gate at the public-owned stadium where the game is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon were a make-believe bomb and a Ku Klux Klan banner.

Scrawled on the dummy bomb—eight wooden sticks wrapped in brown paper—was the threat that "this could be real Thanksgiving Day at Cramton Bowl."

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The downtown parade which, along with the Tuskegee-Alabama State game has been a Thanksgiving Day fixture in Montgomery for more than 35 years, was canceled by the two schools because of the controversy.

Alabama State students staged a sit-in protest at the white lunchroom of the Montgomery courthouse last Feb. 25, and later paraded through the city in anti-segregation protests. Nine of the students who participated in the lunchroom demonstration were expelled from school by the state board of education: 20 others were expelled from school by the state board of education: 20 others were put on probation.

Violence exploded near the state capitol March 6 when Negroes assembled for an announced prayer meeting. Hundreds of officers broke up the disturbance before it could erupt into a riot.

Mistake In Montgomery

The B'ham News
Birmingham, Ala.

By the time you read this, the scheduled afternoon game in Montgomery's Cramton Bowl between Negro football teams from Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute will have been played or should at least be under way.

The Thanksgiving Day contest between the two schools has been a tradition in Montgomery for 36 years. Prior to this year it was preceded by a downtown parade. The parade was canceled, however, because of indications that racial trouble might result from it consequent to anti-segregation demonstrations centered around Alabama State College last Spring.

Last weekend it began to appear that even the parade cancellation would not be enough to forestall such trouble. Friday night 11 crosses were burned in Montgomery, all of them with the words "Nov. 24" beneath them.

Yesterday signs cropped up around the city, addressed to "white people," urging 10,000 whites to be at Cramton Bowl at game time to "do something."

"In the past Turkey Day has been Nigger Day and the city has been run by niggers as they see fit," the hand-lettered posters charged, and then went on to ask whites to coneverge at the game site.

We pray that the good white citizens of Montgomery have ignored the crude attempt to incite racial violence.

The South has traditions, and throughout the region they are being defended by its people. They are being defended with all legal resources by sincere Southerners.

But there are times when we are ashamed, and this is one of them. We do not, thinking people of the South do not, want to subjugate or degrade our Negro citizens. We want to go on living in harmony with them, in a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation, within the framework of that society which we believe is right.

Such aims are dealt body blows by naked rabble-rousing of the type which has been attempted in Montgomery. It does our cause no good. It saddens us to think that this picture which a minute segment of our white population has drawn for all to see is flashed far aud wide as a portrait of us all.

It is not so.

Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, says the cross burnings and the meeting of his organization in Montgomery are aimed at the threat of school integration. The football game has nothing to do with school integration, which can be resisted in Dixie firmly, legally, and we hope, with the dignity consonant with Southern ideals.

Capital police keep peace at Negro game

The B'ham News
Birmingham, Ala.

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25—Montgomery police effectively squelched potential trouble-makers and a brewing race riot at a Thanksgiving Day Negro college football game here yesterday.

Threatened violence was never given a chance to flare—police moved in with trained dogs to break up knots of persons gathered in the vicinity of public-owned Cramton Bowl.

Five white persons were arrested. All posted bond within a few hours on charges ranging from refusing to obey an officer to illegally carrying a pistol.

Police closed down one beer tavern near the stadium where Alabama State College for Negroes here lost a traditional Turkey Day football game to Tuskegee Institute, 12-8.

Fri. 11-25-60

SMALL GROUPS of white persons had gathered at the tavern hours before game festivities started at noon.

By the 1:30 p.m. kickoff time, most of the white bystanders had been cleared from the stadium area.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan had warned that every police measure would be used to prevent violence.

He said later he was "extremely pleased" at the way order was maintained.

Small groups of whites were dispersed almost as soon as they gathered along the busy street running by Cramton Bowl.

EXTRA OFFICERS — highway patrolmen, sheriff's deputies and auxiliary police, including mounted deputies—were standing by.

Police said the Negro crowd for the year-old rivalry was the smallest in recent years.

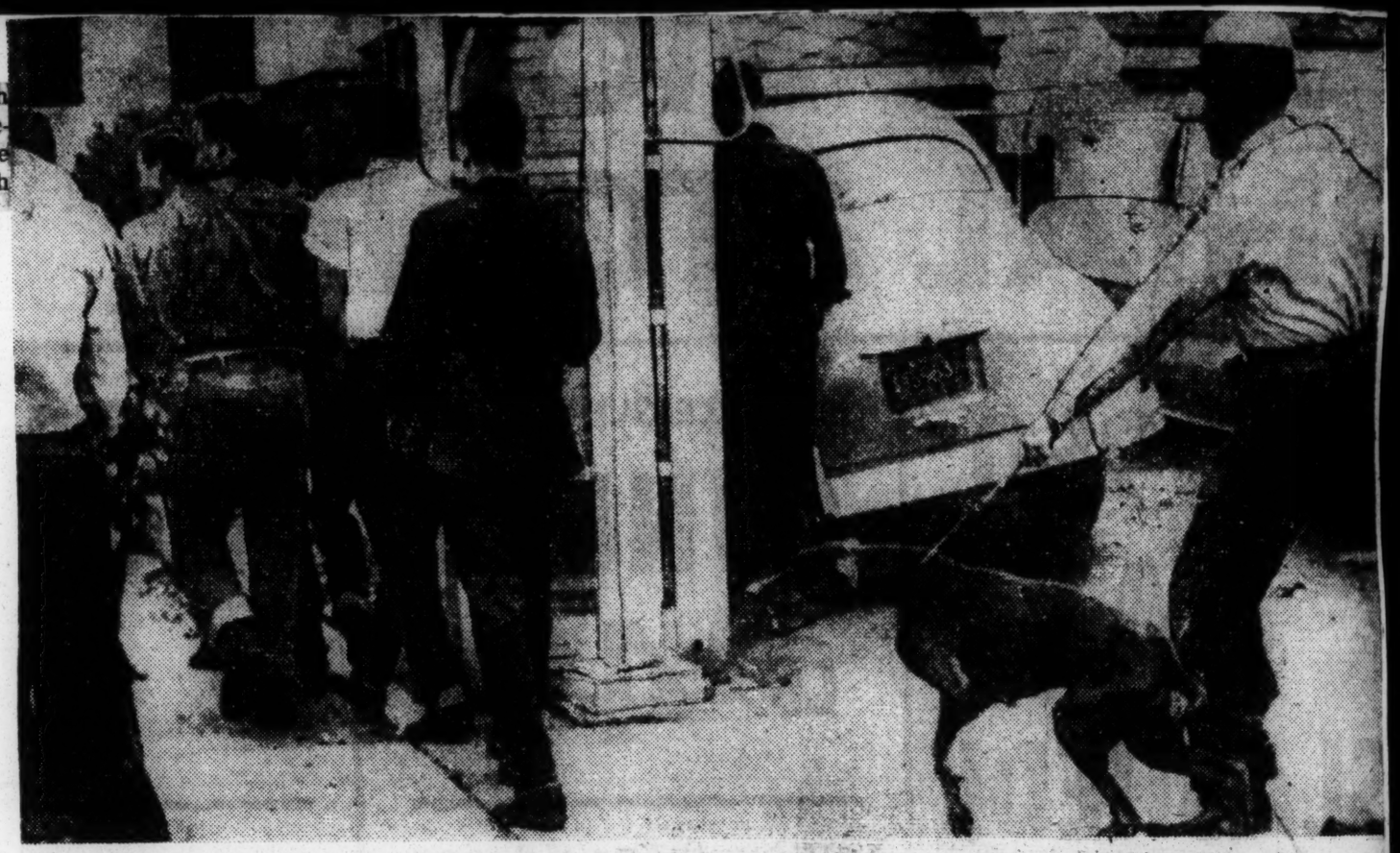
Ku Klux Klansmen had rallied here last week-end. Cross burnings last Friday with the cryptic message, "Nov. 24," held a promise of violence at yesterday's game.

Birmingham, Ala.

A make-believe bomb, with sawed-off broomsticks for sticks of dynamite, was found at a stadium gate a few days ago.

Two men were arrested yesterday and released under $1000 bond each on charges of failing to leave an assembly after warning. They were Sonny Kyle Livingston, 23, of Montgomery, who was acquitted on charges growing out of church bombings, and Wilson Bragg, 43, also of Montgomery.

THREE PERSONS were released on $100 bond each after they were arrested by city police. They were Henry Alexander, 31, of Montgomery, charged with failing to obey an officer; D. W. Andrews, 47, of Montgomery, charged with disorderly conduct, and G. W. Sexton, 47, of Montgomery, with illegally carrying a pistol.



Associated Press wirephoto

KNOT OF WHITE PERSONS MOVES ON AS SNARLING POLICE DOG RESTRAINED
. . . Five other whites who refused to move were arrested by Montgomery policemen

Whites Urged To Rally At Negro Grid Game

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Thurs. 11-24-60
p. 15

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Signs urging "10,000 white people" to be at Cramton Bowl for a controversial Negro college football game here Thursday were found posted around Montgomery today.

They gave grim notice of possible racial trouble at the traditional Thanksgiving Day game between Alabama State College at Montgomery and Tuskegee Institute.

The signs, hand-lettered and apparently run off on a duplicating machine, were addressed to "white people" and said:

"Niggers (sic) have caused the parks in our city to be closed to our children. In the past Turkey Day has been nigger day and the city has been run by niggers as they see fit. White friends, if you care about your children and their future . . . do something. 10,000 white people are invited to be at Cramton Bowl Nov. 24."

There have been other indications in recent days of possible violence at the football game. Eleven crosses, with the words "Nov. 24" beneath them, were burned in the city last Friday night.

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Shelton said the meeting was aimed primarily at the threat of school integration, but he added that the crosses Friday night probably were the work of members of his KKK organization.

Grim KKK Sign Threat To Game

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Secret Warnings Shown In Montgomery On Eve Of Negro Sports Event

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23.—Authorities discovered a dummy bomb and a Ku Klux sign hanging on the gate of Crampton Bowl Wednesday on the eve of a Negro football game between Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State College.

Police said the fake bomb consisted of eight pieces of broom handles wrapped in brown paper, giving the package the appearance of wrapped dynamite sticks.

Birmingham, Ala. 11-24-60
P. 63

Officers also reported picking up a number of handbills which called for a rally of white people to prevent the annual football rivalry between the state's two leading Negro colleges.

A passerby saw the bomb and Klan sign and telephoned authorities about 12:40 a.m., officer said.

Handbills Distributed

The mimeographed sheets calling for a rally of "10,000 white people" at Crampton Bowl were found on the Negro First Baptist Church which is pastored by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, at several business establishments and at some private residences.

The signs, hand-lettered and addressed to "white people," read:

"Niggers have caused the parks in our city to be closed to our children. In the past Turkey Day has been Nigger Day and the city run by Niggers as they see fit. White friends, if you care about your children, and their future, do something. 10,000 white people are invited to be at Crampton Bowl. Nov. 24."

Tuesday night's secretive activity climaxed several weeks of grim foreshadowing of trouble on Thanksgiving Day in this Deep South capital. In the past, fiery Ku Klux Klan crosses have burned in every section of the city, sometimes accompanied by "Nov. 24" scrawled in chalk on the streets.

300 At Rally

Saturday night a rally of 300 Klansmen was held in an abandoned restaurant on the outskirts of town. It was not known whether the robed figures discussed Thursday's game. Grand Dragon Bobby Shelton of Tuscaloosa said the purpose of the meeting was to map strategy so that what occurred recently in New Orleans "will never happen in Al-.-."

Shelton referred to the integration of five Negro girls into New Orleans white schools which touched off a series of violent incidents.

A United Press International staffer, Patrick A. Harden, was threatened by six robed and hooded Klansmen guarding the meeting. The guards ordered Harden to leave the premises after searching his car for a camera.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan first raised the possibility of violence more than a month ago when he asked the 15-man Public Athletic Board to cancel the game. The board ignored Sullivan's request.

The city commission then adopted a policy of forbidding downtown parades because of traffic congestion and Negro school officials abandoned plans for the annual parade through Court Square to the stadium which is the site of the annual Blue-Gray football classic.

14n 1960

ATHLETICS-SWIMMERS

Morehouse To Engage Tuskegee Swimmers, Today

Smarting from two consecutive non-conference defeats, the Morehouse College Tiger Sharks return to action against a traitional opponent in meeting Tuskegee Institute, today, 3:30 p. m. in the campus pool.

Tuskegee the Maroon aquamen will battle the increasingly potent South Carolina State mermen, Saturday, February 13, at 2:30 p m.

Two weeks ago the Morhouse swimmers were edged by the Hampton Piates, 54-41, at Hampton Virginia. The last, event the 400 meter freestyle relay, decided the heated contest. Outstanding performance of this meet was the 3.6 second clocking of Emory "Sippi" Jackson in the 50 yard freestyle. This feat ranks among the top national collegiate clockings of 1960.

Last Saturday the Morehouse Tankers were beaten by the even powerful Tennessee A&I Sharks, 70-35, in Nashville. During this meet the Morehouse Tigers, minus the services of their ace diver and relay member, had to concede both relays to the Tennessee Tigers. Each relay is scor as svn (7) points for the winner and no (0) points for the loser in dual meets.

Latimer Blount established a pool record at Tennessee A&I by negotiating the 160 yd., in the individual medley relay in 2 minutes and 16 seconds. Lat also finished second in the 200 yd., breaststroke event. "Sippi' Jackson was a double winner in this meet, winning the 100 yd. freestyle and the 60 yd freestyle events. Benjamin Blackburn, team in second in the 200 yd butterfly, and third in the 440 yd., freestyle. Robert Blount had a third place finish in the 200 yd butterfly and a third place finish in the 160 yd. individual medley relay which was won by his "kid brother," Lat. Joseph Pauline had a third place finish in the 200 yd., backstroke, while Leroy Keith finished third in the diving event.

Too much is not known about the Tuskegee team this year, but it has engaged Alabama State South Carolina State to date. However, the Morehouse Tankers are jealously guarding their record of not having lost a confrence meet in three years.

Tuskegee girl sprinter cited in native Panama

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Carlotta (Charlotte) Gooden, Tuskegee's female track flash, was named last year's "Athlete of the Year" by the Department of Physical Education and sportswriters in her native Panama.

Miss Gooden, a senior physi-

CHARLOTTE GOODEN

cal education major, captured the only first place honor for Panama in the 4th Pan American Games in Chicago last fall. She came in first in the trial run of the 60-meter dash. Her time: 7.4 seconds, a new games record.

However, the final race of the event was won by Isabelle Daniels of Tennessee State.

* * *

WHEN MISS GOODEN received word of the honor at Tuskegee this week, she said she felt "good about it," but added· "I'm glad I accomplished something for my parents and Miss Jackson (her track coach, former Olympic champion Nell Jackson) more than for myself."

The modest little sprinter was first acclaimed on the track in 1951 while still a junior high school lass in her hometown, La Boca, Canal Zone. At the Bolivian Games in Caracas, Venezuela, she made a full sweep of all of her contests, winning the 50 meters, 100 meters and anchored the winning team in the 4-by-100 relay in her first international meet.

* * *

IN 1954, at the Central American Games, in Mexico City, Mexico, she again anchored the winning 4 - by - 100 relay team, and took the 100 - meter prize in 12 seconds flat—still a Central American record.

The 23-year-old Miss Gooden is looking forward to the Tuskegee Relays in May, and hoping to represent Panama in the Olympic Games in Rome this summer.

Starred In Pan-Am Games

Tuskegee's Miss Gooden Panama's Top Athlete

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —Carlotta "Charlotte" Gooden, Tuskegee's female track flash, was named last year's "Athlete of the Year" by the Department of Physical Education and sportswriters in her native Panama.

Miss Gooden, a senior physical education major, captured the only first place honor for Panama in the fourth Pan-American Games in Chicago last fall. She came in first in the trial run of the 60 - meter dash. Her time, 7.4 seconds, was a new games record.

GOODEN

HOWEVER, the final race of the event was won by Isabelle Daniels of Tenn. State University in a near - dead - heat in which Barbara Jones, also of Tennessee, matched steps with Miss Gooden in a tie for second. In winning, Miss Daniels equaled Miss Gooden's 7.4 record time.

When Miss Gooden received word of the honor at Tuskegee this week, she said she felt "good about it," "but added: "I'm glad I accomplished something for my parents and Miss Jackson (her track coach, former Olympic champion Nell Jackson) more than for myself."

THE MODEST little sprinter was first acclaimed on the track in 1951 while still a junior high school lass in her hometown, La Boca, Canal Zone.

At the Bolivian Games in Caracas, Venezuela,, she made a full sweep of all her contests, winning the 50 meters, 100 meters and anchored the winning team in the 400 meter relay in her first international meet.

IN 1954 at the Central American Games, in Mexico City, Mexico, she again anchored the winning 400 meter relay team, and took the 100-meter prize in 12 seconds flat —still a Central America record.

The 23-year-old Miss Gooden is looking forward to the Tuskegee Relays in May, and hoping to represent Panama in the Olympic Games in Rome this summer.

FLORIDA CINDERMEN DOMINATE 34TH ANNUAL 'SKEGEE RELAYS

By MARION E. JACKKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Florida A&M broke a meet record and won nine championships in dominating the 34th Annual Tuskegee Relays, Saturday in Alumni Stadium.

Archer High, Atlanta, Ga. was equally as potent in sweeping honors in the Junior Women competition of the 32nd Annual Women's Sports Day in amassing 65 points to win in a thirteen-team field.

Central High, Newnan, Ga. finished second with 56 points.

Tuskegee Institute's crack women's team had the field virtually to itself as AAU championship Tennessee State and Chicago, Ill's. Mayor Richard Daley Youth Foundation failed to appear to challenge them for team honors.

Florida A&M paraded a galaxy of talented mercury men in winning the 120 high hurdles, sprint medley, and all the relays, while copping all places in the famed Moton mile.

James Denmark set a new record in the pole vault by leaping 14 feet to erase the 1941 standard of 13.6 set by Walter Farmer of Xavier University. Denmark wiped out the yardstick with the bat at 13 feet 7 inches then continued to shatter it with successive tries until he erected the final masterpiece.

Alcorn A&M College, Lorman, Miss., provided the major challenge to the powerful Rattlers as Monroe Stewart upset favored Eugene White, Florida A&M in the century. The Braves were in the second place spot behind FAMU in all the relay events.

Three Florida A&M runners finished 1-2-3 as Charles Holmes, Eugene Mason and Wiley Lane keynoted the sweep of the coveted Robert Russa Moton Memorial trophy.

Fred Arrington, Alabama State, won the javelin with a toss of 175 feet 11 1-10 inches. Curtis Crockett, Clark College, took honors in the shot put with a heave of 45 feet 5 inches. Eugene Hightower, unattached, was winner of the high jump with a leap of 5 feet 11 inches.

Henry Clark, Clark College, won the broad jump, by catapulting 2 feet 4 1-2 inches.

Junior women team points are as follows: Archer, Atlanta (65); Central, Newnan (56); Howard, Atlanta (50); Turner, Atlanta (41); Washington, Atlanta (36); Monroe Albany, Ga. (18); Howard, Ocala Fla. (17); Shelby County Training School, Woodstock, Tenn. (14); Macon County Training School, Tuskegee (11); Carver, Atlanta (9); North Highland, Prattville, Ala. (4); Wedowee, Ala. (4); Webb Miller Hahira, Ga. (3).

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S OLYMPIC TEAM — (left to right) First row, sitting: Willie B. White broad jump, Chicago; Barbara Brown, high jump, New York; Martha Hudson, sprinter, Tennessee State University; Doris Severtson, ½-mile, California; second row (kneeling) Ernesting) Ernestine Pollards, sprinter, Chicago; Shirley Crowder, hurdles, Tennessee State University; Lucinda Williams, sprints, Tennessee State University; Pam Kurrell, discus, Calif.; Peggy Scholler, javelin, New York; Rose Lovelace, half-mile, Cleveland; Karen Mendyka, Javelin, Calif.; Sandra Smith, broad jump, Chicago. Third row (kneeling) Neomi Rogers, high jump, Tuskegee Institute; Barbara Jones sprints, Tennessee State University. Fourth row (standing) Juner Bellow, acting manager, Calif.; Irene Robertson, hurdles, Calif.; Wilma Rudolph, sprints, Tennessee State University; Cel Rutledge, shot put, Texas; Pat Daniels, half-mile, Calif.; Sharron Shephard, shot put, Oregon; Earlene Brown, shot put and discus, Calif.; Jo Anne Terry, hurdles, Tennessee State University; Anna Lois Smith, broad jump; Tennessee State University; and United States Women's Olympic track coach Edward S. Temple, Tennessee State Uni-

14n 1960

ATHLETICS- TRACK

Carlota Gooden, Tuskegee's Top Female Athlete Of Year

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Carlota (Charlottte) Gooden, Tuskegee's female track flash, was named last year's "Athlete of the Year" by the Department of Physical Education and sportswriters in her native Panama.

Sports 2-6-60

Miss Gooden, a senior physical education major, captured the only first place honor for Panama in the 4th Pan American Games in Chicago last fall. She came in first in the trial run of the 60-meter dash. Her time: 7.4 seconds, a new Games record.

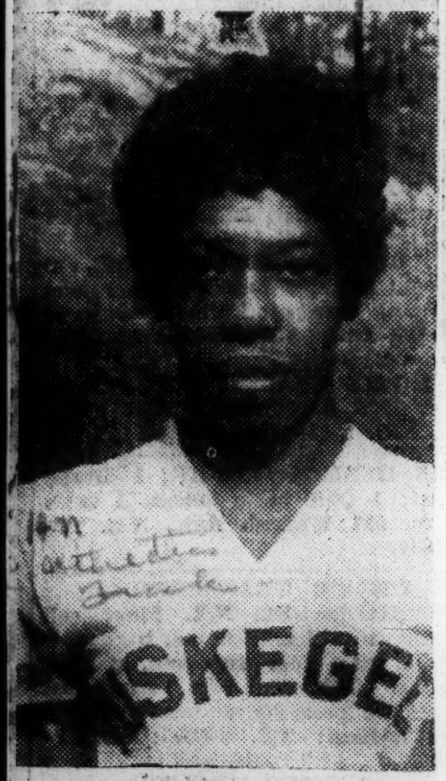
However, the final race of the event was won by Isabelle Daniels of Tennessee State University in a near-dead-heat in which Barbara Jones, also of Tennessee, matched steps with Miss Gooden in a tie for second. In winning, Miss Daniels equaled Miss Gooden's 7.4 record time

When Miss Gooden received word of the honor at Tuskegee this week, she said she felt "good about it," but added: "I'm glad I accomplished something for my parents and Miss Jackson (her track coach, former Olympic champion Nell Jackson) more than for myself."

The modest little sprinter was first acclaimed on the track in 1951 while still a junior high school lass in her hometown, La Boca, Canal Zone. At the Bolivian Games in Caracas, Venezuela, she made a full sweep of all of her contests, winning the 50 meters, 100 meters and anchored the winning team in the 4-by-100 relay in her first international meet.

In 1964, at the Central American Games, in Mexico City, Mexico, she again anchored the winning 4-by-100 relay team, and took the 100-meter prize in 12 seconds flat—still a Central America record.

The 23-year-old Miss Gooden is looking forward to the Tuskegee Relays in May, and hoping to represent Panama in the Olympic Games in Rome this summer.



PANAMA'S TO ATHLETE — Carlotta (Charlotte) Gooden, senior honor student at Tuskegee Institute, displays two medals which helped her become Panama's "Athlete of the Year" for 1959. In her right hand, she holds Silver Medal for her second place win in the 60 meters. The Bronze Medal is emblematic of her third place win in the 100 meters, both in the Pan American Games in Chicago last summer.

ATLANTA GIRLS WIN LAURELS AT TUSKEGEE MEET

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,— The 34th annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival and 32nd annual Junior and Senior Women's Sports Day Program got underway Friday, at Alumni Bowl, with girls from the Atlanta high schools sharing in the top laurels.

Sat. 5-6-60

The Archer High girls won the 440-yard relay, with Nevelyn Kelley, Jackie Flemister, Edith McGuire and Bernice Crawford, stepping the distance in 52.1.

Dorothy Collier, of David T. Howard, was clocked at 8.5 in winning the 80-meter hurdles and Cynthia Griffin, of Booker T. Washington won the 50-meter run in 6.9.

Edith McGuire, of Archer, streaked home in 12.1 in the 100-meter run and Opal Tolen, of Turner, took the 75-meter run in 9.8.

Bernice Gray, of Monroe High, Albany tossed the discuss throw 89 ft., 8 in, to win the event; and Miriam Davis, of Turner, won the baseball throw with a distance of 209 feet

The two-day sports carnival continues today

Archer High Girls Win Team Honor At Tuskegee Relays

Birmingham Reveral

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Samuel H. Archer High School, Atlanta, Ga., piled up 65 points to take team honors in the 34th Annual Women's Sports Day, a feature of the famed Tuskegee Relays.

Sat. 5-11-60

The crack Archer 400 Meter Relay team copped the prize jewel of the meet as Nevelyn Kelly, Jackie Flamister, Edith McQuire and Bernice Crawford sped the distance in 52.1.

Edith McQuire earlier had streaked home in 12.1 to win the 100 meter run. Cynthia Griffin, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, defeated Bernice Crawford, Archer, in the 50 Meter Run with a timing of 6.9.

14n Athletics

Opal Tolen, Turner, defeated Para Ware, Shelby County Training School, Woodstock, Tenn., in the 75 meter run with a 9.8 masterpiece.

Dorothy Collier, Howard, Atlanta, won the 50 Meter Hurdles defeating Hazel Brown, Central, Newnan, in a 8.5 sizzler.

Bernice Gray, Monroe, Albany, Ga., hurled the discuss 89 ft. 8 inches to defeat Betty Murry, Howard, Atlanta.

Lessie Almond, Central, Newnan, won the shot put with a heave of 32 ft. 11 inches. Miriam Davis pitched the baseball 209 ft. Alice Harden, Central, Newnan, came home first in the broad jump.

POINT SCORING

Archer High School	**65**
Central Hi School (Newnan, Ga.)	**56**
David T. Howard (Atlanta)	**50**
Turner High School (Atlanta)	**41**
Booker T. Washington (Atlanta)	**36**
Monroe High (Albany, Ga.)	**18**
Howard High (Ocala, Fla.)	**17**
Shelby County Training School (Woodstock, Tenn.)	**14**
Macon County Training School (Tuskegee)	**11**
Carver Vocational Hi (Atlanta)	**9**
North Highland High (Prattville, Ala.)	**4**
Wedowee High (Wedowee, Ala.)	**4**
Webb Miller School (Mahira, Ga.)	**3**

JUNIOR WOMEN SUMMARY

50 METERS HURDLES—1. Dorothy Collier, Howard, Atlanta; 2. Hazel Brown ,Central, Newnan; 3. Merelyn Kelly, Archer, Atlanta. Time 8.5.

50 METER RUN — 1. Cynthia Griffin, Washington, Atlanta; 2. Bernice Crawford, Atlanta; 3 Nancy Campbell, Howard, Ocala Fla.; 4. Anita Wyatt, North Highland, Prattville, Ala. Time 6.9.

100 METER RUN — 1. Eddie McQuire, Archer, Atlanta; 2. Opal Tolen, Turner, Atlanta; 3. Hazel Brown, Central, Newnan; 4. Para Ware, Shelby County Training School, Woodstock, Tenn. Time 12.1

75 METER RUN — 1. Opal Tolen, Turner, Atlanta,; 2. Para Ware, Shelby County Training School, Woodstock, Tenn.; 3. Cynthia Griffin, Washington, Atlanta; 4. Bernice Crawford, Archer, Atlanta. Time 9.8.

440 YARDS RELAY — Samuel H. Archer, Atlanta; 2. Howard, Atlanta; 3. Washington, Atlanta; 4. Central, Newnan. Time 52.1.

JUNIOR WOMEN FIELD EVENTS

DISCUS — 1. Bernice Gray, Monroe, Albany; 2. Betty Murry, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Carolyn Taylor, Archer. Distance 89.8.

SHOT PUT — 1. Lessie Almond, Central, Newnan; 2. Hyson Smith, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Bernice Clay, Monroe, Albany, Ga.; 4. Gales McIntosh, Howard, Atlanta. Distance 32 ft. 11 inches.

BASEBALL THROW —1. Miriah Davis, Turner. 2. Mary Davenport, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Lottie Bradley, Carver Vocational; 4. Annie Bennett, Central, Newnan. Distance 209 ft.

BROAD JUMP — 1. Alice Harden, Central, Newnan; 2. Louvetta Jamison, Washington; 3. Miriam Davis, Turner, Atlanta. 4. Ida Jordan. Distance.

Fla. A&M Charles Holmes Wins Famed Robert Russa Moton Mile

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 5-11-60 Sp. 5

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Florida A&M domiated the 34th Annual Tuskegee Relays by sweeping nine of 15 events on a rain-soaked track in Alumni Bowl, Saturday, as the Mercury-gaited Rattlers swept every event except the 100 Meter Run.

Parker High, Birmingham, Ala., won the 400 and one miley relays while East Depot High, La Grange, surprised the field in winning the two mile relay.

14n Athletics

Monroe Stewart, Alcorn A&M College, Lorman, Miss., defeated Eugene White, Fla. A&M, in the 100 Meter Run with a timing of 10.2.

Acey Peters, Florida A&M, race the 120 high hurdles in 15.5 to defeat teammate Edward Jinks.

James Denmark set a new meet record in the pole vault with a leap of 14 ft. to erase a 19-year-old standard of 13 ft. 6 inches set by Walter Farmer of Xavier in 1941. Denmark toppled the yardstick at 13. 6 then rewrote the record on each try until he reached the new mark.

Dred Arrington, Alabama State hurled the javelin 175 feet 11 1-10 inches to defeat Austin Wise, Florida A&M Curtis Crockett, Clark, hurled the shot put 45 feet 5 inches to win over Charles Young of Flordia A&M.

Hightower, unattached, won the high jump besting Julius Myers, Henry Clark, Clark College. de-**Morris Brown at 5 feet 11 inches.** feated George Harold, Lucy Laney, Augusta, with a leap of 5 feet 11 inches.

Charles Holmes, Florida A&M, won the famed Robert Russa Moton Memorial Miles defeat two teammates Eugene Mason and Wiley Lane in 4: 51-4.

MEN'S SUMMARY

120 High Hurdles—1. Acey Peters, Flordia A&M; 2. Edward Jinks, Florida A&M: 3. Lorenzo Gleaton, Clark. Time 15.5

1000 Meter Run—1. Monroe Stewart, Alcorn A&M; 2. Eugene White, Florida A&M, 3. John Robertson, Alcorn A&M. Time 10.2.

Sprint Medley—1. Florida A&M 1. (Willie Poole, Robert Harris, Clarence Childs, Ralph Johnson). 2. Alcorn A&M (Lee Collins, Monroe Stewart, John Robertson, Willie Simpson). Time 2. 21.8.

400 Yards Run—1. James Blue, Florida A&M; 2. James Betterson, Florida A&M: 3. Jimmy Burge, Alcorn A&M. Time 51.4

Two Miles Relay—1. Florida A&M (Charles Holmes, Willie Westbrooks, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers. 2. Tuskegee (Richard McCurty, Houston Johnson, Steve Monroe, Al Seals; 3. Alabama State (Herbert Smith, Henry Gilliam, Robert Green, Ernest Washington. Time 8.55.2

440 Yards Relay—1. Florida A&M (Willie Poole, Robert Harris, Ralph Johnson, Eugene White); 2. Alcorn A&M (Lee Collins, Monroe Stewart, Willie Simpson, John Robertson); 3. Fort Benning (Ed Murry, Lawrence Harris, Roosevelt Johnson, Robert Martin.

880 Relay—1. Florida A&M (Willie Poole, Robert Harris, Clarence Childs, Ralph Johnson; 2. Alcorn A&M (Lee Collins, Monroe Stewart, Willie Simpson, John Robertson). 3.

Florida Breaks Record, Wins 9 Championships At Tuskegee Relays

The Call Kansas City, Mo
Fri. 5-20-60 4 P.M.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Florida A. and M. university, Tallahassee, broke a meet record and won nine championships in dominating the 34th annual Tuskegee relays Saturday in the Alumni Bowl.

Archer high, Atlanta, Ga., was equally as potent in sweeping honors in the Junior Women's competition in the 32nd annual Women's Sports Day in amassing 65 points to win in a 15-team field. Central high, Newnan, Ga., finished second with 56 points.

In the senior women's division, the Tuskegee institute crack women's team had the field virtually alone, inasmuch as Tennessee State university, Nashville, and the Mayor Richard Daley Youth foundation group, Chicago, failed to appear to challenge the Golden Tigerettes for team honors.

Florida A. and M. paraded a galaxy of talented Mercurymen in winning the 120-yard high hurdles, sprint medley, and all the relays, while copping all places in the famed Moton mile.

Sets Pole Vault Record

James Denmark set a new record in the pole vault by leaping 14 feet to erase the 1941 standard of 13.6 feet set by Walter Farmer of Xavier university, New Orleans. Denmark wiped out the yardstick with the bar at 13 feet, 7 inches, then continued to shatter it with successive tries until he erected the final masterpiece.

Florida won the handsome Allen Washington Gambrell trophy donated by Clarence Johnson of Chicago, in memory of a former Tuskegee student who made the supreme sacrifice near Lucca, Italy, between October 4-8, 1944, in action with Comapny B, 37th Infantry, 92nd Division.

Monroe Stewart, Alcorn A. and M. college, Lorman, Miss., upset favored Eugene White, Rattler speedster, in winning the century.

Three Florida A. and M. runners finished 1-2-3 as Charles Holmes, Eugene Mason and Wiley Lane keynoted the sweep of the coveted Robert Russa Moton Memorial trophy.

Dred Arrington, Alabama State college, Montgomery, won the javelin throw with a toss of 175 feet, 11 and one-tenth inches. Curtis Crockett, Clark college, Atlanta, took honors in the shot put with a heave of 45 feet, 5 inches. Eugene Hightower, unattached, was winner of the high jump with a leap of 5 feet, 11 inches.

Henry Clark, Clark college, won the broad jump by catapulting 20 feet, 4 and one-half inches.

Junior Women team points are as follows:

MEN'S SUMMARY

Archer, Atlanta	65
Central, Newman	56
Howard, Atlanta	50
Turner, Atlanta	41
Washington, Atlanta	36
Monroe, Albany, Ga.	18
Howard, Ocala Fla.	17
Shelby Co. Tr. Sch.	
Woodstock, Tenn.	14
Macon Co. Tr. Sch., Tuskegee	11
Carver, Atlanta	9
North Highland, Prattville, Ala.	4
Wedowee, Alabama	4
Webb Miller, Hahira, Ga.	3

120 HIGH HURDLES—1. Acey Peters, Florida A. and M.; 2. Edward Jinks, Florida A. and M.; 3. Lorenzo Gleaton, Clark. Time 15.5.

100 METER RUN—1. Monroe Stewart, Alcorn A. and M.; 2. Eugene White, Florida A. and M.; 3. John Robertson, Alcorn A. and M. Time 10.2.

SPRINT MEDLEY—1. Florida A. and M. (Willie Poole, Robert Harris, Clarence Childs, Ralph Johnson); 2. Alcorn A. and M. (Lee Collins, Monroe Stewart, John Robertson, Willie Simpson). Time 2:21.8.

40 YARDS RUN—1. James Blue, Florida A. and M.; 2. James Betterson, Florida A. and M.; 3. Jimmy Burge, Alcorn A. and M. Time 51.4.

TWO MILES RELAY—1. Florida A. and M. (Charles Holmes, Willie Westbrooks, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers; 2. Tuskegee (Richard McCurty, Houston Johnson, Steve Monroe, Al Seals; 3. Alabama State (Herbert Smith, Henry Gilliam, Robert Greene, Ernest Washington. Time 8:55.2.

440 YARDS RELAY—1. Florida A. and M. (Willie Poole, Robert Harris, Ralph Johnson, Eugene White); 2. Alcorn A. and M. (Lee Collins, Monroe Stewart, Willie Simpson, John Robertson); 3. Fort Benning (Ed Murry, Lawrence Harris, Roosevelt Johnson, Robert Martin).

880 YARDS RELAY—1. Florida A. and M. (Willie Poole, Robert Harris, Clarence Childs, Ralph Johnson); 2. Alcorn A. and M. (Lee Collins, Monroe Stewart, Willie Simpson, John Robertson).

MILE RELAY—1. Florida A. and M. (Sam Rivers, Willie Poole, James Blue, Ralph Johnson); 2. Alcorn A. and M. (Jimmy Burge, Lee Collins, Willie Simpson, John Robertson); 3. Clark college (Sam Wright, Coleman Starks, William Dallas, Frank Edwards). Time 3:32.0.

MOTON MILE — 1. Charles Holmes, Florida A. and M.; 2. Eugene Mason, Florida A. and M.; 3. Wiley Lane, Florida A. and M. Time 4:51.4.

BOY'S SUMMARY

TWO MILES RELAY—1. East Depot, LaGrange, Ga. (D. C. Jackson, Marvin Reed, Archie Wilson Elijah Williams); 2. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala. (Earl Grant, James Gibson, James Debardelabon, David Walker); 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga. (Clarence Reeves, Eugene Walton, David Daniels). Time 8:27.2.

ONE MILE RELAY—1. Parker, Birmingham (Theodore Walton, George Mabry, John Spring, Willie Evans); 2. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta (Odell Holoman, William Johnson and James Brown); 3. East Depot (Marvin Reed, Joe Dowell, Archie Williams). Time 4:51.4.

SPRINT MEDLEY—1. Carver, Gadsden, Ala. (Willie Davenport, Mitchell Maul, John Smith, Bobby Holley); 2. East Depot, LaGrange, Ga. (Marvin Lewis, Archie Wilson, George Harold, Clarence Reeves); 3. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, Ga. (Odell Holloman, Elmo Jackson, William Johnson, James Brown). Time 4:19.

880 YARDS RELAY—1. Mobile County Training school, Mobile, Ala.; 2. Western high, Birmingham, Ala.; 3. David T. Howard, Atlanta, Ga. Time 1:40.1.

100 METER RUN — 1. John Smith, Carver, Gadsden, Ala ; 2. James Colbert, Howard, Ocala, Fla.; 3. Mitchell Maul, Carver, Gadsden, Ala. Time 10.2.

440 YARDS RELAY—1. Parker high (Clyde Carlise, Alphona Holt, Willis Huggins); 2. Carver, Gadsden (Mitchell Maul, Jimmy Hood, Willie Davenport, John Smith); 3. David T. Howard. Atlanta. Ga. Time 45.7.

JUNIOR WOMEN

DISCUS—1. Bernice Gray, Monroe, Albany; 2. Betty Murry, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Carolyn Taylor, Archer. Distance: 89.8.

SHOT PUT—1. Lessie Almond, Central, Newnan; 2. Hyson Smith, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Bernice Clay, Monroe, Albany, Ga.; 4. Gales McIntosh, Howard, Atlanta. Distance: 32 feet, 11 inches.

BASEBALL THROW—1. Miriam Davis, Turner; 2. Mary Davenport, Howard, Atlanta; 3. Lottie Bradley, Carver Vocational; 4. Annie Bennett, Central, Newnan. Distance: 209 feet.

BROAD JUMP—1. Alice Harden, Central, Newnan; 2. Louvetta Jamson, Washington; 3. Miriam Davis, Turner, Atlanta; 4. Ida Jordan.

Mile Relay—1. Florida A&M (Sam Rivers, Willie Poole, James Blue, Ralph Johnson); 2. Alcorn A&M (Jimmy Burge, Lee Collins, Willie Simpson, John Robertson). 3. Clark (Sam Wright, Coleman Starks, William Dallas, Frank Edwards) Time 3.32.0

Moton Mile—1. Charles Holmes, Florida A&M; 2. Eugene Mason, Florida A&M; 3. Wiley Lane, Florida A&M. Time 4: 51.4

MEN'S FIELD EVENTS

Javelin—1. Dred Arrington, Alabama State; Austin Wise, Florida A&M; 3 George Patterson, Florida A&M 4. Simon Hubbard, Morris Brown. Distance 175 ft 11 1-10 in.

Pole Vault—. James Denmark, New Record 14 ft) 2. V. Ryals, Risley High, Brunswick, Ga.; 3. James Hicks, Fort Benning, Ga.

Shot Put—1. Curtis Crockett, Clark; 2. Charles Young, Florida A&M; 3. John Williams, Florida A&M. Distance 45 ft. 5 inches.

Discus—1. Leon William, Florida A&&M; 2. harles Young, Florida A&M; 3. Charles Hardy, Miles. Distance 131 ft.

High Jump—1. Eugene Hightower, Unattached; 2. Julius Myers, Morris Brown; Hanson Sims, Alabama A&M. Distance 5 ft. 11 inches.

Broad Jump—1. Howard Clark, Clark; 2. George Harold. Lucy Laney, 3. James Denmark. Fla. A& M. Distance 20 ft. 4 1-2 inches.

BOYS SUMMARY

Two Miles Relay—1. East Depot, LaGrange, Ga. (D. C. Jackson, Marvin Reed, Archie Wilson, Elijah Williams); 2. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala. (Earl Grant, James Gibson, James Debardelabon, David Walker); 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga. (Clarence Reeves, Eugene Walton, David Daniels). 8.27.2.

One Mile Relay—1. Parker, Birmingham, (Theodore Walton, George Mabry, J. Springer, Willie Evans) 2. Booker T. Washington, Altanta (Odell Holoman, William Johnson and James Brown. 3. East Depot (Marvin Reed, Joe Dowell, Archie Williams. Time 45.7

Sprint Medley—1. Carver, Gadsden, Ala. (Willie Davenport, Mitchell, Maul, John Smith, Bobby Holley; 2. East Depot, LaGrange, Ga. (Marvin Lewis, Archie Wilson, George Harold, Clarence Reeves); 3. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, Ga. (Odell Holloman, Elmo Jackson, William Johnson, James Brown) Time 4.19.0

880 Yards Relay—1. (Mobile County Training School, Mobile, Ala. 2. Western High, Birmingham, Ala. 3. David T. Howard, Atlanta, Ga.

100 Meter Run—1. John Smith, Carver, Gadsden, Ala.; 2. James Colbert, Howard, Ocala, Fla. 3. Jim

TUSKEGEE LASS WINS OLYMPIC BERTH;
NAOMI ROGERS COPS HIGH JUMP VICTORY

14n

Naomi Rogers, 18, a junior at the Macon County Training School, and member of the Tuskegee Institute Athletic Club, has won a berth on the U.S. Olympic Team which will compete in the 15th Olympiad in Rome this fall.

A native of nearby Roba, Ala., Miss Rogers qualified in the high jump, her specialty, with a winning mark of 5 ft. 4 in. at the Women's Olympic Track and Field Try-Outs at Abilene Christian College, July 16.

7-27-60

A member of the Athletic Club since 1957, the lithe high school lass has been groomed for this year's international classic for three years by her high school coach, Mrs. Mildred White, and Tuskegee coach, Miss Nell Jackson, a member of the 1948 Olympic team.

Miss Jackson, who accompanied the young jumper to Abilene, said that although Naomi's jump at Abilene made her this country's best, her competition in Rome will include the world's record-holder in the event.

Miss Rogers' qualification kept intact Tuskegee's Olympic representation which has been consecutive since 1948.

14 n 1960

CARVER FOUNDATION

$5,227 GRANT
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

Gets $5,227 Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. Horace D. Graham, research associate in the Carver Foundation, has received a grant of $5,227 to study how such food gums as those used in ice cream and medical drugs react with certain chemicals used in the food and drug industries.

Tuskegee Prof. Awarded Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. Horace D. Graham, research associate in the Carver Foundation, has received a grant of $5,227 to study how such food gums as those used in ice cream and medical drugs react with certain chemicals used in the food and drug industries.

The grant was made recently by the National Institute of Health, a branch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Results of the study, formally titled, "The Determination and Reactions of Food Gums," could, in the long run, contribute to the production of both foods and drugs at lower cost, while improving their quality.

For the past year, Dr. Graham has also been conducting research to determine the amount of residual detergents in sewerage disposal systems, and in the food industry.

A native of Camaguey, Cuba, Dr. Graham holds degrees from Canada's McGill University, Michigan State, and the doctorate from the University of Illinois.

14n 1960

CARVER FOUNDATION

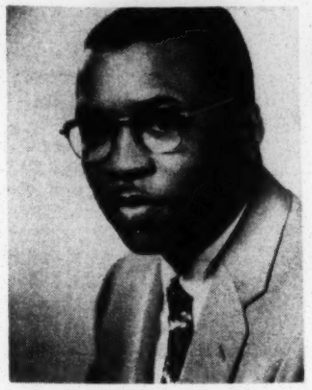
GRANT COVERING ONE YEAR BEGINNING JUNE 1960
By-OFFICE OF ORDINANCE RESEARCH, U.S. ARMY

DR. KOONS AWARDED GRANT FOR RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY

Dr. Lawrence F. Koons, research associate, Carver Foundation and assistant professor of physical chemistry, has been awarded a grant for research in physical chemistry. The grant, covering a one-year period beginning June 1, 1960, was made by the Office of Ordnance Research, U.S. Army.

The project is entitled, "Investigation of Flowing Mercury Electrodes."

DR. TORRENCE CO-AUTHORS BOOK



Dr. A. P. Torrence, head, Department of Agricultural Education, is co-author of a newly-published book entitled, Leadership For Action In Rural Communities, soon to be available in the Tuskegee Institute Bookstore.

The book was written in collaboration with Dr. B. W. Kreitlow, professor of Education at the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. E. W. Aiton, director, 4-H Clubs, Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Robert W. McCormick, leader of extension training at Ohio State University praised the book's "magnificent job of blending the theory and research of leadership and community development with the practical application of these principles."

He said the publication "extends its usefulness beyond the professional educators in the field to all the cooperating lay leaders in the Cooperative Extension Service, vocational agriculture, churches, schools and farm organizations . . .(and) in the college classroom."

DR. WATTS AWARDED
$47,414 RESEARCH GRANT

Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, Carver Foundation research associate and professor of foods and nutrition, has been awarded a research grant totaling $47,414 by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The grant, to cover a three-year period, will finance the study of amino acid nutrition problems in adult men and women, Dr. Watts said.

The stipend for the first period (June 1, 1960 - May 31, 1961) will total $17,338.

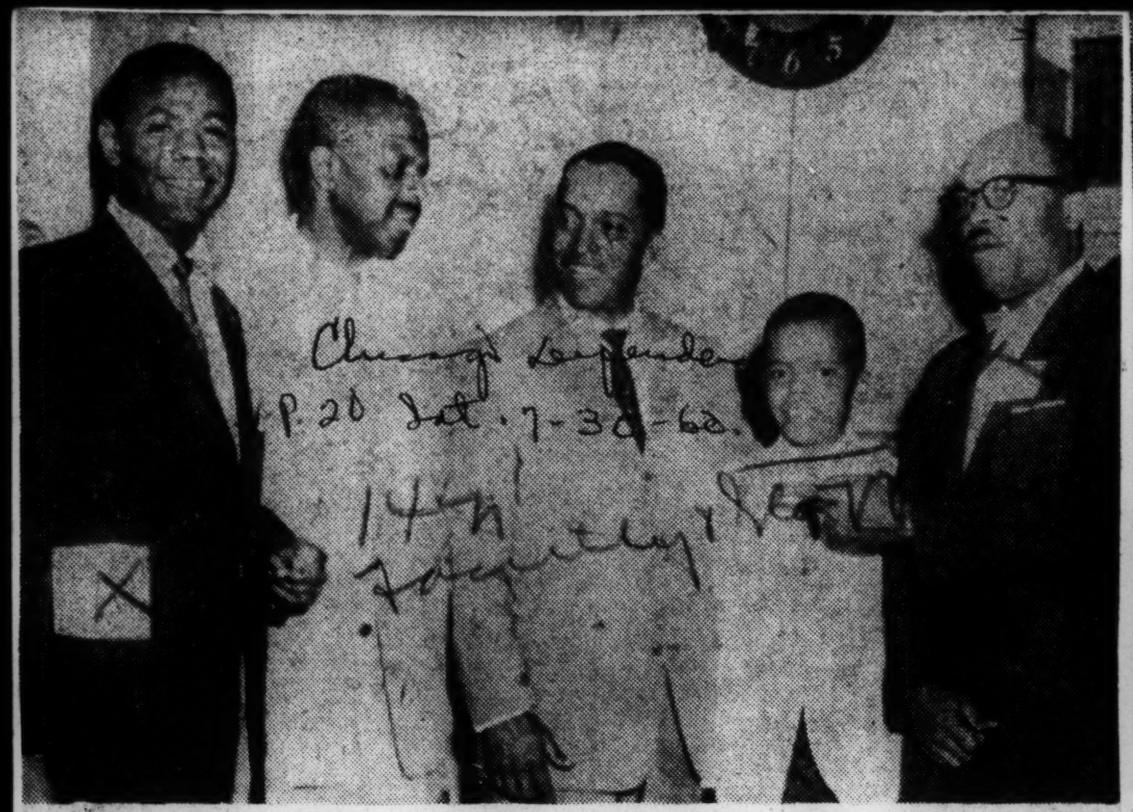
DR. WYNN ELECTED
NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, chaplain and professor of philosophy, was elected editor of the "NACUC Newsletter" at the 13th annual conference of the National Association of College and University Chaplains, held April 25-28 at Amherst (Mass.) College.

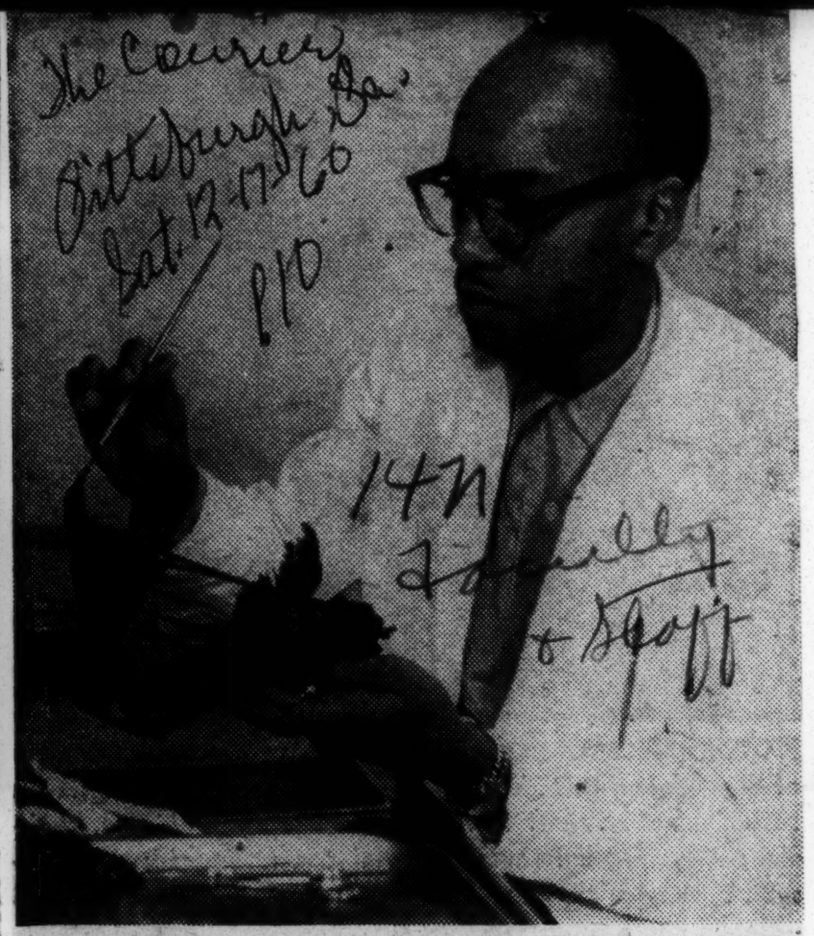
Dr. Wynn became the first Negro to serve as editor of the paper, national news organ of the association.

The Louisianna Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 7/30/60 P. 1

SOUGHT THE BALLOT - Dr. Daniel Webster Wynn, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, asked Republican platform subcommittee for civil rights bill making "the ballot available to all people." Dr. Wynn was heard last week (July 20) in Chicago, and appeared in behalf of NAACP. Three out of four Southern Negroes are voteless.



COLLEGE PUBLIC RELATIONS directors converged on Washington, D. C., recently for the annual convention of the American College Public Relations Association. News and PRmen had something of a reunion as ACPRA delegates attended a reception open house in the new offices of The Moss H. Kendrix Organization. Some of the group are shown here with the host From left: Sam Yette, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; H. Naylor Fitzhugh, Howard University professor and Kendrix, associate; Mr. Kendrix, Alan Kendrix, and H. A. Wilson, also of Tuskegee Institute.



RESEARCHER — Raymond C. Williams, recipient of a grant from the American Veterinary Medical Association, currently is researching the development of teeth in canines. A Ph.D. degree candidate at Cornell University, he is on leave from Tuskegee Institute.

14n 1960

FACULTY AND STAFF

GRANT $9,700
DR. JOHNNIE H. WATTS
THIRD GRANT
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

DR. JOHNNIE H. WATTS

Atlanta Daily World

AWARDED GRANT AT TUSKE
GEE INSTITUTE Al[illegible] Dr John
nie H. Watts, research associate in
the Tuskegee Carver Foundation
has been awarded a grant of $9,
700 to study the human adult male's
metabolic responses to two amino
acid patterns.

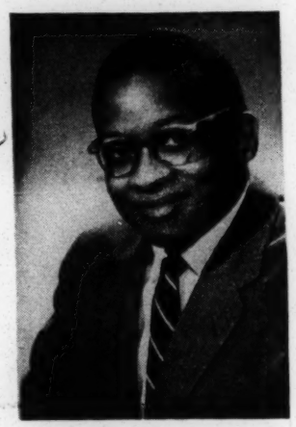
Atlanta Page 1 Sun 12-18-60

The grant is her third during
the last six months for a total o
$59,823. The total includes a $17.
$338,333 grant from the National In
stitute of Health, and a $25,81
three-year grant from the Human
Nutrition Research Division, U. S
Department of Agriculture. Th
latest grant is awarded by the
National Dairy Council.

Formally entitled "Comparison
of FAO and Milk Patterns of S
tential Amino Acids in the Human
Male Subject, the study is d
signed to find out more about the
boy's requirement for amino aci
— a chief builder of muscle tissu
in the body.

14n 1960

BOOKS INFLUENCE CHANGE OF SOUTHERN ATTITUDE ABOUT NEGRO. TUSKEGEE SERIALS LIBRARIAN WRITES



Books about the South since 1954 have "exerted" more influence on the change of the southern attitude about the Negro than ever before, writes Daniel T. Williams, Tuskegee Institute Serials Librarian, in the November edition of The Education Forum.

Mr. Williams, in his article "Books That Have Changed the Thinking of the South Since 1954," observes that winds of change have lashed the South, tearing down a noticeable, if not satisfactory, number of racial barriers and effecting new attitudes about the Negro.

For bringing about these new concepts, Mr. Williams attributes much credit to 24 books, which he feels have "exerted the most profound influence" in wiping out stereotypes of Negroes.

Like the 1954 Supreme Court Decision outlawing segregation in public schools, the 28-year-old Mr. Williams regards the written word as a powerful tool against misconceptions about the Negro.

TUSKEGEE SCIENCE PROFESSOR STUDIES AMINO ACID PATTERNS IN HUMAN MALE SUBJECT

Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, research associate in the Carver Foundation, has been awarded a grant of $9,700 to study metabolic responses of the human adult male to two amino acid patterns.

The grant is her third during the last six months for a total of $52,853. This includes a $17,338 grant from the National Institutes of Health, a $25,815 three-year grant from the Human Nutrition Research Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the recent $9,700 grant from the National Dairy Council.

Formally entitled, "Comparison of FAO and Milk Patterns of Essential Amino Acids in the Human Male Subject," the present grant will support a study designed to find out more about the body's requirements for amino acid—a chief builder of muscle tissue in the body.

PUBLICATIONS

KREITOW, BURTON W., E.W. AITON AND ANDREW P. TORRENCE,

LEADERSHIP FOR ACTION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS: PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, INC. 1960

DANTS, CHARLES L., AND BOOKER T. OUTLAND,

SECONDARY EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY IN THE BOVINE, MODERN VETERINARY PRACTICE. 41:51-52 (Feb.15,1960)

GUEST SPEAKER

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Benson was speaker for the Women's Day celebration of the Pine Grove Baptist Church, Post Oak community, Bullock County. The theme was "The Changing World — A Challenge to Christian Women." Mrs. Benson spoke on the subject "Today's Big Challenge to Women," with emphasis on the proverb, "train up a child in the way he should go." Mrs. Benson was for several years assistant dean of women, Tuskegee Institute, and is currently sreving as general counselor for the institute.

Retired Official Dies In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — Mrs. Antionette Norvell Cohen, retired registrar of Tuskegee Institute, died Monday after a short illness.

Mrs. Cohen, a widow for many years, joined the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1919 as assistant to the school's first registrar, the late John H. Palmer. She was appointed registrar in 1935 and served in the office for 20 years, retiring in 1955.

While at the institute, Mrs. Cohen earned a B.S. degree.

Survivors include a sister and a brother. The funeral will be held in Tuskegee Wednesday.

Ex-'Skegee Dean Is Forger

WASHINGTON— Will Smith Jr., 47, allegedly a former dean of men at Tuskegee Institute, has been convicted of forgery in Norfolk, Va., ordered to make restitution and placed on six months' probation.

Smith was charged with having received a $110 GI allotment check due a Tuskegee student, James N. Autrey. He is said to have fraudulently endorsed it and cashed it in a Norfolk store while working in the Virginia city as a salesman.

Most recently, he has been employed as an occupational analyst in the labor department in this city.

The allotment check was for February, 1956, and was sent to Autrey through the dean's office. Smith left Tuskegee at the end of the school year.

Former Dean At Tuskegee On Probation

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Will Smith Jr., 37, former dean of men at Tuskegee Institute, was convicted here Tuesday of forging a student's $110 GI check.

Federal Judge Chase A. Clark ordered Smith to make restitution and placed him on probation for six months.

Smith, who holds a master's degree in sociology from Boston University, now works as an occupational analyst for the U.S. Labor Department in Washington. He was charged with forging the name of James Nelson Autrey to a check cashed June 2, 1957, in a Norfolk store.

Autrey was a student at Tuskegee while Smith was acting dean of men there in 1956.

The forged check was an allotment check for February. Autrey was away from school at that time under an on-the-job training program. Checks were customarily forwarded to off-campus students by the dean's office.

Autrey upon return complained to federal and school authorities that he never received the February check.

Smith left Tuskegee at the end of the school year to take a promotional sales job position in the area when he check was cashed here a year later, and Smith was subsequently arrested last November.

MRS. GUZMAN AUTHORS PUBLICATION ON COURT ACTION AND EDUCATION

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the department of Records and Research, has authored a publication entitled "Twenty Years of Court Decisions Affecting Higher Education in the South - 1938-1958, now available for purchase. Copies may be obtained in the Department.

Also available is A Bibliography of the Tuskegee Gerrymander Protest, consisting of pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles chronologically arranged by the late Woodrow Wadsworth Hall, research assistant.

MISS ROACH RECEIVES WHITNEY FELLOWSHIP

A John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship has been awarded Miss Mildred E. Roach, instructor of music.

The Foundation announced that the grant will finance study toward the master of music degree at Yale University School of Music.

She was one of 28 Negroes among 54 recipients for 1960.

Dr. C. W. Dybczak, dean of the School of Engineering, arrived on the campus a few days ago with Mrs. Dybczak. Dr. Dybczak holds the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Toronto.

James H. Heard, Class of '51, has been appointed supervisor of custodial services, a position formerly held by George L. Howell. Mr. Howell is now supervisor of the department of student aids.

DR. AND MRS. BROWN ON EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF EUROPE

Dr. Russell W. Brown, dean of research, and Mrs. Brown, associate professor of physical education, flew from New York to Scotland July 14--the first stop of an educational tour of Europe.

The seven-week tour, sponsored by the National Education Association, will take the Browns to 11 countries.

Dr. Brown explained that "much of the time I will be visiting laboratories engaged in work with mammalian cells and viruses." The couple is among 25 educators on the tour.

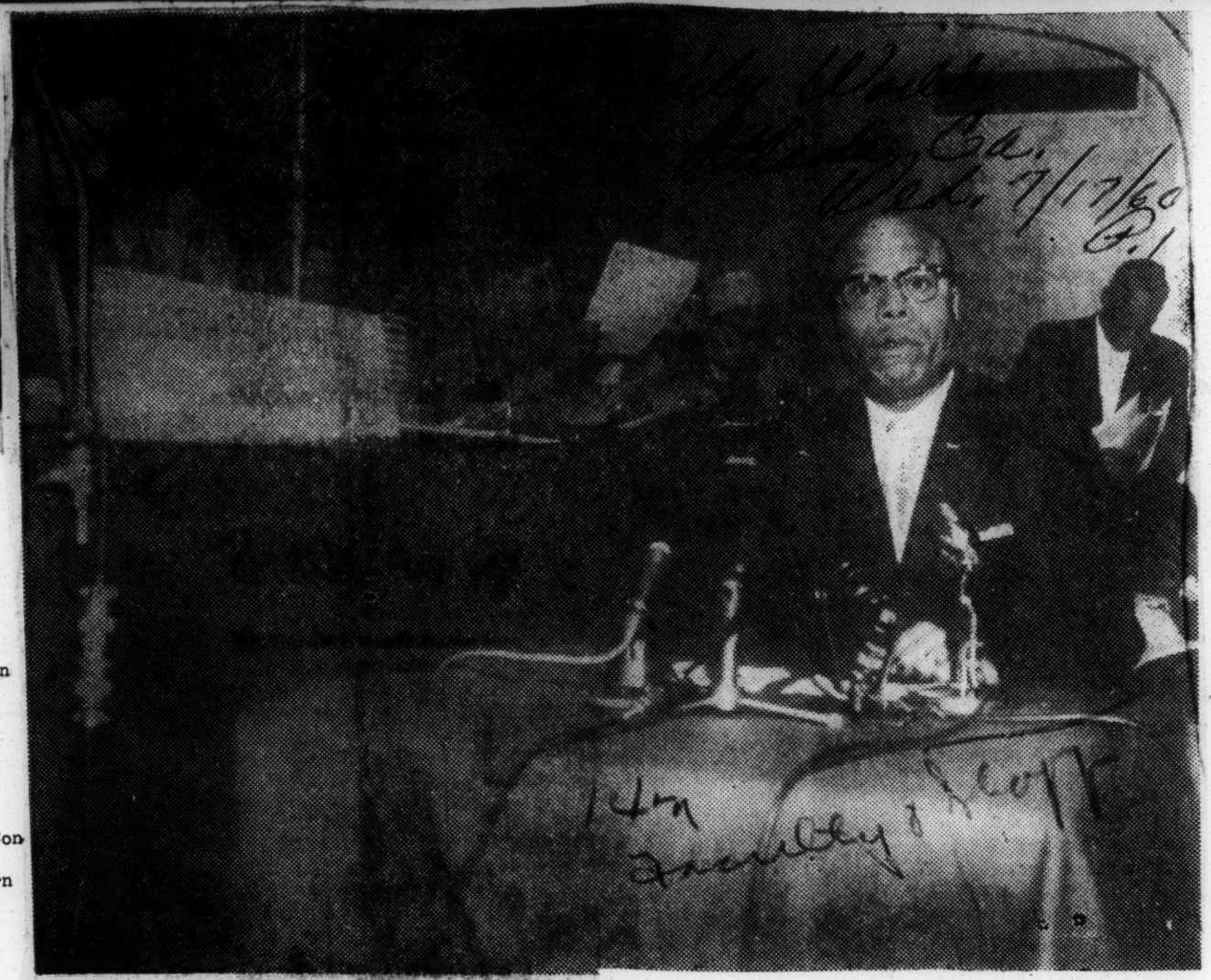
Their itinery includes visits to Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown will attend the International Congress of Cell Biology in Paris September 4-9, and return to Tuskegee September 10.

ALUMNI

Edward M. Graham, Class of '16, was featured in an article written by Roi Ottley which appeared in New York, Chicago and Kansas City newspapers.

The story traced Mr. Graham's rise from a pullman porter to grand chairman of the Pullman association. The alumnus is prominent in the AME Zion Church (grand secretary-auditor), and is a trustee of Livingston College, Salisbury, N.C.



ASKS GOP PLATFORM FOR BALLOT GUARANTEE — Dr. Daniel Webster Wynn, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, asked Republican platform subcommittee for civil rights bill making "the ballot available to all people." Dr. Wynn was heard last week (July 20) in Chicago, and appeared in behalf of NAACP. Three out of four Southern Negroes are voteless.

MR. EARL FRANCIS SORRELL
DECEASED SUN. Dec.25, 1960
Class 1923
Employed, School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute
Area of Interior Decoration following his graduation until a few weeks before his death.

DECEASED

MR. JAMES ROBERT JONES
SUN. Feb. 14. 1960
Instructor in Tailoring
Twenty-eight years
1923-1951

PUBLICATIONS

Jones, Lewis, W., "Negro Youth in the South, " in Eli Ginzberg,ed., The Nation's Children. v.3. ("Problems and Prospects"), p.51-77. New York: Columbia University press.1960

Braye, E.T., E.J. Hinsman and W.F. Riley,Jr., "Safety of Intravenous Proteolytic Enzimes (Varizyme) in Equine Practice," Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 136:73 -73 January 1960.

Dr. Gomillion Addresses CME Council Today

Atlanta Daily World

DR. CHARLES GOMILLION

The Winter Council of the 6th Episcopal District of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church will convene today and Friday at the West Mitchell CME Church, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Charles GoMillion, Chairman of the Division of Arts and Science at Tuskegee Institute; Secretary, Board of Trustees, Paine College; and a leading figure in Civic Affairs in Alabama, will address the opening session. Dr. GoMillion is also a graduate of Paine College and Columbia University and is distinguished for his superb leadership in Voters Registration in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Other participants to address the Council are Dr. W. L. Graham, General Secretary of Lay Activities for the CME Church; Dr. Chester Kirkendoll, President of Lane College, Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, President of Paine College; and Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Presiding Bishop of the Methodist North Georgia Conference. Bishop P. Randolph Shy, President Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of the CME Church, will preside the opening session.

"Negro Jobs Disappearing," Dr. Withro McEnge Warns

Birmingham World

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (SNS)—A native Tuscaloosan, returning to his hometown as guest speaker at the 13th annual "Career-College Day Conference" of Druid High School warned here Friday, March 11 that so-called "Negro jobs are disappearing" and that Negro youth must seek training for all jobs in the life-stream of human activity.

Dr. Withro McEnge, professor of Education at Tuskegee Institute, speaking at the assembly program which climaxed the five-day conference, listed three concepts after pointing to the vanishing race-tag said the new generation must prepare for "the present patterns of living with change."

He listed his three concepts of job and career preparation as (1) keep an eye on the typical popular jobs and be prepared to do the not so popular occupations; (2) keep your training up to date and (3) save a part of what you earn.

"His subject was "Training Today's Youth to Meet Tomorrow's Responsibilities."

Mr. McEnge suggested that Negro youth "use a substantial part of what you earn "to keep qualified for the newer jobs being created.

He was introduced by Elbert Spann, president of the senior class.

Prof. McDonald Hughes, principal of Druid High School introduced the consultants. They included Mrs. Myrtle Blissett and Mrs. Varnese of Miles College, Birmingham; Mrs. Zettie Billingsley and Mr. Hughes, Wenonah State Vocational and Technical School;; ;Mrs. Edna Gardner, Booker T. Washington Business College, Birmingham; Dr. Zelia Evans, Dr. J. T. Brooks, and J. E. Pierce Alabama State College; Dr. E. C. Beck, W. E. Colvin and Richard Turner, III, of Stillman College; Mrs. Lois A. Gaillard, Dr. Melville C. Bryant, I. W. Mitchell and Dr. W. Edward Belton of Tuskegee Institute; Ralph Lee, Dr. Harrison DeShields and Mrs. F. R. Cooley, Alabama A. & M. College; Mrs. Carrie Robinson, Alabama State Department of Education; Atty. Tom Ward of Tuscaloosa; E. C. Hubbard, probation officer, Tuscaloosa: Charles Patterson, Benjamin Barnes Branch YMCA; Enoch Rochester, Livingstone College (North Carolina), Dr. R. U. Shotts, University of Alabama; Dr. J. W. Robinson, Dr. William Dansby, Mrs. Maxine Walker and Mrs. Kathryn Tant, all of Tuscaloosa; Dr. Frank Harrison of Talladega College, Mrs. Illa Glynn of Tuscaloosa, and Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World.

Seven colleges and a specialized school were reppresented.

Other featured speakers at the five chapel program included Dr. J. H. Hadley associate professor of education, University of Alabama, Monday, March 7; Paul Singleston, vice-president of General Foundry, Tuesday, March 8; the Rev. Frank Williams, clergyman and contractor, Wednesday and Charles Patterson, executive secretary of the YMCA, Thursday, March 10.

Friday was "College Day for Seniors" in which the college representative divided off on the basis of institutions in which prospective college students rotated Earlier in the day the student body had been distributed according to occupational interests where they heard from consultants who were either engaged in that field or familiar with it.

23 Tuskegee Teachers Get Fellowships

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The United Negro College Fund has appropriated $91,659 in financial awards from the UNCF's faculty Fellowship Fund for 23 faculty members to complete their studies for doctorates in 21 different fields, according to Calvin H. Roullerson, director of education.

The faculty Fellowship Fund was established in June 1959, by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board. It aims to remove financial barriers in the way of UNCF college teachers who are already candidates for a Ph.D degree.

"Since academic recognition for a college required Ph-D's in every major department," stated Mr. Roullerson," our 'Project Doctorate' is a matter of critical importance in maintaining the high standing of our college and improving the quality of their teaching staffs."

Three faculty members of the Tuskegee Institute are participating in the Faculty Fellowship Fund's program. Signer A. Buchanan is a candidate for the Ph.D degree in "Speech for Theatre, Radio, and T.V." at the University of Michigan.

Lillian Harvey, candidate for PhD. degree, Educational Administration at Columbia University and Pearl Head, candidate for PhD degree in "Audio-Visual Communication in Education," University of Indiana.

Quarter Century Club To Hear Dr. Torrence

The third annual leadership achievement banquet of the Montgomery County's Quarter Century Club, of which I. S. Davis is president, will be held tonight at 8 at the Carver High School Lunchroom, Montgomery.

The banquet will begin with a three course dinner. A musical ensemble from the Cecil Elementary School's 4-H Club will entertain. The group is under the direction of Mrs. Sargusta Garner, teacher.

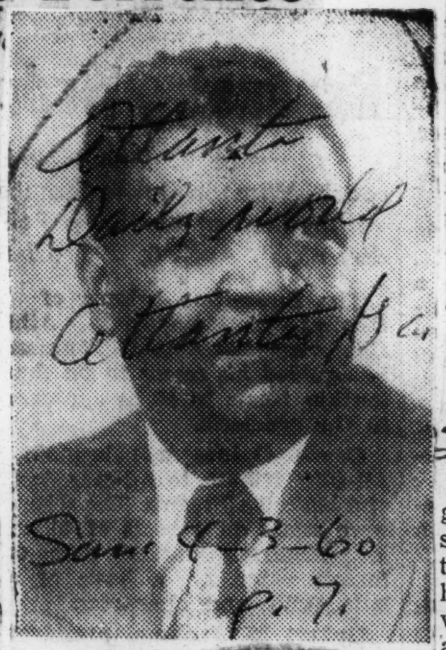
Following the dinner an address will be delivered by Dr. A. P. Torrence, head of he Deparment of agricultural education and associate professor, agricultural education, School of Agriculture, Tuskgegee Institute. This will be Dr Torrence's first appearance in Montgomery to adress a leader's group.

Dr. Torrence did his undergraduate work at Tennessee State A&I University, Nashville and his graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he received doctorate degree.

Climaxing the program, the award committtee of the Quarter Century Club will present certificates in the following areas: outstanding project leaders in home demonstration work, project leaders in agriculture, leaders with 25 years' service, local leaders in communities, lay leaders who have aided cooperative extension work in Montgomery County for 25 years, and posthumous certificates for deceased leaders.

In the 4-H Club program 6 boys and girls will receive State winner prizes presented through the committee on boys and girls work, Chicago. They are James Boyd, tractor maintenance; Will Provo, forestry; Mary Mathews, girls leadership; Thelma Turnipseed, home improvement; Willie White III and John More, gardening.

Others awards will be the 4-H club alumni award and the 4-H leader and sponsor award for 1959. Persons interested in attending this affair are asked to contact members of the Quarter Century Club and community leaders.



ROBERT R. MOTON JR.

MILLION DOLLAR SALESMAN — A. F. Maderia, regional manager (Southeastern) has just presented a certificate of recogination and diamond pin to Robert R. Moton, Jr., Divisional Manager, of Alabama and Georgia, for Waddell and Reed, Inc. Moton in early January exceeded the million-dollar mark in the sale of United Funds.

Moton began work with Waddell and Reed some five years ago and his sales group, operating in the larger cities of Georgia and Alabama, have sold more than three million dollars of business to Negroes.

"Bob", as he is so well known, states: "The acceptance of mutual funds is an important factor in family and business financial planning, so much so that there is better than 15 billion invested in this way. United funds has close to one billion in assets and operates in all fifty states. We have just begun.

BANQUET SPEAKER

Dr. A. P. Torrence, Tuskegee Institute, will be guest speaker for the Quarter Century Club anual banquet to be held Wednesday night at Carver dining room. He has served as head of the department of agriculture education at Tuskegee since 1954, and as research associate at the center for the study of liberal education for adults in Chicago from September '59 to February this year. He collaborated in the writing of a book entitled, "Leadership for Action in Rural Communities," which was released this month.

Awarded Fellowship Grant

Miss Hildred S. Roach, Tuskegee Institute music instructor, has been awarded a John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship which will finance study toward the master of music degree at Yale University of music. Miss Roach, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University, has completed a year of advanced study at Julliard School of Music, New York. She was one of 28 Negroes among 54 recipients for 1960.

Dr. Esther Merle Jackson, right, professor of humanities at Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to conduct research on the drama of Shakespeare. The Department of State announced that the U. S. Educational Exchange grant will support Dr. Jackson's study at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

A native of El Dorado, Ark., she is one of more than 400 recipients of grants in support of lectures and research abroad. Awards are made under the provisions of the Fulbright Act.

The Exchange program aims to further international understanding.

14n 1960

FACULTY AND STAFF

S P E C I A L A N N O U N C E M E N T

In connection with funeral services

For the late Mr. Jefferson D. Davis, Jr.

Funeral services for Mr. Davis will be conducted from the St. James A M E Church, Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue, Columbus, Georgia on Thursday afternoon, March 24, at 4:00 P.M.(E.S.T.).

Active pallbearers will be members of the Tuskegee Institute community. Honorary pallbearers include officers of the St. James A M E Church, Columbus; the Faculty of the J. D. Davis School, Columbus; the Columbus-Tuskegee Club; the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute; Faculty and Students of the Tuskegee Institute School of Engineering; the Tuskegee General Alumni Association; the Beaux Art Guild, and the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1926.

Participating on the program will be the Tuskegee Institute Choral Ensemble.

All persons driving over for the funeral are asked to assemble on Campus Avenue between 12:30 and 1:00 p.m. Thursday, March 24. The area will be opened for cars to enter at the Carnegie Hall entrance. Drivers are asked to share space for as many persons as can be accommodated. The Columbus-Tuskegee Club will be at the Phenix City-Columbus Bridge to escort persons not familiar with the city.

All flowers or messages of condolence may be sent to Mrs. Ruth Davis c/o J. L. Sconiers Funeral Home, 504 Ninth Street, Columbus, Georgia.

For additional information call 1500 - Ex. 356.

MR. CHARLES V. HAMILTON
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Charles V. Hamilton, assistant professor of political science, has published an article, "The Political Consequences of Southern Politics" in the recent issue of The Negro Educational Review.

Demonstrator To Lose Job At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — An assistant professor of political science at Tuskegee Institute said his contract will not be renewed because of his participation in student demonstrations against segregation.

Charles V. Hamilton said he was notified last Saturday that his contract would not be renewed in a letter from Dr. C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Division of Social Science.

Hamilton said Gomillion later said in private conversation between the two that the professor's activities in student demonstrations here "figured in" the decision.

However, Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the Institute, said the decision to let the contract expire at the end of the current semester was not a result of Hamilton's "direct participation in the demonstrations." He declined to give a reason, suggesting that Hamilton be contacted.

Gomillion could not be reached for comment.

Hamilton took part in the Feb. 27 protest march by about 400 Tuskegee Institute students on downtown Tuskegee; he served as faculty adviser to the student group known as Students' Civil Rights Active Movement.

Hamilton holds B.A., M.A. and J.D. (doctor of jurisprudence) degrees from the University of Chicago and Loyola University School of Law, Chicago.

Tuskegee Campus Split Over Student Protests

By Adolph J. Slaughter

An explosive situation involving student support over southwide sit-ins has erupted on the Tuskegee Institute campus and quietly split the 2,200 student body and the 240 staff and faculty into opposing camps.

The school, founded by Booker T. Washington and long considered one of the fountainheads of both academic and spiritual leadership of southern Negro youth, turned thumbs down on militant student leaders who, in spite of the school, have been strong supporters of their brother students' sit-ins and protest marches throughout the Southland.

STUDENT MARCH

Although Tuskegee students, themselves, have not staged a sit-in, more than 300 of them marched into downtown Tuskegee, Feb. 27, to protest the expulsion of nine students at Alabama State college, Montgomery, by the Governor of the state.

Governor John Patterson ordered the students expelled after they staged a protest march and sit-in at the Montgomery Courthouse lunch room, Feb. 25.

According to Elroy Embry, one of the expelled students who was in Chicago over the weekend to speak at an NAACP rally, the nine were ousted after they were picked indiscriminately from a photograph taken at the sit-in.

Spearheading the opposition to Tuskegee students lending active support to the nationwide movement is Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, chairman of the social science division and also president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and Dr. Luther Foster, president of the Institute.

Both Foster and Gomillion attempted to persuade the students not to make their protest march during a five-hour meeting, Friday night, on the campus, February 26. But the students went anyway.

15 STUDENTS

The movement on the Tuskegee campus has generated around 15 students who have held meetings among the student body. One of their most active leaders has been Charles L. Taylor who is chairman of the Student Civil Rights Active Movement (SCRAM).

Charles V. Hamilton, an instructor in political science who is also a member of the Tuskegee Civic Association, has been one of SCRAM's influencial advisors.

In a telephone interview with the Chicago Defender, Hamilton stated that Gomillion and the school president have indicated they felt the Tuskegee movement "had too many aspects of emotionalism" and that they did not sanction using students to these ends.

ABERNATHY HELPS

Hamilton stated, that the Montgomery Improvement Association, headed by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, has given the Tuskegee student group both moral and financial support, as has the local NAACP.

Reached at his home late last Friday night, Dr. Gomillion stated he did oppose the student march into town, however, he added that he didn't consider this a disapproval of all the methods students might use to gain certain ends.

Gomillion said he was opposed to using elementary, high school and college students to gain the desired ends of adults.

His opposition to the Tuskegee student march was based on the fact that since Negroes have been boycotting most of the stores in downtown Tuskegee, he saw no reason why they should march into town.

TUSKEGEE GERRYMANDERED

It was pointed out to the Defender that as a protest to the gerrymandering by the Alabama legislature of Tuskegee Institute from the town of Tuskegee in order to prevent Tuskegee Negroes from registering and voting, Negroes have been boycotting Tuskegee stores for the past two years.

Although Gomillion admitted that the TCA had taken no official action supporting the Tuskegee students, he said he did tell them that the TCA would not support them if they were arrested or thrown in jail.

In an effort to learn what some of the reasons might be for the school's official attitude, since it is listed as a privately endowed institution, the Defender was told that Tuskegee is contracted to the State of Alabama to offer certain courses for which the state grants the school somewhere between $200,000 and $400,000 yearly.

UNDER CONTRACT

Courses offered by the school under state contract are veterinary medicine, engineering, commercial dietetic and nursing.

Neither Gomillion, Hamilton nor student leaders on the Tuskegee campus are quite certain what will be the next step in the split between the old, traditional southern Negro leadership and the more dynamic voices of Negro college youth.

But as if to herald a sign of things to come, two student leaders interviewed said they were ready to fill the South's jails to gain first-class citizenship now.

Race Activities Responsible For Firing, Teacher Claims

TUSKEGEE, April 6 (AP)—A Tuskegee Institute faculty member whose contract has been terminated says he was told it resulted from his participation in a recent student anti-segregation demonstration.

But President L. H. Foster said the racial activity had nothing to do with the decision to discontinue the services of Charles V. Hamilton, an assistant professor of political science.

Hamilton said Dr. C. G. Gomillion, head of the division of social science at the all-Negro school, told him in a private conversation that he was being dismissed because of the students demonstration in which he acted as a faculty adviser.

In his formal notice from Gomillion, however, the professor said no reason was given.

Foster made his comment in denying a student group's charge that the racial protest led to Hamilton's dismissal.

The charge that Hamilton's part in the student protests brought on his firing was made by Charles Taylor, who identified himself as president of the Student's Civil Rights Active Movement.

Foster said "Hamilton is serving out the last year of a two-year contract with Tuskegee Institute. The decision not to continue or renew his contract is not because of his activities outside of class."

While he declined to specify why the contract was ended, the Tuskegee president said the college exercised a "legitimate option" as it has in other such contracts with faculty members.

The student civil rights group is not officially recognized by the school and is made up of only about 15 students, Foster said.

14n 1960 FACULTY AND STAFF

DR. LAWRENCE F. KOONS
APPOINTED- ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT
APPOINTMENT IS SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT CONFIRMATION

Tuskegee man upped in rank

Ala. Banner News
Birmingham
Ala
Nov 27 60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 26—Dr. Lawrence F. Koons, assistant professor of chemistry, has been appointed acting director of the chemistry department here and director of the Academic Year Institute, a program of the National Science Foundation. The latter appointment is subject to government confirmation.

In both positions Dr. Koons succeeds Dr. W. Edward Belton, who died Nov. 12.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, director of the division of natural sciences, announced the appointments.

DR. KOONS HOLDS a bachelor of science and the doctor of philosophy degrees in chemistry from Ohio State University. His professional memberships include the American Chemical Society and the American Assn. of University Professors.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Koons came to Tuskegee in 1959 from DePaul University, Chicago, where he had been assistant professor of chemistry.

14n 1960

FACULTY AND STAFF

DR. DANIEL W. WYNN

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, chaplain and professor of philosophy at Tuskegee Institute, has become the first of his race to be named editor of the "National Association of College and University Chaplains Newsletter."

He was elected at the organization's 13th annual conference at Amherst (Mass.) College.

Daniel T. Williams, serials librarian and library science instructor at Tuskegee, will serve as consultant for the newly-developed School of Veterinary Medicine Library at the University of Mexico.

JACKSON, Miss. — Included

Ossie Davis Says Hollywood Still 'Types Negro Actors'

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La
Nov 19, 1960

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE---(ANP)---Negro actors are still "beholden" to directors and producers who limit their roles, Broadway actor Ossie Davis told an audience of Tuskegee students here last week.

Davis, who made his Broadway debut in "Jamaica," Lena Horne's vehicle in 1957, was accompanied by his wife, actress Ruby Dee who recently ended a Broadway success in Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun."

WANT "OLD GUARD" CHANGED

"What we want are Negro artists who represent Negro aspirations," Davis told questioning students. "We look forward to the changing of the old guard."

"A change has occured," he said, but ruefully admitted that "We are yet beholden" to "the man who pays the piper."

Davis was asked whether Negro artists are "with" such student movements as sit-ins, or whether their activity is limited to stage roles.

The articulate native of Waycross, Ga., first applauded such student activity as the sit-ins, then added that "more and more" the Negro artists "want to belong to our community, and we want our community to belong to us. We belong to our people."

EDGE OF THE CITY "HER BEST ROLE

Miss Dee pointed to "Edge of the City" with Sidney Poitier as he most satisfying movie role because it more closely "approached"---though not quite attained--realism for the Negro in Hollywood.

She praised the stage production of "A Raisin in the Sun" for "saying many things," but criticized Hollywood's refusal to accept Lloyd Richards as director of the movie version of Miss Hansberry's prize-winner. Richards became the first Negro Broadway director when "Raisin" opened in New York last year.

In the opinion of Hollywood, Richards lacks the experience for movie directors, Miss Dee said. "But, where is he going to get the experience?" she demanded, maintaining that Richards is a "great teacher" of the acting art.

ACTING "STILL A LOT OF FUN"

Miss Dee emphasized that aside from acting's various "messages," there is still "a lot of fun" to be had in the theater.

She and her husband volunteered for informal discussions with Tuskegee students while visiting Davis's sister, Mrs. Essie D. Morgan, chief social worker at the Tuskegee VA Hospital.

Alabama Farmers Keep Pace With Changes

Independence Desires Heighten Activity

By GEORGE SIBERIA

PARIS, France — (UPI) — Introduction of universal suffrage and democratic methods to French Africa produced an outcrop of political movements that made the continent's political map as checkered as a scottish tartan.

However, the trend, inaugurated with the establishment of the French union in 1946 under the Fourth Republic, has led after years of groping to gradual centralization and regroupment of major parties.

Formed first with a view to furthering local interest, African political parties soon set self-government as their primary goal. Now most of them plug for independence and many have broader, Pan-African objectives.

African politicians accomplished their first careful steps on the French political scene by mixing in the ranks of parties from metropolitan France.

Leadership came from Senegal, the oldest French possession on the dark continent, where French traders and navigators had established settlements 300 years ago.

In Senegal, also, social and conomic conditions were most

The RDA, patterned on system of cells, local committees, youth, women's and war veterans committees soon became the dominant factor in French Africa. Its influence spread from the Sahara in the north to the Congo River frontier in the South.

Humphout Boigny eventually became the single African political figure applying the strongest brakes to the campaign for full independence from France that swept French Africa. His movement still rules with an iron hand over vast stretches of French Africa.

But a new rival to RDA's predominance has emerged of late in the north.

Soon after the formation of De Gaulle's community in 1958, the leading Senegalese and Sudanese party, called "Parti Du Regroupe-

Ivoire" (Ivory Coast Democratic Party), with powerful communist assistance.

From his home territory, Houphouet-Boigny soon branched out his party into surrounding areas of French tropical Africa under a movement which took the names of "Rassemblement Democratique Africain" (Democratic African Rally).

MERIT FARMERS—Cited by Tuskegee Institute for their outstanding farm contribution, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Phillips and son of Pike Road, Ala., are congratulated by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at closing session of Tuskegee's 69th annual Farmers Conference. Tuskegee presideit, Dr. L. H. Foster, left, presented citations to "Alabama's Merit Farm Family of 1959." Smiling approval, right, is L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture. The parents of seven children, the Phillipses own 1,252 acres, raise cattle, corn, timber and hogs.

2,000 attend farm parley at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Some 2,000 farm men and women at Tuskegee Institute's 69th annual [illegible] Wednesday heard two agriculture experts cite the changes in American agriculture that demand farmers "either get big or get out."

Dr. E. T. York, director of the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn University, and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, spoke at the close of the three - day Conference and Shore Course which drew farmers from Alabama and 16 other states.

* * *

IN WEDNESDAY'S keynote address, Dr. York told the conference that "the distinguishing feature of American agriculture today is the speed with which it is changing.

"The average farm worker in the U.S. in 1940," he said, "was able to produce enough food and fiber for himself and about 10 other people. Today the average farm worker is producing enough for about 25 people.

"In order to effectively utilize increased mechanization, meet the competition of mechanized agriculture in other areas, and effectively compete with other segments of the growing economy for necessary capital and all farm production goods. Alabama farmers have had to either get big or get out."

He said that they have done this "in striking fashion."

* * *

DR. CLARKSON was a bit more optimistic, but he also pointed to the necessary "shifts" from cotton and other crops to livestock in southern agriculture.

He said that the southern farmer could help himself by farm diversification, and by putting scientific research to work on the farm.

Tuskegee Institute cites farm family

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Phillips of Pike Road were cited recently by Tuskegee Institute as "Alabama's Merit Farm Family of 1959." President L. H. Foster made the presentation.

The parents of seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips own 1,252 acres on which they raise cattle, cotton, corn, timber and hogs.

Alabama Farmers Keep Political Regroupmei

'MERIT FARMER,' cited by Tuskegee Institute for their outstanding farm contribution, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Phillips and son of Pike Road, Ala., are congratulated by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Department of Agriculture, at closing session of Tuskegee's 69th annual Farmers Conference. Tuskegee president, Dr. L. H. Foster (left) presented citation to "Alabama's Merit Farm Family of 1959." On the right is L. A. Potts, dean of School of Agriculture.

2,000 Hear Experts At Tuskegee Confab

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-6-60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Some 2,000 farm men and women at Tuskegee Institute's 69th annual Farmers Conference heard two agriculture experts cite the changes in American agriculture that demand farmers "either get big or get out."

Dr. E. T. York, director of the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn university, and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke at the close of the three-day conference and short course which drew farmers from Alabama and 16 other regional states.

In the keynote address, Dr. York told the conference "the distinguishing feature of American agriculture today is the speed with which it is changing.

FAST CHANGES

"In order to effectively utilize increased mechanization, meet the competition of mechanized agriculture in other areas, and effectively compete with other segments of the growing economy for necessary capital and all farm production goods, Alabama farmers have had to either get big or get out," York explained.

In 1955, Alabama had 31 percent fewer farms than in 1930, but the farms were 74 percent larger in terms of total acres, he said.

At present, according to Dr. York, "73 percent of the total labor force (in Alabama) is engaged in either farming or in production of farm supplies or in the handling of farm commodities. Each farm worker today has about twice as much capital investment associated with his work as has the average industrial worker."

He added that latest figures show "farm income in 1959 was about 15 percent below that of the previous year," while a "further drop of about half this much is expected this year."

Average net income per Alabama farm was $1,520 last year.

Dr. Clarkson was a bit more optimistic, but he also pointed to the necessary "shifts" from cotton and other crops to livestock in Southern agriculture.

He said that the Southern farmer could help himself by farm diversification, and by putting scientific research to work on the farm.

2,000 Farm Workers Attend Tuskegee Institute Sessions

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 2-21-60

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Some farm workers at Tuskegee Institute's 69th annual Farmers Conference Wednesday heard two experts discuss changes in American agriculture that demand farmers "either get big or get out."

Dr. E. T. York, director of Auburn University Extension Service, and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, spoke at the close of the two-day conference and short course.

The conference drew farmers from Alabama and 16 other regional states.

In the keynote address, York told the farmers that "the distinguishing feature of American agriculture today is the speed with which it is changing."

"The average farm worker in the U.S. in 1940," he said, "was able to produce enough food and fiber for himself and about 10 other people. Today the average farm worker is producing enough for about 25 people.

In 1955, Alabama had 31 per cent fewer farms than in 1930, but the farms were 74 per cent larger in terms of total acreage, he said.

At present, he said, 73 per cent of the total labor force is engaged in either farming or in production of farm supplies or in the handling of farm commodities.

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14n 1960

FARMERS CONFERENCE

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The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery

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69th Annual Farm Conference Held At Tuskegee Inst.

Nashville Globe

Nashville, Tenn.

Jan. 22, 1960

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Some 2,000 farm men and women will gather at Tuskegee Institute, Wednesday, January 20, seeking solutions to some of their major farm and home problems. The occasion is the 69th Annual Farmers Home Conference sponsored by the Institute.

L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture and conference chairman, announced the 22nd Annual Farm and Home Short Course will precede the conference on Jan. 18 and 19. More than 80 farmers are expected to attend classes conducted by the faculties of the Institute Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics and Food Administration.

Two speakers will address the Wednesday Conference sessions. Dr. E. T. York of Auburn, Ala., dircetor of the Alabama Extension Service, will give the principal morning address.

In the afternoon, Dr. M. R. Clarkson, associate administrator of Agricultural Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will discuss "Better Farming and Better Living Through Research."

Concurrent with the Farm and Home Short Course, a Minister's Short Course, specifically geared to the needs of the rural pastor, will pursue solutions to "Major Town and Country Church Problems." Rev. V. A. Edwards, chairman of the course, said that some 35 pastors will attend.

Dr. Eugene Smathers, rural church specialist of the Presbyterian Church, Crossville, Tenn., will give the major address.

14n 1960

FOOD INSTITUTE (MARCH 11, 1960)

FRIDAY, MARCH 11

2:00 - 4:00 p.m. - UNDERGRADUATE BIOLOGY SEMINAR
Room 203, ARMSTRONG HALL
"The Development of Bacteriology and the Conquest of Disease"
O. Jones, R. Bradley, and M. Patterson

Photographers'

FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE
Theme: "Modern Methods of Food Processing"
DOROTHY HALL and WASHINGTON HALL

March 9/1960

6:00 p.m. - FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE BANQUET
Speaker: Eldon E. Wise, Director of Nutrition Biochemical Research
Swift and Company, Chicago, Illinois
PINE ROOM, DOROTHY HALL

Negroes Warned of Anemia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The 48th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting featured a constellation of specialists who brought new light to a number of health problems in a potpourri of lectures, exhibits, panels and papers.

Attended by some 527 doctors, dentists and nurses, the meeting highlighted the following developments:

The manager of Tuskegee's Veterans Hospital emphasized that "the broad spectrum of sickle cell anemia leads to only one conclusion: every Negro patient ought to be routinely tested for sickling and especially if there is the slightest degree of anemia."

DR. HOWARD W. KENNEY cited a study among 6,108 patients at VA Hospital (country's 11th largest) and students at Tuskegee Institute.

Of this number, he said, 9.5 per cent suffered sickle cell disease, and there were indications that persons suffering the disease have a shorter life span.

Dr. Robert G. Kesel, professor of dentistry, University of Illinois and director of the professional studies, Survey of Dentistry in the U. S., proposed that dental health "on a required basis," much as our school system is operated, be initiated to offset the lag in proper dental care.

Seeking Negro Med Students

PANELISTS — Panelists at the opening session of John A. Andrew Clinical Society include, left to right: Drs. Robert S. Jason, dean, Howard University's college of medicine; Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology at Chicago's George Williams College; Lon Morrey, editor, Journal of the American Dental Association; W. Montague Cobb (moderator), editor, Journal of the National Medical Association; F. J. L. Blasingame, executive vice president, American Medical Association, and Arthur Richardson, dean, Emory University's school of medicine.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —"A qualified Negro has a better chance of getting into medical schools at the present time than an equally qualified white applicant," a sociologist and author said here, "because many white schools want Negro students."

Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology at George Williams College, Chicago, and one of six members on a panel opening the 48th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, said that while only 2.2 per cent of nation's doctors are Negro, "at the present time, the basic problem is not discrimination in medical schools. The problems are lack of applicants and lack of qualified applicants."

He alluded to a fund, National Medical Fellowships, Inc., Chicago, which makes available financial aid only to Negroes. "Last year," he said, "there were not enough candidates."

■

THE PANEL, whose subject was "Distribution of Professional Personnel in the U.S.," pointed strongly to the shortage of personnel in certain areas in both the medical and dental professions.

He said that the U.S. population-doctor ratio is one to 750 persons—possibly excelled only by Israel and Russia. In Africa, the population-doctor ratio is one in some 9,000.

He cited recent figures that show that the ratio of white dentists is one in 2,100; Negro, one in 8,145 (and in the South, where 75 per cent of Negroes live, one in 13,970).

Medical Experts To Take Part In Tuskegee Session

The Montgomery Advertiser

Andrew Clinical Society At Tuskegee April 24-28

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (AP) — Experts in many phases of medical treatment, surgery and research will participate in the 48th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society April 24-29.

This year's meeting will be held as usual at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

Sun. 7-24-60

[illegible] Chicago, executive vice president of the American Medical Assn., will lead a panel on distribution of professional personnel in the United States.

p. 5-A

This is expected to be one of the high lights of the convention.

Others to take part in the panel are Dr. Robert S. Jason, dean of the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington; Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology, George Williams College, Chicago; Dr. Lon Morrey, editor of the American Dental Assn. Journal, Chicago; Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of the Emory University school of medicine, Atlanta; and Dr. Robert Berson, dean of the University of Alabama medical center, Birmingham.

PANEL MODERATOR

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Assn., Washington, will serve as panel moderator and the discussion leader is to be Dr. D. T. Rolfe, dean of the Meharry College school of medicine, Nashville, Tenn.

This year's Charles R. Drew Lecture will be delivered by Dr. John Scudder, assistant professor of clinical surgery at the Columbia University college of physicians and surgeons, New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON — Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Chairman Program Committee announces the annual Medical and Dental Clinics of Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrews Clinical Society. This year the dental program has been revamped, and will present several of the nation's outstanding scientists during the five-day conclave April 24-28, 1960.

p. 5

Among the 21 participants on the impressive program are: Dr. Jack Alloy, professor of Temple University in Philadelphia; Dr. Leonard Altemus, Howard University professor with a D. Sc. degree in orthodontics (correction of crooked teeth); Dr. Sidney Finn, internationally known children's dentist and textbook author of the University of Alabama; Dr. W. L. McCracken, prosthodontic specialist and author of a newly released textbook and Dr. G. J. Parfitt, professor of periodontics, both of the University of Alabama; and Dr. Lon W. Morrey, internationally known teacher, dental leader and present editor of the Journal of the American Dental Association.

One of the highlights of the CONGRESS is a Public Health Seminar. Intriguingly titled "Togetherness for Optimum Health," this seminar will have a panel of experts representing many of the public health disciplines — medicine, dentistry, nursing, veterinary medicine, dietetics, statistics, administration an dsocial work. Each one will tell what contributions his or her specialty makes cooperatively in promoting the best health of the community.

Noted Doctor Gives Lecture

The Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. John Scudder, noted medical researcher who last November set off a wide controversy by advocating segregating blood by races for transfusions, will be one of the many noted medical experts appearing at the 48th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society here, Apr. 24-29.

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Scudder will give the annual Drew Memorial lecture which commemorates the work of the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, Negro physician who, during World War II, directed the "Blood for Britain" project and set up the first American Red Cross blood bank under the supervision of Dr. Scudder.

Sat. 4-30-60

An Associated Press story, referring to Dr. Scudder last Nov. 7, stated: "A noted medical researcher and blood specialist says transfusions are safer for patients when blood of their own race is used."

p. 16

Dr. Scudder, of Presbyterian Medical center, New York, will speak April 26 at 7:30 p.m. on "Practical Genetic Conceptions in Modern Medicine."

Distribution Of Doctors Discussed By Clinical Unit

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Apr. 25, 1960

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE—The ratio of physicians to the population in the United States is among the highest in the world, excelled possibly by only Russia and Israel, a medical panel was told here Sunday at the opening session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

p. 1

Despite the ratio of one doctor for every 750 persons there still are shortages of both physicians and dentists the group was told.

"Distribution of Professional Personnel in the United States" was discussed by a seven-member panel of doctors and dentists at the Tuskegee Institute's 48th annual clinical meeting. The rapid population growth and an increased number of physicians as required for special services were listed as two big reasons for the shortage by Dr. Robert S. Jason, dean of Howard University College of Medicine, Washington D. C.

Jason said the United States must "accept the challenge of training doctors from foreign countries" because they can "help our cause by carrying the story of America to their homeland."

American medical education "is perhaps the best that the world has ever seen," said Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, Dean of Emory University School of Medicine Atlanta, Ga. This he credited to the ability of schools to give expert training to individual students.

p. 12-A

The great deficit in education, he said, is shortage of faculty personnel for medical schools.

Dr. Lon Morrey, editor of the Journal Of The American Dental Assn. said "It is very difficult to turn out enough dental manpower to meet the needs."

He said the shift in dental personnel has been to the West, Southwest and Southeast and that "wives have a lot to do with the distribution."

2 KEY FACTORS

Two factors governing distribution of personnel are the community and the receptiveness of the community toward its doctors, said Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, executive vice president American Medical Assn.

The AMA official, obviously referring to socialized medicine, said "I would rather have freedom with all the limitations."

Support of medical education has lagged behind supports for research, the panel was told by Dr. Robert Berson, dean of the University of Alabama Medical Center, Birmingham.

LOP-SIDED RATIO

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Assn., said the ratio of Negro physicians to the Negro population is lopsided with seven states having no Negro doctors.

This was reiterated by Dr. Deitrich Reitzes, Associate Professor of Sociology at George Williams College, Chicago. He noted that the basic problem for Negroes was not discrimination in medical schools but rather a lack of applicants and a lack of qualifying applicants.

At the night session Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, vice president of Medical affairs for The National Foundation discussed the foundation's expanded program. He said in polio research three difernt live-virus vaccines had been tried and one of them "appears to be several lengths ahead of the field."

If a live-virus vacicne can be successfully mass produced it will undoubtedly have many advantages, he said.

Of birth defect research, he said the study of nucleic acid in the body offers a possible solution. Progress has been made in understanding rheumatoid arthritis he said with discovery of the "rheumatoid factor." But cause of the disease is yet to be learned.

Medical Experts To Take Part In Tuskegee Session

The Montgomery Advertiser Sem. 4-24-60
P. 5-A.

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Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, Chicago, executive vice president of the American Medical Assn., will lead a panel on distribution of professional personnel in the United States.

This is expected to be one of the high lights of the convention.

Others to take part in the panel are Dr. Robert S. Jason, dean of the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington; Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology, George Williams College, Chicago; Dr. Lon Morrey, editor of the American Dental Assn. Journal, Chicago; Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of the Emory University school of medicine, Atlanta; and Dr. Robert Berson, dean of the University of Alabama medical center, Birmingham.

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This year's Charles R. Drew Lecture will be delivered by Dr. John Scudder, assistant professor

REUNION—Dr. John Scudder, noted blood specialist, and Mrs. Charles R. Drew, widow of the late blood bank pioneer, recall memories of the occasion of the Sixth Annual Drew Memorial Lecture of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee, recently. Dr. Scudder, who guided the work of Dr. Drew's doctoral dissertation on the blood bank at Columbia University, eulogized Drew as "my most brilliant student" and lectured on "Practical Genetic Conceptions in Modern Medicine."

Clinical Society Holds Its 48th Annual Meeting

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.
Dat. 5-7-60

(TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "A qualified Negro has a better chance of getting into medical schools at the present time than an equally qualified white applicant," a sociologist and author said here April 24, "because many white schools want Negro students."

Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology at George Williams College, Chicago, and one of six members on a panel opening the 48th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, said that while only 2.2 per cent of the nation's doctors are Negro, "a the present time, the basic problem is not discrimination in medical schools. The problems are lack of applicants and lack of qualified applicants.

HE ALLUDED to a fund, National Medical Fellowships, Inc., Chicago, which makes available financial aid only to Negroes. 'Last year," he said, "there were not enough candidates."

Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of the Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, said that "American medical education is perhaps the best that the world has ever seen," but indicated that expanding medical knowledge was making necessary the expansion of the medical curriculum.

HE recommended increasing the number of medical schools for solving the doctor shortage, rather than increasing the size of medical schools.

The shortage of doctors in some sections was attributed mainly to rapid population growth and the increase in the number of physicians required for special services by Dr. Robert S. Jason, dean of the Howard University College of Medicine.

Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, executive vice president of the American Medical Association, indicated that much of the shortage of professional personnel was attributable to its distribution. But he added that freedom of choice of location is an inherent right.

DR. LON Morrey, editor, Journal of the American Dental Association, feared that the output of dental manpower will not increase proportionately to take care of the exploding population. He indicated that there was a general shift of dental population to the West, Southwest, and Southeast.

Dr. Robert Berson, dean, University of Alabama Medical Center, said that the distribution of personnel would be determined, in part, by the demand for the service - reflected by economic and social status; the willingness of society to support training institutions, and the desire of young people to go into these fields.

Dr. Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, and moderator of the panel, said that the shortage of Negro physicians was more acute than in the white population, pointing out that seven states have no Negro doctors at all.

IN THE EVENING session, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, vice president of The National Foundation, endorsed the Salk polio vaccine as 90 per cent effective, but said there is "little doubt" that a live-virus vaccine will "eventually" be used, because of its many advantages.

Give Drew Memorial Lecture

Separate Blood Advocate Will Speak at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. John Scudder, noted medical researcher who last November set off a wide controversy by advocating segregating blood by races for transfusions, will be one of the many noted medical experts appearing at the 48th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society here, April 24-29.

Dr. Scudder will give the annual Drew Memorial Lecture, which commemorates the work of the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, Negro physician who, during World War II, directed the "Blood for Britain" project, and set up the first American Red Cross blood bank under the supervision of Dr. Scudder.

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■

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Other participants in this year's clinic include Dr. Benjamin Spock, Cleveland baby-care specialist; Dr. Daniel T. Rolfe, dean of the school of medicine, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. C. C. Higgins, head of the department of urology, Cleveland, Ohio, Clinic, and many other specialists.

NEGRO DOCTORS NEEDED

Qualified Applicants Said To Have Good Chance

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 25.—(UPI)—A Midwestern sociologist says Negro applicants have a better chance of being accepted in medical schools than whites.

Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate professor of sociology at George Williams College in Chicago, said "while only 2.2 per cent of the nation's doctors are Negroes, at the present time the basic problem is not discrimination in the medical schools.

"The problem," he said, "is lack of applicants and lack of qualified applicants. A qualified Negro applicant has a better chance of getting into medical schools at the present time than an equally qualified white applicant."

Dr. Reitzes made his comments at a panel discussion on ways and means of solving the current shortage of physicians and dentists. The panel opened the 48th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which continues through Friday at Tuskegee Institute.

Expert Urges Compulsory Dental Care

TUSKEGEE (Special)—Compulsory dental care for children was recommended here Monday by a dental specialist who said ignorance, fear, inertia and lack of finances keep more than half the American population from getting proper care.

The suggestion was made by Dr. Robert G. Kesel, professor of dentistry at the University of Illinois and director of a survey of dentistry for the American Dental Assn. He spoke at the opening session of the 1960 Dental Congress of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

Kesel, while proposing a nationwide compulsory dental care program, emphasized the program would have to be operated on a community basis, not as a socialized medicine project.

His proposal called for required dental treatment for children between 6 and 16, beginning with all 6-year-olds for the first year, then all 7-year-olds the second year, and so on, "until there is no cumulative need among children in the 6-16 age bracket."

There are currently enough dentists to implement the program, Kesel said.

Fifty per cent of the American population pay annual visits to their dentists today, as compared to only 25-30 per cent in the 1930s, Kesel said. But, he said, the figures do not necessarily imply that half the population is getting good dental care. A recent survey showed 23 million Americans wear artifical dentrifrices, he said.

Dental needs will outdistance professional personnel unless better equipment, increased research and preventive dentistry is forthcoming to offset the "cumulative need," he warned.

Monday's medical sessions were conducted by nine surgical experts from Harlem Hospital, New York. Participants included Drs. Emil A. Naclerio, Aubrey De L. Maynard, Wolfe Elkan, Aaron Prigot, James C. DiLorenzo, Robert A. Morton, Farrow R. Allen, William A. Freemar and Joseph Pamerin.

The Tuesday session will be highlighted by Dr. John Scudder's lecture on "Practical Genetic Conceptions in Modern Medicine." Scudder is assistant professor of clinical surgery at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and director of the blood bank of Francis Delafield Hospital, New York.

PLANS DENTAL CONGRESS

Several of the nation's outstanding scientists will be presented at the annual medical and dental clinics of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Clinical Society during the five-day conclave April 24-28, according to Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chairman of the program committee.

Study Shows Respiratory Ills Linked With Smoking

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE—It's the volume and duration of smoking, not the type, that cause trouble, said a Philadelphia doctor here Tuesday in reporting on a study of the relationship between smoking and respiratory diseases.

Dr. Katherine Boucot, professor of preventive medicine at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, said her conclusions were based on a 4-year study of 3,137 men 45 years of age and older.

Speaking at the John A. Andrew Clincial Society meeting at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Boucot said of lung cancer and smoking, "We find the same definite relationship that's been widely reported."

LUNG CANCER

Of 4,242 smokers of cigarettes, pipes or cigars, or combinations of the types, 4.3 per cent of developed lung cancer, the professor said. On the other hand, only 0.1 per cent of 806 non-smokers had cancer.

Although cause and effect have not been established, "we have proved there is irritation" to the body from smoking, Dr. Boucot said.

"It's beside the point whether smoking is the direct cause of cancer," she said. "Irritation is necessary" before the disease develops, she explained.

Smoke is an irritant as shown by the increased rate of cough with increased rate of smoking "of any type" and increased duration of smoking, the doctor said.

"More than one-half of the older men who were heavy cigarette smokers for 40 years or more were chronic coughers," said Dr. Boucot. "There is statistical support for this."

"There is such a thing as a cigarette cough,'" she said.

Although the effect is most dramatic in cigarette smoking, the greater the volume of any type tobacco smoked increases the coughing rate and the disease danger, she said.

More smokers have tuberculosis than do non-smokers, but there is not the same degree of consistency here as in smoker-lung cancer cases, Dr. Boucot said.

The relationship of smoking to emphazema, a lung disease, is under study now, she said. Emphazema is a condition in which the lungs constantly are overfilled with air and improper oxygenation occurs. Thus far, cause of the disease has not been learned, but the irritative nature of smoking prohibits victims from the practice, Dr. Boucot said.

Clinical Meet Opens Sunday In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE—The 48th annual session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society opens at Tuskegee Institute Sunday with a panel discussion of professional personnel.

Moderating the medical discussion on "Distribution of Professional Personnel in the United States" will be Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Assn.

Panel members will include Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, executive vice president of the American Medical Assn., Chicago; Dr. Robert S. Jason, dean of Howard University College of Medicine; Dr. Dietrich Reitzes, associate sociology professor, George Williams College, Chicago.

Dr. Lon Morrey, editor, Journal of American Dental Assn.; Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, and Dr. Robert Berson, dean of University of Alabama Medical Center.

At 7:30 p.m. Sunday, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, vice president for medical affairs of the National Foundation, New York, will discuss research in the foundation's expanded program.

Own Blood Best In Transfusions

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala

ANOTHER RACE LAST RESORT, TUSKEGEE LECTURER CLAIMS

By SAM YETTE
Tuskegee Institute Writer

TUSKEGEE — "One's own blood" is best for transfusions and the blood of a person of another race should be used "as a last resort," according to Dr. John Scudder, noted researcher and director of Columbia-Presbyterian Center Blood Bank, New York.

Scudder read a two-hour paper on "Practical Genetic Conceptions in Modern Medicine" at the 6th annual Drew Memorial Lecture of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute. The lecture was set up in memory of the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, blood bank pioneer.

In his speech, Scudder apologized for the "pain, discomfort and anxiety" he might have caused through a statement reported by the Associated Press last Nov. 7. Referring to Scudder, the story said, "A noted medical researcher and blood specialist says transfusions are safer for patients when blood of their own race is used."

He attempted to clear up the "misconceptions in the press" in his appearance here before several hundred members of the medical and dental professions.

Scudder's controversial remarks last year brought a dissenting statement from seven members of the Columbia University Seminar on Genetics and the Evolution of Man, including Dr. Philip Levine, discoverer of the Rh factor.

"Blood is tissue," he emphasized. "It is subject to all the laws of sensitivation and host responses and host rejections. It is next to impossible to get completely compatible blood for transfusions because 15 million blood group combinations are recognized today.

"Whenever possible one's own blood should be stored three days before time for the transfusion. When this is not possible, the next most compatible blood should be used."

He ranked the "compatibilities" in this order:

1. One's own blood.
2. Identical twins blood.
3. Next of kin (brothers and sisters, parents, cousins, etc.—provided the ABO blood groups and RH are the same and the blood has been proved compatible by acceptable cross-matching procedures).
4. One's own ethnic group (race within a country).
5. One's own race (irrespective of a country).
6. As a last resort, cross over into another race.

Although his ranking suggests that transfusions across the racial lines should take place only in emergencies, under one circumstance he recommended the use of Negro blood for patients of either race.

"Taking the nine blood group system (ABO, Rh, Kell, etc.) and their distributions," he said, "the blood from a Negro donor is safer for a patient—Negro or white—receiving incompatible blood antigen."

Dr. Scudder, director of the nation's third oldest blood bank, said that he practiced "his own blood teaching" by storing his own blood for use three days before receiving it in an operation this spring.

Before reading his lengthy scientific paper, Scudder eulogized the late Dr. Drew as "my most brilliant student at Columbia University." He said Drew did a "most perfect" doctoral dissertation on the blood bank.

Scudder presented a $1,000 check to Dr. Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Assn. and professor of anatomy at Howard University, for setting up a blood bank research unit at the Washington, D.C., university.

2 Doctors Disagree On Role Of Tobacco In Cancer Cases

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala

TUSKEGEE (Special) — A Yale pathologist and a Boston chest specialist took opposite stands here Wednesday on the role of tobacco in producing cancer.

Dr. Richard H. Overholt, director of Overhalt Thoracic Clinic at Boston, told the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute, that of more than 2,000 patients tested he found 97 per cent of the epidermoid cancer patients were smokers. Ninety-two per cent of all other types of cancer patients also were smokers, he said.

Overholt exclused patients who suffered an ailment known as adenoma of the bronchis, because they had not been determined as cancers. However, four per cent were smokers, he said.

Dr. Harry S. N. Greene, chairman, Department of Patholoty at Yale University, took no issue with Overholt's figures. But he emphasized that the figures only had relevance if there could be proved "cause nd effect," rather than mere "statistical proof."

In his formal lecture, "The Biological Development of Cancer," numerous case histories and photographic proof that "cancer is not a sudden transformation of normal cells."

"On the contrary," he said, "it represents a final step in a developmental process. It does change, though not in appearance."

He urged his colleagues to "use behavior instead of appearance for assisessing the character of tissue." Greene recommended transplanting questionable tissue to guinea pigs, rabbits and mice, for they are "better prognosticators than the microscope."

Overholt speaks again Thursday on "The Challenge of Pulmonary Cancer."

500 attending Ala. doctors' meeting

The Afro-American Baltimore Md

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Some 500 distinguished physicians and surgeons are meeting at Tuskegee Institute for six days April 24-29. They are participants in the 48th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society, the elaborate dream of a noted colored physician nearly half a century ago to fill a void of that era.

But the Society still has a job — a bigger job. And the clinic keeps growing to meet it.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, secretary of the Society, and medical director of Tuskegee Institute's host John A. Andrew Hospital, sees "marked growth" in this year's meeting. He said the growth would be, significantly, in terms of "quality and quantity of outstanding papers we are presenting in the fields of basic and clinical research, as well as professional and scientific papers dealing with clinical, diagnostic and treatment advances."

Dr. Dibble feels justly proud of the caliber of participants the clinic has been able to attract through the years of the Society's infancy to today's vigorous adulthood. This year's group of experts will represent 15 states (and the District of Columbia), and virtually every specialty known to modern medicine.

But the Society's eminence today was suggested — if not present — in the work of its founders.

In 1912, the need for a hospital practice for colored physicians and hospital facilities for their patients in the South was acute. Dr. John A. Kenney, far-sighted president of the National Medical Association, and school physician at Tuskegee Institute, invited the NMA to convene at Tuskegee, then headed by Booker T. Washington.

A modest clinic was traditionally conducted along with the meetings of the NMA, but Dr. Kenney hoped it could be improved and expanded. It was. The 1912 clinic—named for the host hospital — treated 440 patients and performed 36 operations. All patients recovered.

Dental congress to meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, program committee chairman announces the annual Medical and Dental Clinics of Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrews Clinical Society. This year the dental program has been revamped, and will present several of the nation's outstanding scientists during the five-day conclave April 24-28, 1960.

Among the 21 participants on the program are: Dr. Jack Alloy, professor at Temple University in Philadelphia; Dr. Leonard Altemus, Howard University professor with a D.Sc. degree in orthodontics (correction of crooked teeth); Dr. Sidney Finn, internationally known children's dentist and textbook author, of the University of Alabama; Dr. W. L. McCracken, prosthodontic specialist and author of a newly released textbook and Dr. G. J. Parfitt, professor of periodontics, both of the University of Alabama; and Dr. Lon W. Morrey, internationally known teacher, dental leader and present editor of the Journal of the American Dental Association.

One of the highlights of the Congress is a Public Health Seminar. Titled "Togetherness for Optimum Health," this seminar will have a panel of experts representing many of the public health disciplines — medicine, dentistry, nursing, veterinary medicine, dietetics, statistics, administration and social work. Each one will tell what contributions his or her specialty makes cooperatively in promoting the best health of the community. Representatives from the Jefferson County Department of Health of Birmingham, Ala, University of Florida School of Nursing, Howard University School of Medicine, the Catawba Sanitorium of Virginia and the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, are among those who will participate in this particular meeting.

Another highlight is the recently inaugurated Medico-Dental Lecture which will be given by Dean J. F. Volker, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama and Director of Medical Research at this institution.

Dr. Robert J. Keel, professor and head of the department of therapeutics of the University of Illinois' College of Dentistry, at present Director of Professional Studies of the widely heralded Survey of Dentistry's, will give a synopsis of the purpose and accomplishments of this study, in addition to presenting the newest information in his specialty, treatment of the tooth nerve.

Also to be honored are a few deceased members of the Society who had done significant work in the past. Among these are Dr. R. F. Lee, (Washington, D.C.); J. A. Turner, (Washington, D.C.); W. D. Giles, (Chicago); D. M. Turpin, (Nashville, Tenn.) and C. M. Thompson, (Chicago). Sessions will be presented in their names.

Andrew Clinical Society At Tuskegee April 24-28

Birmingham World

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One of the highlights of the CONGRESS is a Public Health Seminar. Intriguingly titled "Togetherness for Optimum Health," this seminar will have a panel of experts representing many of the public health disciplines — medicine, dentistry, nursing, veterinary medicine, dietetics, statistics, administration an dsocial work. Each one will tell what contributions his or her specialty makes cooperatively in promoting the best health of the community.

ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY

Noted Dentists To Speak At Tuskegee April 24-28

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 4-9-60
Pub. 4-16-60
P&C

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —April heralds the annual medical and dental clinics of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Clinical Society. This year the dental program has been revamped, and will present several of the nation's outstanding scientists during the five-day conclave, April 24-28.

Among the 21 participants on the impressive program are Dr. Jack Alloy, Temple University; Dr. Leonard Altemus, Howard University; Dr. Sidney Finn, children's dentist and textbook author of the University of Alabama; Dr. W. L. McCracken, author of a newly released textbook and Dr. G. J. Parfitt, professor, University of Alabama; Dr. Lon W. Morey, teacher, dental leader, and editor, American Dental Assn.

One of the high lights of the Congress is a public health seminar. Intriguingly tilted "Togetherness for Optimun Health," this seminar will have a panel of experts representing many of the public health disciplines — medicine, dentistry, nursing, veterinary, medicine dietetics, statistics, administration and social work. Each one will tell what contributions his or her specialty makes cooperatively in promoting the best health of the community. Representatives from the Jefferson County Department of Health of Birmingham, Ala., University of Florida School of Nursing, Howard University School of Medicine, the Catawba Sanatorium of Virginia and the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, are among those who will participate in this particular meeting.

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Also to be honored are a few deceased members of the society who had done significant work in the past. Among these are R. F. Lee, Washington, D.C.; J. A. Turner, Washington, D.C., and C. M. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Giles, Chicago, Ill., and D. H. Turpin, Nashville, Tenn.

Social functions and other health and medical programs will be held in conjunction with the physiciana and will complete the full calendar planned for the week.

14n 1960

JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF AMERICAN ADMINISTRATORS

Mississippi native—

Tuskegee hospital official becomes fellow in ACHA

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
Sept 27 1960

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 26—Louis Adolph Rabb, administrator at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital here, was made a fellow in the American College of Hospital Administrators at the group's 28th annual meeting in San Francisco last week.

RABB

He was inducted in a formal convocation ceremony Sunday at the Masonic Memorial Temple, site of the convention.

THE NEW ACHA fellow has been administrator at the 175-bed John Andrew Hospital the past 16 years. It was during his administration that the general, short-term hospital received a certificate of recognition from the American Hospital Assn. for membership of 25 years or more duration. Only 17 per cent of the hospitals in the United States and Canada hold a similar distinction.

Rabb's induction climaxed a five-year period as a member of the ACHA. Requirements for fellowship include completion of a thesis and oral and written examinations.

A native of Columbus, Miss., he received the bachelor's degree in business administration from Columbia University, and the master's degree in hospital administration from Northwestern University.

Rabb is a member of Alpha Delta Mu, hospital honor fraternity, and secretary of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees.

14n 1960 MONEY FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION GRANT

TUSKEGEE TO HOLD SUMMER INSTITUTE IN RADIATION BIOLOGY

Tuskegee Institute has received a $16,844 Atomic Energy Commission grant in support of a Summer Institute in Radiation Biology for High School Teachers.

Tuskegee Grants
Wed. 2-3-60

Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, director of the summer institute, said the Commission supported a similar institute last summer.

The money will provide salaries and equipment for the instruction of 20 high school teachers in techniques of radiation biology and isotope techniques.

The eight-week session begins June 6.

14n 1960

MONEY FOR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
UNITED STATES STEEL FOUNDATION, INC.

17 Alabama colleges share Steel grants

Birmingham
News
Birmingham, Ala.
Feb 5 1960
P. 15

Five Birmingham colleges are among 17 in Alabama selected to share in a $2,677,000 aid program under grants set up by the United States Steel Foundation, Inc.

Birmingham Southern, Howard, the Medical College of Alabama, Daniel Payne and Miles are included.

OTHER ALABAMA COLLEGES receiving grants are Auburn, the University of Alabama, Athens College, Huntingdon, Judson, Oakwood (Huntsville), St. Bernard, Selma University, Spring Hill, Stillman (Tuscaloosa), Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute.

Amount of the grants to each college has not been revealed.

The grants are directed toward improving the quality of education and encouraging the public to increase its support of educational facilities. A substantial expansion of graduate-study fellowships is also authorized.

Throughout the nation the grants are being made to 710 liberal arts colleges, universities and institutes, and 27 organizations devoted to elevating education.

14n 1960

ROTC

A&T sharpshooters top Fla., Tuskegee

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Rifle teams representing the Air Force and Army ROTC Detachments at A. and T. College, have scored recent wins in shoulder - to-shoulder matches over Florida A. and M. University and Tuskegee Institute.

The A. and T. Army rifle team defeated the FAMU Army ROTC Rifle team, 1281-1260 in a match conducted at Tallahassee, Fla. John Simpson of Florida A. and M. was high scorer with 264.

The A. and T. Air Force rifle team whipped Tuskegee by a close, 1250-1240 score, in a match held at the latter's firing range.

14n 1960

R O T C

SIXTY PER CENT OF AIR FORCE ROTC GRADUATES ON ACTIVE DUTY

Sixty per cent of Tuskegee Institute's Air Force graduates are still on active duty, with some serving as jet aircraft pilots and navigators and ranking as high as captain, a recent poll reveals.

The poll, conducted by Lt. Colonel Hubert L. Jones, Tuskegee professor of Air Science, includes 133 of the total 385 Air Force ROTC graduates commissioned between May 1949 and May 1960.

Of the 133 graduates, 81 or 60 per cent said they are still on active duty. One hundred nineteen or 89 per cent of the 133 reported they had served on active duty.

Additional education while on active duty ranged from attendance at military service schools by several officers to one officer who received his master's degree from USAF Institute of Technology in engineering administration, the report showed.

AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mohammed, they say, went to the mountain because the mountain couldn't come to Mohammed. But recently, the mountain did come to Mohammed (so to speak). The mountain was a big Army helicopter (H-34), and the Mohammeds were 85 sophomores and junior Army ROTC cadets at Tuskegee Institute.

For some time, Tuskegee's flight-prone Air cadets have been going to nearby Maxwell Field for orientation flights — a real morale booster for the air cadets. Major Burton Lewis, commander of Tuskegee's Army cadets, sought and found a way to offset the morale advantage enjoyed air-wise by the Air Force.

He persuaded the Army to send the egg beater over to the Tuskegee football field (Alumni Bowl), to scoop down in full view of eagerly-watching students, and take the Army cadets up and over the campus area for their first orientation flights.

206 To Graduate At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Aaaron Brown, noted educator and project director for the Phelps - Stokes Fund, will address the Tuskegee Institute summer commencement, Friday, August 12, at the Logan Hall auditorium.

Some 206 candidates for degrees are expected to receive them in the summer session graduation exercises, it was announced by the registrar, Thomas C. Burnette.

The 1960-61 regular session will begin with the All -Institute Conference, September 12-

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT SUMMER SCHOOL CONVOCATION SPEAKER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —Tuskegee president Dr. L. H Foster told a summer school convocation here Wednesday (June 29 1960) that America faces a crisis in its failure to grant full citizenship rights to Negroes.

"This crisis in America must be seen as nothing less than a national concern," he said, calling the "ponderous delay" of Negro rights the "urgent unfinished business of democracy."

He addressed a crowd of several hundred that included members of faculty and staff, and summer school student body, composed mostly of high school teachers.

"America's crisis," he told them, "is its hesitancy to acknowledge the Negro's constructive potential as a worker, his capacities as a consumer, and his helpfulness as a community member. There are evidences of substantial citizenship experiences by Negroes in many communities. But some facet of major disadvantage or discirmination is acutely real for every Negro. When it occurs, the life of the whole community is diminished."

"In less than three years," said the educator, "America will observe the centennial of Negro emancipation from slavery; but—just to cite one example—in Alabama, there is not a single Negro officeholder out of more than 5,000 elected positions. Democracy does move with ponderous delay in many quarters."

Dr. Foster, who is Tuskegee's fourth president, said that the "limitations experienced by Negroes" are "man-made impediments, or sometimes just simple oversight, neglect, and indifference." But he emphasized:

"Whether we are concerned primarily with the vitality of our economy, the security of our national defenses, the morality of America's position in the world or our own lives and character as individuals . . . we Americans must confront this truly grave issue of our times: the failure of America to acknowledge the full citizenship of 18 million American Negroes."

He pointed out that "the push to fredom and to respect for human dignity is worldwide and irrepressible." Happily, he" added "the moral implications of the rightness in this movement are being asserted with increasing clarity and vigor in more quarters."

He called upon those "who teach and guide young lppeoe" to "help resolve America's crisis," and urged them to "know, first, that we are on the edge of a new time and that new actions are required to fit this age."

14n 1960

SUMMER SCHOOL

PRESIDENT FOSTER CITES
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He urged them further to know that "an effectively operating democracy is a crucial national as well as local concern; and as a corollary, that it is a local as well as a national responsibility."

Tuskegee speaker named

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11—Dr. Aaron Brown, project director for the Phelps-Stokes Fund, will address Tuskegee Institute Summer graduates Friday in Logan Hall Auditorium.

Some 206 candidates are expected to receive degrees.

Dr. Brown served as president of Alabany (Ga.) State College from 1943 until 1954, when he assumed his present position.

A native of Pensacola, Fla., he received his bachelor's degree from Talladega College, his master's from Atlanta University and his doctorate from the University of Chicago. He has done post-doctoral work at the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

In 1945 he received the U. S. Treasury Award for distinguished service.

SUMMER SESSION FACULTY ;
ENROLIMENT

Some 1287 summer school students had enrolled at the Institute at the end of the first week. Registrar T. C. Burnette indicated, however, that he expected that figure to increase as schools in surrounding states close for the summer. Tuskegee grams Wed. 6-15-60

The President's Office lists the following teacher additions to the summer school staff: Education: Dr. George Breathett, Charles Brown, Dr. Mary I. Elwood; Nursing: Miss Hannah McKinley, Miss Carole Smith; Social Science: Miss Barbara C. Jordan, Mrs. Florence T. Trammell, Dr. W. S. Savage; Basic Studies: Miss Constance Pindle; Library: Miss Louise Riley, Miss Iris V. Smith; Biology: Edward E. Taylor, Charles Timberlake; Social Sciences: Dr. Chancellor Williams: and Chemistry: Dr. Alfred Spriggs.

Foster Says America Faces Crisis In Rights Failures

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 7-3-60

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CENTENNIAL APPROACHES

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ON NEW TIME

He called upon those "who teach and guide young people" to "help resolve America's crisis," and urged them to "know, first, that we are on the edge of a new time and that new actions are required to fit this age."

He urged them further to know that "an effectively operating democracy is a crucial national as well as local concern; and as a corollary that it is a local as well as a national responsibility."

"No community," he warned, can rightly shun its duties to seek maximum quality in democratic philosophy and high efficiency in the practice of democracy among its own people."

14n 1960

SUMMER SCHOOL

$27,733
INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
AWARDS 43 SCHOLARSHIPS

Forty-three principals and teachers, representing 22 Southern high schools, have been awarded scholarships totaling $27,733 to attend Tuskegee Institute's summer program for teachers of language arts, mathematics, the sciences, and the social sciences.

Tuskegee program
Wed 6-29-60

The scholarships, awarded by the International Paper Company which operates 11 plants in the southern region represented, are in the interest of deeper study in the subject areas, and carry no further obligation, a spokesman for the paper company said.

14N

"We are interested in improving our communities by improving the quality of instruction in the high schools," stated one member of a team sent by the paper company to review the Tuskegee program recently. They indicated that they were not directly concerned with the education of prospective employees, but pointed out that their scholarship program would provide a better reservoir of trained personnel.

Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the school of education, which administers the program, says that the program differs from a workshop in that it offers course work and credit toward a graduate degree.

14n 1960

TRUSTEE

Col. Mobutu Tells His Side

At Leopoldville, The Congo, the "Strong-Man", Col. Joseph Mobuto, right, took time out to tell his side of the story of the nation's unrest to Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett. Mr. Barnett is founder-president of the Associated Negro Press, which services the Journal and Guide, and his wife is the famed concert artis, Etta Moten.

The Barnetts were in Africa in connection with the Independence celebration in Nigeria and to report on the Congo situation for member-papers of ANP.

14n 1960

DR. AND MRS. A. G. GASTON

OFF TO LIBERIA, AFRICA — Dr. A. G. Gaston, president of Smith and Gaston Interests and president of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, in company with his wife, Mrs. Minnie L. Gaston, are shown boarding a plane to Monrovia, Liberia, in West Africa, via Paris, France.

The Gastons left the city Sunday, Dec. 27.

Their trip is the result of an official invitation from the Liberian Government to attend the inaugurational ceremonies of the president-elect, William V. S. Tubman of Monrovia, Liberia.

Dr. and Mrs. Gaston will stop at the Claridge Hotel on Champs-Elysees in Paris from December 29 through January 3, 1960. They will remain through the inaugural services January 3, through January 7, 1960. They plan to return to the United States immediately following the ceremonies.

Dr. and Mrs. Gaston were the official guests of President Tubman when they visited West Africa in 1955. They both were conferred Doctor of Humanities Degrees from the Monrovia College and Industrial Institute on March 11, 1955. On his previous visit Dr. Gaston was also made an honorary paramount chief at large by the Senate of the Republic of Liberia. The Gastons and President Tubman are very good friends and they correspond regularly.

OFF TO AFRICA AGAIN — It's off to Africa again, for the fifth time for the Barnetts (Claude A., director, Associated Negro Press; and Etta Moten Barnett) — this time to attend the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia for his fourth term. Not only did the Barnetts attend the inauguration, but they visited Ghana, Nigeria and other West African countries in promotion of ANP's special overseas service to African newspapers, enroute to the Pan-African Peoples conference January 25 in Tunis, Tunisia.

A Head Lady Has The Floor

Congresswoman For 20 Years Practices Yoga To Keep Fit

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, a member of the House of Representatives for 20 years, doesn't tell her age.

But she did reveal Sunday that she practices yoga—even to standing on her head.

The biographical sketches on the Ohio Republican (reported to be 74) don't mention her penchant for Hindu philosophy. She told it during a taped radio interview.

She was asked what the secret is which apparently makes her "about the most energetic and active woman on the public scene."

"Peace of mind," she said at first.

Pressed as to whether she didn't have some particular formula or exercise or sport, she said:

"Oh yes, I do. If you know anything about me at all, you know I have practiced yoga for a great many years—stand on my head and turn somersaults and do a few things like that."

One incredulous interviewer asked: "You do that?"

"Sure I do," Mrs. Bolton replied.

"Do you recommend that?"

"I recommend the form of physical education that it is. I think it's the most complete and the most marvelously thought-out method of physical education that exists in the world."

Mrs. Bolton Defines Yoga

The word "yoga" she said, means "the union of all that you are, physically and mentally and spiritually, and then union with the infinite."

Webster's unabridged dictionary defines yoga as a Hindu practice involving "controlled breathing and posture" to gain "control over specific natural forces and over one's own body, and to gain occult powers."

Mrs. Bolton made no reference to occult powers. Nor did she volunteer any information as to just where and when, in a busy and varied career, she became attracted to yoga.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

74-Year-Old Congresswoman Bolton Admits Practice Of Hindu Yoga

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (R., Ohio) stays fit at 74 by practicing yoga. "I stand on my head and turn somersaults and a few things like that."

"Peace of mind" is a factor too.

She made this revelation on a radio interview. She said she has been doing this Hindu-type exercise for years.

"I recommend the form of physical education that it is," she said. "I think it's the most complete and the most marvelously thought-out method of physical education that exists in the world."

"Well," she said, "if you go into that, yes, you can. The word 'yoga'," she said," means the union of all that you are, physically and mentally and spiritually, and then union with the infinite."

YOGA FOLLOWER — Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton.

PRESS ASSOCIATION HEAD VISITS CLARK— Associated Negro Press Director Claude Barnett visited Clark College this week while passing through the city enroute to his headquarters in Chicago. The Press Association Director(second from left), visited and spoke to a Clark anthropology class taught by Dr. William H. Hale. Shown above are (left to right) Clark President Dr. James P. Brawley, Mr. Barnett, Dr. Hale and Clark Dean A. A. McPheeters. (Photo by Harold Hamilton)

Yets File Ala. Trade School Suit

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8/20/60

MOBILE, Ala. — A new challenge of avenues which deny equal job opportunities to Negroes was made recently when two war veterans filed suit in the federal district court, seeking admission to the all-white State Technical school at Mobile.

The two plaintiffs in the move, Ernest Leon Koen, 29, and Frank E. Lee, also 29, both of Mobile, complained that they were refused admittance to the school solely because of race or color.

In their class action suit they asked for a declaratory judgment to compel Alabama school officials to admit them to the trade school here, and requested that damages be assessed but did not indicate the amount.

NAMES DEFENDANTS

The suit was filed in the court of U. S. Dist. Judge Daneil H. Thomas here, and named as defendants H. Clay Knight, director of the Mobile school; State Supt. of Education Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery; and the State Board of Education.

Attys. Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, Fla., and Clarence E. Moses of Mobile, represent Koen and Lee.

Judge Thomas already has on his court docket two other civil rights cases, a golf course complaint and a city bus desegregation suit, in which no rulings have been given.

MORE THAN 25

Koen and Lee were among more than 25 Negroes who, in an evaluation of the importance of being properly trained, unsuccessfully sought to enroll at the trade school here during the past two years.

Their complaint charged that the segregation policy enforced at the school was in violation of the equal protection provisions of the 14th Amendment and, therefore, unconstitutional.

The plaintiffs requested a permanent injunction restraining school officials from barring them and all Negroes from attending the school. They requested a speedy hearing.

MAY LOSE POTENCY

J. L. LeFlore, veteran civil rights official, who spearheaded the effort to have vocational training courses opened to Negroes here, said that the Labor Department predicts the Negro will lose his potency in the Nation's labor force in a few years unless he is adequately trained because of the advent of automation in industry.

He also said that those who would deny any segment of the citizenry equal opportunities to earn a livelihood are preventing America from realizing a maximum productivity potential at one of the most dangerous periods in the country's history because of the aggressive moves by Soviet Russia, militarily and industrially, "designed to ultimately bring about all-out world conquest by Communisn..

The suit is being jointly sponsored by the Non-Partisan Voters League Citizens' Committee, A. S. Crishon, president, and ing from four other officers: Conrad Deane, Board chairman, and the Alabama Civic Affairs Association, the Rev. J. E Lowery, president, and the Rev B. B. Williams, board chairman.

JIM CROW SCHOOL

With the development of indications that Negroes were planning to file a suit seeking admission to the white trade school here, the state appropriated more than $400,000 for a jim crow vocational school at Mobile which would tentatively offer only a few of the many basic courses available at the all-white school. However, to date the proposed all-Negro school has not materialized.

A seventh all-white trade school, costing an estimated $1 million will be built in Montgomery at an early date.

Integrate, Don't Build Says Leader

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Wed. 12-14-6

MOBILE (AP) — A Mobile Negro leader has proposed that the state expand an all-white state vocational technical school here and open it to Negroes instead of building a new school for Negroes.

The proposal was made in letters sent by the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association, to the state school board, the Mobile City Commission and the Mobile County Revenue Board.

The U. S. District Court here has been asked to force the state school board to open the all-white trade school to Negroes. No date has been set for a hearing of the suit.

The state has set aside $439,000 for construction of a new vocational school for Negroes in Mobile. The city and county commissions recently put up $25,000 each to buy the site.

Lowery's letter said in part:

"In view of the financial crisis now existing in education in our state, is it wise to expend funds to duplicate facilities already available?

"Would it not be a more judicious plan to provide for the expansion of the present trade school facilities, which should be open to all citizens without regard to race or color, rather than an entirely new segregated facility . . .

"After all these years no efforts were made to give the Negroes a trade school until a suit was filed."

Negroes Try Again At White School

Birm. Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala. 4-14-60

MOBILE, April 14 (AP)—Negroes made a new attempt today to enroll at the all-white State Vocational Technical School here.

Clay Knight, director of the school, said two Negro men applied for admission to the school. He said they filled out information forms which will be forwarded to the State Education Dept. at Montgomery.

Knight said it was the first attempt by Negroes to enter the school in about six months. Five Negroes also sought to apply in April a year ago. They also filled out information forms which were sent to the state school board.

The board has not announced any action on the applications.

Knight identified those applying today as Richard H. Kennedy, 40, and Alvin H. Langster, 46, both of Mobile.

The school official quoted Kennedy as saying he has been employed at Brookley Air Force Base here eight years as a packer. He asked for radio and television repair training.

Langster said he has worked at Brookley 19 years as a crate carpenter. He requested enrollment in a course in upholstery work.

The state school board operates six trade schools for white pupils throughout Alabama. One school for Negroes is located at Wenonah, near Birmingham. The board now is seeking a site for a second school for Negroes at Mobile.

At Montgomery, State School Supt. Frank Stewart declined comment on the new attempt. He said he had not yet received official word on it.

Negroes Bid For Entrance To Tech School In Mobile

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4-15-60
P. 2

MOBILE (AP)—Negroes made a new attempt Thursday to enroll at the all-white state vocational technical school here.

Clay Knight, director of the school, said two Negro men applied for admission to the school. He said they filled out information forms which will be forwarded to the State Education Department at Montgomery.

Knight said it was the first attempt by Negroes to enter the school in about six months. Five Negroes also sought to apply in April a year ago. They also filled out information forms which were sent to the state school board.

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At Montgomery, State School Supt1 Frank Stewart declined comment on the new attempt. He said he had not yet received official word on it.

Mixing Tries Send Gallion Into Huddle

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4-15-60
P. 2

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and state school officials met behind closed doors for more than an hour Tuesday to discuss litigation arising from a recent attempt to integrate the state trade school in Mobile.

Meeting with Gallion and his staff were State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart and the directors of the various trade schools in the state, including Director H. Clay Knight of the Mobile school.

ROUTINE DISCUSSION

Gallion declined to elaborate on matters discussed other than confirming it was a "routine discussion" of the Mobile case.

Two Negroes filed suit in Mobile Aug. 2 in federal court seeking admission in the all-white school. The Negroes, Ernest Leon Koen and Frank E. Lee, charged they were denied admission to the vocational school solely on the basis of their race.

Named as defendants in the suit were Stewart, Knight and members of the State Board of Education. U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas has not set a hearing date as yet on the case.

This marked the third attempt by the same two Negroes to enroll in the school.

2 Mobile vets suing school

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
8-13-60
P. 1 & 14

MOBILE, Ala.—A new challenge of avenues which deny equal job opportunities to colored was made last Tuesday when two veterans filed suit in the Federal District Court seeking admission to the all-white State Technical School here.

The two plaintiffs are Ernest L. Koen, 29, and Frank E. Lee, also 29, both of Mobile, complained that they were refused admittance to the school solely because of race or color.

* * *

IN THEIR class action suit they asked for a declaratory judgment to compel Alabama school officials to admit them to the trade school here, and requested that damages be assessed but did not indicate the amount.

Named as defendants were H. Clay Knight, director of the Mobile school; State Superintendent of Education, Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery; and the State Board of Education.

Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, Fla., and Clarence E. Moses of Mobile, attorneys, represent Koen and Lee.

The state operates six lily-white vocational schools in Alabama and only one for colored, located at Wennah, near Birmingham. A seventh all-white trade school, costing an estimated $1 million dollars, will be built in Montgomery at an early date.

Negroes Seek Job Opportunity Training In All White School

Birmingham Ala. Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 8-13-60
P. 1 & 14

MOBILE, Ala. (SNS)—Two Negro applicants are seeking job-opportunity training in the presently all-white State Vocational Technical School at Mobile.

August 2 the racially-barred applicants asked a U. S. District Judge here to strike down the enrollment practices of this state-sponsored occupational - building school.

Some years ago the federal courts ruled in favor of Negro students enrolling at the University of Alabama. However, after a mob drove Miss Autherine Lucy (Foster) away from the campus no Negro applicant has been admitted to Alabama's oldest university. The "Autherine Lucy Case" decision is still operative but apparently no Negro sutednts are seeking to take advantage of it.

A law suit is pending before the Federal District Court in Birmingham which asked that Birmingham Board of Education formulate and put into execution a plan to desegregate the Birmingham Public Schools. The board has filed its answer in the case but no date has been announced for the preliminary motion to throw out the suit.

Alabama is one of the remaining four hard-core states where there has been no school intregation at any level of public-provided education. The other states are Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi.

The two plaintiffs who are seeking job-building training are Leon Koen and Frank E. Lee, both of Mobile They contend in their complaint that they were refused admittance to the technical school solely because of their race and color.

Style a class suit, the plaintiffs are asking for a declaratory judgement to compel Alabama school officials to admit them to the Mobile trade school. They also asked for unspecificied damages.

The suit was filed in the court of U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas. It listed as defendants H. Clay Knight, director of the Mobile School; Dr. Frank R. Stewart, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, and the 10-person State Board of Education.

Attys. Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, Fla. and Clarence L. Moses of Mobile are representing the plaintiffs.

Federal Judge Thomas already has on his docket two other civil rights cases ,a golf course complaint and a bus desegregation suit. He has not yet ruled in either case.

Koen and Lee were among more than 25 Negroes who, in an evulation of the importance of being properly trained, unsuccessfully sought to enroll at the trade school here during the past 2 years.

Their complaint charged that the segregation policy enforced at the school was in violation of the 14th Amendment and therefore unconstitutional.

The plaintiffs requested a permanent injunction restraining school officials from barring them and all Negroes from attending the school. They requested a speedy hearing.

J. L. LeFlore, veteran civil rights official, who spear-headed the effort to have vocational training courses opened to Negroes here, said that the Labor Department predicts the Negro will lose his potency in the Nation's labor force in a few years unless he is adequately trained because of the advent of automation in industry.

He also said that those who would deny any segment of the citizenry equal opportunities to earn a livelihood are preventing America from realizing a maximum productivity potential at one of the most dangerous periods in the country's history because of the aggressive moves by Soviet Russia, militarily and industrially, "designed t o ultimately bring about all - out world conquest by Communism".

The suit is being jointly sponsored by the Non-Partisan Voters League Citizens Committee, A. S. Crishon board chairman, and Crishon president and Conrad Alabama Civic Affairs Assn. the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president and Rev. B. B. Williams, board chairman.

With the development of indications that Negroes were planning to file a suit seeking admission to the white trade school here, the state appropiated more than $400,000 for a jim crow vocational school at Mobile which would tentatively offer only a few of the basic courses available at the all-white school However, to date the proposed all-Negro school has not materialized.

The state operates six lily-white vocational schools in Ala-

bama and only one for Negroes, located at Wenonah, near Birmingham.

one or more years of post high school instruction terminal in nature.

Both the Northwest and the Southern Association recognize three types of junior college organization with reference to grade level, namely: I. The two year college - grades 13 and 14; II. The three year college - grades 12, 13, and 14; III. The four year junior college - grades 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Incidentally, the Piney Woods Junior College for Negroes, in Mississippi, enrolls students from grade 1 through grade 14.

The State Board of Education of the state of Massachusetts requires that junior colleges offer a program equivalent to that offered in the "first two years of a standard four year college." The board also recognizes two year terminal courses of a vocational or semi-professional nature. An institution may offer two or all three types of curricula. Maryland's junior colleges may offer terminal and cultural courses only, semi-professional only, or both. Twenty-four hours of general education must be included in the terminal programs.

It has been aptly said that good schools come in all sizes and the junior colleges in America bear testimony to that fact. These institutions vary in size from schools with less than a hundred students (some states set the minimum at fifty students) to colleges which enroll many thousands. The junior college at Long Beach, California, has enrolled as many as 40,000 students in its combined regular and summer sessions. The number of course offerings vary too, from a single general education program to diversified programs covering 1,000 courses.

(Ex. The Junior College of Pasadena At Pasadena, California.)

The term "junior" does not indicate an inferior institution. Many of them are quite superior and graduate transfer students who excel in senior colleges, often doing better work than the original enrollees in these institutions.

Many of the best junior colleges provide up to date programs of personnel and guidance. Their extra curricula programs are largely student centered as required by their accrediting agencies.

The accredited colleges, in addition to holding membership in their regional, state or denominational accrediting associations often hold membership in several other professional associations. The American Association of Junior colleges and the American Council on Education are two of such organizations which, through the years, have encouraged the development of junior colleges. Their efforts have been invaluable in that they emphasize the need for enriched, vitalized and "streamlined" curricula at the junior college level.

Public junior colleges are regarded as local institutions whose primary purposes are committed to serving the community in which they are located; they are either tuition free or charge a small fee. The private junior colleges are generally smaller in enrollment but may serve a whole region of the country even drawing its student personnel from many sections of the country. Their tuition fees are higher. They are either church related or privately endowed institutions. The trend toward "more" junior colleges public types is an educationally healthy one but there will always be a distinct need for the private colleges at both the junior and senior college levels.

Mobile School Close Threatened

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Gov. John Patterson warned today that Negro efforts to integrate a Mobile white trade school might result in "destruction" of such schools in the Gulf Coast city.

"They have taken the first step toward destruction of trade schools in Mobile," Patterson said. "The action on the part of these Negroes will result in no good."

He said the "citizens had rather not be in the school business than operate an integrated school" and renewed his threat to close all schools rather than permit integration.

The state has been studying a plan to construct a new Negro trade school in Mobile in addition to the present school for whites only.

Along The Gulf

State Asks Dismissal Of Negro School Suit

MOBILE, Aug. 22 (AP)—U. S. District Court was asked today to dismiss a suit asking the court to force state school officials to enroll Negroes in the all-white state Vocational Technical School here.

The motion was filed by N. S. Hare, an assistant state attorney general. It sets out 12 reasons why the suit be dismissed.

A date will be set for oral arguments on the motion.

The suit, filed Aug. 2 on behalf of Ernest Leon Koen and Frank E. Lee, charged the Negroes were refused admittance to the school solely on the basis of their race. They requested that damages be assessed but did not specify an amount.

Defendants are H. Clay Knight, director of the school; state School Supt. Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery, and the state Board of Education.

Koen and Lee, with other Negroes, sought to enroll at the school last year and again this Spring. Knight said the applicants were given information forms which were forwarded to the State Education Dept. at Montgomery.

The state Board of Education operates six all-white vocational trade schools and one for Negroes, located at Wenonah, near Birmingham.

Meanwhile, the Mobile County Commission agreed today to pay half the $50,000 cost of a site for a new trade school at Mobile for Negroes. The City Commission had said earlier it would put up the other $25,000 for the 10-acre site.

The state has set aside $439.000 for construction of the school.

Negroes Demand Entrance To State School At Mobile

MOBILE (AP) — Two Negro men who asked last spring for permission to attend the state vocational trade school here have demanded that they be admitted to the school.

State Superintendent of Education Frank Stewart said the men have filled out information forms but have not actually applied for admittance.

Ernest L. Koen and Frank E. Lee wrote the school director, Clay Knight, Monday demanding that they be admitted.

Knight said any decision "will rest with the state superintendent of education."

Koen and Lee, both 27, were among five Negroes who last spring asked permission to attend the school. They were given information forms which they filled out and returned.

Knight quoted the letter as saying:

"Our applications have not been acted upon to the best of our knowledge, belief or information, although an unconscionable period of time has elapsed Moreover, applications by other Negro citizens have similarly been ignored. We therefore demand that we be forthwith admitted to our requested programs of training."

Lee and Koen said they sent a copy of the letter to Stewart at Montgomery.

Stewart confirmed he received a copy but he has not had time to study it.

He said the two had not applied for admittance to the school but declined to say what constitutes an application.

The state operates seven trade schools, six for white students and one near Birmingham for Negroes.

The schools are under the Department of Education but are not connected with operation of the state public school system.

Mobile Students Try Again To Enter School

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—A second attenmpt was made here last week by two Negro men to enroll in one of the state's six all-white vocational trade schools. There is one al-Negro school located near Birmingham.

The two men, Ernest L. Koen and Frank E. Lee, both 27, submitted applications along with three other Negroes for admittance to the school here last Spring.

School Director Clay Knight said he was referring the matter to the state superintendent of education, Frank Stewart, at Montgomery.

Although Koen and Lee said they sent duplicate letters to Stewart, he said he was unaware that they had made application.

Their letter as released to the press by Knight followes:

"Our aplications have not been acted upon to the best of our knowledge, belief or information, although an unconscionable period of time has elapsed. Moreover, applications by other Negro citizens have similarly been ignored. We therefore demand that we be admitted to our requested programs of training.'

Negroes Demand Admittance To Trade School In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) Two Negro men who last spring applied for admittance to the state vocational trade school here Monday demanded that they be admitted.

School Director Clay Knight said he received a letter from Ernest L. Koen and Frank E. Lee demanding that they be admitted to the trade school.

Koen and Lee, both 27, were among five Negroes who applied last spring for admittance to the school.

All five completed information forms furnished by the school.

Knight said any decision on the demand "will rest with the State Superintendent of Education."

Knight quoted the letter as stating:

"Our applications have not been acted upon to the best of our knowledge, belief or information, although an unconscionable period of time has elapsed. Moreover, applications by other Negro citizens have similarly been ignored. We therefore demand that we be forth with admitted to our requested programs of training."

Koen and Lee said they sent a copy of the letter to Frank Stewart, State Superintendent of Education, at Montgomery.

Stewart said he received the letter Monday night, but declined comment until he has had time to study the demand. He also said the Negroes had only filled out infirmation forms and had not actually applied, but he would not spell out exactly what constitutes application.

The trade school here is one of seven operated by the state. Six are for white students and one near Birmingham, is for Negroes.

From $20 million bond issue—

Funds allocated for Mobile Negro trade school building

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19—Funds were allocated today for construction of an all-Negro trade school at Mobile, where Negroes have sought to enter an existing white trade school.

The Alabama Education Authority made no mention of the racial dispute in allocating $435,000 to the project.

The authority also allocated $260,514 for three new shop buildings at the Decatur Trade School, and promised to increase the allotment to $1 million or more later.

Carlton Kelley, the Decatur school director, said no funds for building improvements have been allotted since it opened in 1941.

ALSO APPROVED was an allotment of $182,680 for repairs and improvements at Alabama College at Montevallo.

The authority met to finish parceling out $20 million for school construction projects over the state.

Little more than $8.5 million remains of the $20 million bond issue, first of $100 million authorized by the 1959 Legislature for the record building program.

The authority, headed by State Finance Director Charles M. Meriwether, approved projects totaling $11.4 million two weeks ago.

Approval was expected to be given today mostly to city system requests which the authority didn't get around to two weeks ago.

REQUESTS FOR construction total about $4 million more than is available from the initial bond issue.

The authority, over the protests of State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart, approved the requests totaling $11.4 on a priority basis suggested by Meriwether.

Stewart refused to recommend any projects to the authority, contending the bond money ought to be distributed equally to all systems.

The authority disagreed and approved construction projects it considered most pressing.

THE AUTHORITY two weeks ago did, however, allot to each county $50,000 as reimbursement for school construction started within the past three years.

Some of this money was expected to be diverted for current operations to help offset this year's 10 per cent proration of state school funds.

The huge construction program got under way quickly following the approval of projects two weeks ago.

The State Building Commission, which will oversee the work, gave approval to proceed with architects' plans in more than 25 cases.

THE FIRST BIDS on a project financed with the new bond money were to be received today, on a six-room addition to Hale Elementary School here.

Money for the estimated $131,000 project had been diverted earlier this year for current operations and the project shelved temporarily.

Plans were already drawn and the project was revived with approval of funds by the Education Authority two weeks ago.

Grant For Negro Trade School Made By Education Unit

MONTGOMERY, April 19 (AP)—A grant of $435,000 was made today for a new all-Negro trade school at Mobile where Negroes have applied for admission to the existing white trade school.

The allocation was made by the Alabama Education Authority from proceeds of the $100 million school bond issue authorized by the legislature last Summer.

A group of Negroes first sought to enroll at the Mobile Trade School about a year ago and two more filled out admission forms last week. No action has been taken on their applications.

No Race Discussion

There was no discussion of the racial aspect of the trade school, and the allocation was handled in a routine way.

Earlier, the Authority, which is composed of six state officials including School Supt. Frank R. Stewart, approved $260,514 for construction of three new shop buildings at the Decatur Trade School.

At the suggestion of Finance Director Charles M. Meriwether, the group also budgeted the rest of an estimated $1 million requested for the Decatur Trade School to be allocated later.

First Funds Provided

Carlton Kelley, director of the trade school, said the state has never provided any building funds for the school since it opened in 1941.

Other allocations approved by the authority today were:

Alabama College at Montevallo—$182,680 for repairs and improvements.

Troy State College—$297,000 for a new health and physical education building.

Jacksonville State College—$392,000 for use in constructing a new dining hall estimated to cost $1 million.

Livingston State College—$223,749 for married students' housing.

Mobile OKs School Aid

MOBILE (AP)—The City Commission Thursday agreed to pay half the cost of a site for a proposed state vocational technical school for Negroes if the county commission will pay the other half.

The county school board has agreed to sell a 10-acre tract for the proposed school for $50,000.

The state has allocated more than $400,000 for construction of the school, if local authorities provide the site.

Two Negroes on Tuesday asked U.S. District Court to force state school officials to enroll them in the all-white vocational trade school at Mobile.

No hearing has been set on their plea for a permanent injunction restraining school officials from barring them and all Negroes from attending the school.

The state Board of Education operates six all-white vocational trade schools in the state, and one for Negroes. It is at Wenonah, near Birmingham.

IN FEDERAL COURT

Mobile Negroes File Suit To Integrate Trade School

MOBILE (AP) — Two Negroes petitioned U.S. District Court Tuesday for a declaratory judgment to force Alabama school officials to admit them to the all-white state vocational technical school in Mobile.

The class suit charged the Negroes were refused admittance to the school solely on the basis of their race. They requested that damages be assessed but did not specify an amount.

No hearing date was set by U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas.

Those named as defendants were H. Clay Knight, director of the school; state School Supt. Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery; and the state Board of Education.

At Montgomery Stewart said he hadn't been formally notified about the suit and declined comment.

The suit was filed on behalf of Ernest Leon Koen and Frank E. Lee, both Mobile Negroes, by Charles F. Wilson, Pensacola, Fla., and Clarence E. Moses, Mobile, Negro attorneys.

Koen and Lee were among a group of Negroes who had sought to enroll at the vocational school last year and again this spring. Knight said the applicants were given information forms which were forwarded to the state Education Department at Montgomery.

The complaint charged that a segregation policy enforced at the school was unconstitutional and violated equal protection of the laws guaranteed all citizens by the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The plaintiffs requested a permanent injunction restraining school officials from barring them and all Negroes from attending the school. A speedy hearing was asked.

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GEORGIA

Purcell Proposes $4 Million Trade Schools in Atlanta Area

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State School Superintendent Claude Purcell Friday called for the building of two $4 million trade schools in the Atlanta area.

The Atlanta

Purcell proposed one school for whites and one for Negroes. He suggested the state provide half the money and metropolitan area governments the rest.

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A Negro educational group complained in a booklet issued Thursday about the lack of vocational schools, and declared that educational facilities in Georgia are separate but unequal. Purcell made his trade school proposal in a discussion of the groups' findings.

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The findings said that Negro schools receive $37 a year less per pupil than white schools; that Negro teachers are paid $199 a year less than white teachers; that Negro schools get only one fifth of the school maintenance money, and that they have only one sixth of the library books.

Purcell, in discussing the report said:

"There is no discrimination at the state level. There may be some discrimination at the local level, but it's been my experience the school people want to provide comparable opportunities.

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"It's 1,000 per cent better at the local level than it used to be, but there might be some room for improvement," Purcell added.

The state has identical salary schedules for Negro and white teachers, the superintendent said, but local school systems may supplement white teacher salaries to a greater degree than they do Negro teachers.

He explained this might come about because white teachers are scarce and Negro teachers plentiful due to fewer job opportunities for them.

As for school maintenance funds, Purcell claimed that many Negro school buildings are new and the maintenance expense on older white buildings would be greater.

Maintenance money, unlike money for salaries, textbooks and transportation, is allocated in a lump to local school systems, and not earmarked by race, he said.

The differential in libraries, Purcell stated, may come about because local systems get support for libraries from such non-government sources as the Parent-Teachers Association.

The trade schools suggested for the Atlanta area would offer 30 to 40 occupational courses in both day and night classes and would be expected to attract more than 1,000 pupils each.

At present, there are two vocational schools in the Atlanta system—Smith-Hughes for white person, Carver for Negroes

The state has started or has plans for white and Negro trade schools in Albany and Columbus The only other Negro trade school is at Savannah.

First youth enters Md. training school

BALTIMORE

A decree translating into reality the ruling that segregation in the State training schools is illegal has been signed by Judge Charles E. Moylan.

It has the effect of formalizing the historic decision of the same judge that "Maryland's public training schools are a part of the public education system of the State of Maryland" and as such are covered by the Supreme Court decision which ruled out segregation in public schools.

With the signing of the decree, Judge Moylan made it possible to transfer a colored boy from the all-colored Boys Village to the formerly all-white Maryland Training School.

This move was accomplished on Wednesday and the boy involved is the same one whose parents brought the suit challenging the constitutionality of assigning children to training schools on the basis of race.

The State has filed an appeal to have the decision set aside.

* * *

MEANWHILE, THE State Department of Welfare is going ahead with plans to build a new building on the grounds of the presently all white Montrose School for Girls.

When originally planned, the building was to house the girls from the all colored Barrett Training School, who have to be moved because the grounds of this school are needed for expansion of nearby Friendship Airport.

Now with segregation ruled out in the training schools, it was reported that the new building at Montrose will be used as an integrated facility so that the girls, both white and colored, may be separated into age groups for more efficient rehabilitation.

IN HIS decree, Judge Moylan noted that the sections of the Annotated Code of Maryland "which require separation of the colored and white races in the four training schools violate both the equal rights and the due process clauses of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and are therefore unconstitutional."

He also noted:

"The court cannot select a training school to which a minor is to be committed on the basis of the minor's race or color."

The decree stated that the State Department of Welfare, the agency that administers the school and its agents:

"Are hereby, forever and permanently enjoined and restrained from denying to the plaintiff and other colored youths, solely on account of race and color, commitment, admission and transfer to any training school established, operated and maintained by the State of Maryland."

The ruling knocking out segregation in the schools came as the climax to a five year battle waged in the State Board, the General Assembly and the courts.

* * *

ONE OF the earliest advocates of an integrated training school system was Howard H. Murphy, a member of the State board of Public Welfare.

Mr. Murphy repeatedly pointed out that segregated schools were expensive to operate and were unconstitutional. He also noted that Maryland has achieved success in its newer facilities, such as the five forestry camps, which were integrated.

Of his activities on behalf of desegregation, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP, had this to say:

"The entire community owes a debt of gratitude to Howard H. Murphy, who as early as October 1955 first raised the question of integration in the training schools of Maryland.

"Persistently during the years he has continued to prod the State Board, the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Governor's conference on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency, until these groups successively took a stand opposing the continued separation of children by race in our training schools.

"The needless duplication of expenditures, which is always caused by racial segregation, the irrepreable physiological damage to the children who are separated because of race, can now be prevented because of this wise and far sighted decision of Judge Moylan.

"Howard Murphy has demonstrated the kind of intelligent and courageous representation on our state and municipal boards which we sorely need during this period of transition from racial segregation to integration."

The case which led to the decision was argued by NAACP attorneys Tucker R. Dearing and Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, with the assistance of Thurbood Marshall and Jack Greenberg of the national office of the NAACP.